"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair, rising temperature to-day and to-morrow.

VOL. LX...NO. 19,250. * * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1910.—TWENTY PAGES. And Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT, In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

KEEPING GOOD ORDER IN NEW REPUBLIC

Portugal's Revolutionary Ministry Active Also to Prevent Counter Revolution in Provinces.

LISBON RESUMES BUSINESS

Powers Notified of Change of Government—Royal Family Still at Gibraltar—Total Killed Under 500.

LISBON, Oct. 7.—On account of reports that some of the troops in the provinces have not yet declared their adherence to the republic, the provisional Government is exercising the greatest vigilance. Thirty-nine heavy guns and ten Maxims have been posted in trenches on the heights of the city ready to check any attempted invasion of Lisbon. Up to the present time, however, the Government has received no advices of risings in favor of the monarchy.

The Municipal Guard and the police force of the capital have been dissolved and new forces will be established. Meantime the Provisional Government has delegated 200 soldiers and armed civilians to police duty in guarding public and other buildings, especially the banks of the city. All carriages passing through the streets are closely inspected. Small Republican flags of green and red are worn or carried by those who seek to avoid detention in moving about the city. During the night all shops and restaurants in Lisbon are closed.

The green and red republican flag flutters on nearly every building and from every vehicle; the streets are thronged with promenaders, including a good sprinkling of tourists with guide books in hand. The only evidences of the recent turmoil are small bodies of troops stationed in the principal open spaces of the city and the passage now and then of Red Cross ambulances.

King Manuel's portrait has completely disappeared from public exhibition. In fact, not a vestige is now seen of the picture postcard portraits of the King or of any member of the royal family. These have given way to pictures of members of the new Government and photographic records of the revolution in the shape of groups of armed leaders and companies of insurgent troops, not in action but posing for the camera.

The damage done to the city by the bombardment was surprisingly slight. On the journey down to Lisbon from the frontier one heard at each stopping of the train blood-curdling recitals of thousands of persons having been killed and whole quarters of the city devastated or wiped out. The total number of killed has not yet been definitely ascertained, but it probably does not exceed 300. A couple of hotels near the station bear traces of having been struck by shells and of bullet marks. One's attention is drawn to these by groups of persons pointing to them and discussing with animation the incidents to which they bear testimony.

The streets wear a busy aspect. A procession passes with flags and cheering for the republic. Troops on horses and afoot pass and repass, all carrying the Republican flag, which the people massed on the pavements salute, respectfully doffing their hats and cheering. There is no unusual excitement. The general feeling is evidently one of relief that a crisis so long anticipated as inevitable was surmounted so speedily with comparatively little violence and such a brief disorganization of the national life.

Braga's Statement.

The new President, Theophile Braga, who may be said without exaggeration to be the father not only of this revolution, but of that in Brazil, having as a professor of history and philosophy prepared the ground for both, after having been elected first President of Portugal, he returned last night as usual in a second-class compartment of the train to his little home in the suburbs, quietly receiving the congratulations of the richest and the humblest of his friends and deprecatingly acknowledging the frantic ovations of his fellow-passengers.

President Braga particularly desires it to be understood that the revolution had no military or personal aim, but like those in Brazil and Turkey was purely the outcome of philosophical ideas. The Braganza dynasty had failed to keep abreast of modern progress, he said, and had done nothing to render the people masters of their own destinies. This revolution was aimed to complete the realization of civil life untrammeled by prejudices or clerical domination. One of the means by which the late dynasty had endeavored to maintain its position, he said, was continually to menace the people with British intervention in order to crush popular sentiment, as if an ancient alliance between two nations was one between dynasties and not peoples.

Senhor Braga added that he had every confidence in the national resources and was convinced that an honest administration would suffice without adventitious means to put the finances of the country on a satisfactory footing and achieve the moral and physical improvement the nation so much needed. As striking proof of the readiness of the whole country to adopt a new form of government, he declared, was the fact that the provinces calmly awaited the publication of the manifesto and constitution of the Government and then rallied to the republic.

Senhor Braga concluded by eulogizing his colleagues, all of whom he said had his utmost confidence.

The Government is about to order a revision of the voting lists preliminary to holding elections for a constituent chamber. The Provisional Government will not remain in office beyond three months.

The chief points in the Government's programme are: First, the development of public instruction and national defenses on land and sea; second, administrative decentralization; third, colonial autonomy; fourth, to guarantee fundamental liberties by judicial power; fifth, expulsion of monks and nuns; sixth, obligatory civil registration; seventh, lay instruction; eighth, separation of Church and State, and ninth, the strengthening of the credit and finances of the country.

President Braga issued a statement today expressing the satisfaction of the Government of the republic that the departure of the royal family from Portugal has been carried out without any untoward incident. It said also that military and civil adhesions to the republic were constantly increasing.

New Ministers at Work.

The new Ministers of the Provisional Republican Government, who took effective possession of their ministries at 5 o'clock last night, are rapidly restoring order to the official routine. All the under officials have returned to their normal duties.

A Cabinet counsel was convened today, and discussed at length the weighty questions surrounding the administration of the affairs of the nation. At its conclusion an official note was given out

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HIGH WINDS BESET WELLMAN

No Airship Flight Likely Till Monday —Better Prospect Then.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 7.—The high winds of the last week brought on a heavy storm to-day, effectually killing off the hopes of the last few days that when the inshore winds died down there would be a period of calm, in which the Wellman-Vaniman airship America could be brought out for the work of compass adjustment which must precede her attempt to cross the Atlantic.

This morning at daybreak the strong sea winds were suddenly reversed by stronger winds from the northwest, bringing down a rainstorm, which continued throughout the day. Weather Director Moore's bulletin to Mr. Wellman was that the rain would continue throughout to-morrow, and possibly Sunday.

Skippers who tie their ships at the Inlet wharves near the America's hangar offered some kindly advice, however, to the effect that after the October high tides, which have just passed and are always accompanied by heavy winds, there is a period of calm. They expect the storm to be over by Monday, and assure Mr. Wellman that then he will have, for ten days at least, the weather he has been waiting for to undertake the voyage which he is to describe by Marconi wireless for THE NEW YORK TIMES, The Chicago Record-Herald, and The London Daily Telegraph.

The air to-night became so chilly that a member of the America's crew was left on watch, to pump gas into the airship in case she sags too heavily under the contraction.

36-INCH MAIN BREAKS.

Two Days' Supply of Water for the Bronx Goes in a Few Hours.

Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and several northern districts of the Bronx went without water for several additional hours yesterday afternoon and last night as a result of a break in a 36-inch main near the pumping station of the New York Water System at Jerome Avenue and Mosholu Parkway.

The break affected the connection with the reservoir supplying Mount Vernon and New Rochelle, which have been buying water from New York since their own supply gave out in the long drought. It also affected the supply to the Kingsbridge, Spuyten Duyvil, Williamsbridge, and Bedford Park sections of the Bronx.

Deputy Water Commissioner John L. Jordan got a gang of seventy men at work, and at 11 o'clock last night the break was fixed. The water tore a hole in the dirt about the break, which was fourteen feet under ground and flooded vacant ground near by, enough water being wasted to supply the Bronx for two days.

AVIATOR FALLS 1,600 FEET.

Capt. Macievich's Wife in Crowd Which Sees Him Dashed to Death.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 7.—Capt. Macievich, the Russian military aviator, was killed to-day in a fall from a Voisin biplane. The accident occurred during an altitude competition, which was won by Lieut. Matyevich, who reached a height of 3,937 feet.

Macievich had risen 3,930 feet, but decided to descend. When at a height of 1,640 feet his machine suddenly upset, and the aviator was thrown out and came hurtling down like a plummet, reaching the ground before the biplane. Every bone in his body was broken with the exception of an arm. It is the belief of the physicians that he died of heart failure before reaching the ground. Loss of control of a lever is supposed to have been responsible for the accident.

The fall of the aviator through space created a panic among the spectators. Women shrieked and fainted, and the wife of Macievich became delirious, and it is feared she will be permanently insane. Macievich was considered the most skillful and careful of the Russian military aviators, and only last Wednesday took up Premier Stolypin for a ten minutes' flight.

TRACY JURY DISAGREES.

Discharged After 7 Hours—Stood 11 to 1 for Acquittal, It Is Said.

After being out for more than seven hours the jury in the William Tracy case, which was tried before Justice O'Gorman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, reported at 11:40 o'clock last night that they could not agree upon a verdict. They were discharged by Justice O'Gorman, who paroled Tracy to appear in court on Monday and renew his bond. It was learned the jury stood 11 to 1 for acquittal.

Tracy, who was the head of W. W. Tracy & Co., a brokerage firm of 40 Wall Street, was indicted jointly with Frederick W. Parker and Robert D. Covington for grand larceny. Herman Kahle of 774 Forest Avenue said that on April 12, 1909, he gave Tracy a block of Nevada Consolidated Mining stock with instructions to sell it and buy Goldfield Consolidated Mining stock. He alleged that Tracy did this and appropriated the money for his own use.

W. W. Tracy & Co. failed on May 17, 1909, with liabilities amounting to more than a quarter of a million dollars and assets under $45,000. It was asserted by the prosecutor that the firm was not solvent at any time for a year previous to the failure and that they were carrying on a high-class bucket shop, using all their customers' money for their own ends.

WOODWARD LEFT $30,000,000.

Probably More, Tax Paid by Banker's Executors to State Indicates.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 7.—There has been paid to State Controller Williams on account by the estate of James T. Woodward, late President of the Hanover Bank, New York, the sum of $285,972. This is on taxable transfers, and having been paid within six months after the death of Mr. Woodward saves the estate 5 per cent. of the amount of tax thus paid in advance. This sum would indicate that Mr. Woodward's estate will amount to more than thirty millions.

Armour for Hall of Fame.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 7.—The commission in charge of the Illinois Hall of Fame at Champaign has decided that the late Philip D. Armour is entitled to recognition owing to his services in promoting the live stock industry in the United States. The date of the admission of his name will be set later.

Aviator seeks arrangement with owner of aeroplane to race or exhibit. No salary. A 5¢ Times.—Adv.

THRONGS IN SOUTH ACCLAIM ROOSEVELT

Reception Like That in the West Given to Him in Virginia and Tennessee.

A NEW NATIONALISM SPEECH

Honest Men in Wall Street Need Not Fear, He Says—More Governmental Power a Necessity.

Special to The New York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 7.—Virginia and Tennessee joined to-day in giving Col. Roosevelt a reception, which, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, fully equaled those he had during his recent Western trip. Virginia even outdid most of the West, and the Colonel responded with a speech that evoked cheers at almost every sentence, and frequent exclamations of commendation and agreement from the crowd.

It was at Bristol, just on the Virginia and Tennessee line, that the first important speech of the present trip was delivered. That is one of the chief places in the Ninth Congressional District of Virginia, the only one represented by a Republican. Congressman C. Bascom Slemp got a rousing reception also, but there were very many more people at Bristol than ever voted the Republican ticket in that district. The chief stop in Tennessee was here at Knoxville, where the Colonel looked briefly over the Appalachian Exposition, reviewed a beautiful floral parade, made a speech to a great crowd on the exposition grounds, restored a lost and tearful boy to his family, and made a second speech at a banquet this evening, getting away on his journey to Atlanta at midnight.

The afternoon speech here was a sort of four-sided affair, delivered from a stand entirely surrounded by the crowd of 10,000 or more people. Those on each side demanded to be addressed directly, and kept Col. Roosevelt constantly moving from one side to another, so that, as he told them, it was something more than difficult to keep the thread of his discourse and make a connected talk. When he did get down to business it was to repeat in a measure what he had said earlier at Bristol. The evening speech here dealt with conservation and the Appalachian forest reserve projects.

Answers to His Critics.

The speech at Bristol was in many respects the most important Col. Roosevelt has delivered since his return from Africa. It dealt largely with the new Nationalism, and he seemed to be taking pains to make his position clear not only to those who were listening to him, but to the wider audience that would read to-morrow what he was saying. At a number of places as he went along he used sentences apparently intended as direct answers to some of the criticism that has been made of his Western utterances, and especially of the new Nationalism, and the crowd thoroughly enjoyed it and not only applauded but often shouted approval.

It had been raining for some time before the train got to Bristol at 10 o'clock, and the day was raw and cold. The rain ceased before Bristol was reached, but the clouds hung low, threatening renewed downpour every moment. Bristol is a little town of only 5,000 inhabitants, but there were several times that number in the place this morning. They had come from all the surrounding country, and from the moment the Colonel's train stopped until it had started on again they whooped it up with all their might.

Motor cars were at the station to take the party out to the open ground, where the speaker's stand had been erected, but they were so overwhelmed by the crowd that it was a quarter of an hour before the Colonel got away from the station. He had delayed a bit himself in order to walk ahead and shake hands with the enginemen. "Bill" Davis, the engineer, had sent the conductor back to the Colonel's car to ask him to come forward, as Davis could not go back, and he did want to shake hands. The Colonel never refuses that kind of an appeal, and so he held the main show until he had greeted "Bill" Davis.

All the way to the speakers' stand the crowd swarmed around the automobile so that it was miraculous that there were no accidents. The entire police force of Bristol, with many impressed assistants, was utterly unable to keep the crowd back. All the way out and back the Colonel was kept more than busy grasping the hands that were thrust at him from the mob swarming alongside his automobile. From the moment he left the car at the grounds he had literally to fight his way through a mob in order to get on the stand. Women forced their way up to him and patted him on the back, crying "God bless you, Mr. Roosevelt."

Hailed as the Next President.

The feeling of the crowd toward Col. Roosevelt was shown in its response to the introductory speech. Congressman Slemp understood that the crowd wanted to hear the Colonel, not him, so he made the introduction very short. When he said, "we all love and admire Theodore Roosevelt," there was a great whoop, with cries of "that's right," and "our next President." The crowd was so happy and enthusiastic that it cheered when Col. Roosevelt began by addressing them as "you, my fellow Americans." Col. Roosevelt said:

"It is a very great pleasure to me to be here with you to-day—back among my own people. I enjoyed my trip to Africa—I enjoyed it more than the lions did. I enjoyed my trip in Europe, and felt everywhere that there was something to learn—something that we could profit by in the experience of other nations; and yet, my friends, I came back to America feeling even more strongly than ever before that in spite of all our shortcomings—I know them well, and I have tried to do what I can to help correct them—it yet remains true that there is not another land on the face of the earth where the average man has the chance that he has here to lead a life of opportunity and to show the stuff that is in him.

"And now, fundamentally, friends, all that I am trying to do in political, social, or industrial matters is to keep this a land, and make it always that of a land, in which the average citizen has a square deal—has the chance to do what his powers enable him to do.

Defends the New Nationalism.

"Now, take a phrase of mine that there has been some criticism of—I speak of the New Nationalism. What I mean by the New Nationalism is simply the efficient application of the old moralities to new conditions. That is all.

"This country was founded on the principle of trying to secure, as far as it was humanly possible to secure, equality of opportunity for all men. I know we can never entirely realize such an ideal, but if we are to be true to the great traditions of this great Democracy of the West we must try measurably to realize that ideal. In other words, our first duty is to see that in political and industrial life alike there is no special privilege—that each man shall have the chance to show the stuff that is in him, unhelped by special privilege for himself and unhampered by special privilege for others.

"I don't want any of you to misunderstand. I don't for one moment intend to try to bring about a condition of things

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The Court and the Trusts.

Victor Morawetz, the eminent authority on trust laws, has written a full exposition of the Supreme Court's attitude toward the trusts, with a criticism of the Sugar Trust decision. It will appear in **To-morrow's Sunday Times.**

HOLD ITALIAN PAIR IN THE RICE MURDER

Pinkerton Men and Police Refuse All Information About Couple Arrested in Brooklyn.

CALL THEM PETTY THIEVES

Man and Woman Traced from Cleveland by Trunks Thought to Know About Killing of Wealthy Lawyer.

An Italian man and woman were arrested and locked up in Brooklyn yesterday at noon. The charges on the police blotter were trivial ones, but it is believed by many familiar with the case that the couple are two of four Italians whom the Pinkerton detectives have been watching since the murder, on Aug. 6, of William L. Rice, the Cleveland, Ohio, lawyer, who was shot down while on his way home from his club early in the morning.

F. P. Dimaio, Superintendent of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, is here with several other Pinkerton men to help him. He is also being assisted by a half dozen detectives from the New York and Brooklyn Detective Bureaus.

Accompanied yesterday noon by Detectives Crowley, Conroy, McCluskey, and Pucciano, Damaio went to a furniture store at 284 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn. The store is owned by Vincenzo Fruscione, who lives in a flat on the second floor of the same building. The detectives, on entering the store, found a man in the place, with his coat off, who said he was Pietro Tomassello, 21 years old, a laborer, living in the building with Fruscione. He seemed to be at work in the furniture store.

Damaio ordered that the laborer be arrested. Then the detectives went to the flat on the second floor. Damaio said he was looking for three trunks. It was through tracing these trunks that he had found Tomassello. The detectives learned from the janitress of the building that the trunks had been put in the cellar. They started downstairs to get them. A young woman who was in the Fruscione flat asked them what they meant to do, and on being told that they meant to look through them she told them that they could not do it.

"Why not?" the detectives asked.

"Because they are my trunks," she replied.

Search Woman's Trunks.

And though she resisted them as far as her strength allowed, the detectives got possession of the trunks in the cellar. They then arrested the woman in the Fruscione flat. She said she was a sister of the owner of the furniture store, though she gave the name of Mrs. Josephine Fruscione. She admitted that she had been living with Tomassello, as his wife. She has a two-month-old baby.

The couple were taken to the Brooklyn Detective Bureau. The charge written down against Tomassello was that on Aug. 10 he had threatened Mrs. Anna Padova with a knife if she made an outcry and had then robbed her of money and jewelry valued at $103. Mrs. Padova lives in Bluestone, near Cleveland, O.

The woman who had given the name of Mrs. Josephine Fruscione was charged with swindling in that she had, working with several others, who formed a swindling gang, obtained jewelry on credit from the sort of jewelry stores that do that kind of business in Cleveland, Ohio, and had then pawned the jewelry and run away. The name of Henry Rothbarth was set down as complainant against her. In the Adams Street Court Tomassello was held in $5,000 bail for examination on Monday, and the woman was held in $1,000 bail.

There are several things that lead to the belief that these prisoners are really wanted in connection with the Cleveland Rice murder, and that they have been entered on the police books under comparatively trivial charges for some special reason on the part of the Pinkertons.

It was said at the Pinkerton agency in Pittsburg yesterday that Supt. Damaio had come to New York to arrest four Italians in connection with the murder of the wealthy corporation lawyer. Moreover, it is not likely that so many Pinkerton men and local detectives would be at work on a case involving the robbery of $108 in another State and the swindling of some cheap jewelry stores in Cleveland.

Besides, when the two prisoners were taken to the Brooklyn Detective Bureau yesterday afternoon Capt. Coughlin, in charge there, asked the Pinkertons about Tomassello.

"Is he wanted for anything else?" he asked.

"Maybe for murder," was the answer.

"Will there be any other arrests here?"

"We expect to arrest some more, who were in a gang of hold-up robbers."

Pinkertons Refuse Information.

Supt. Dougherty, in charge of the local Pinkerton agency, said last night that he could not say anything about the two prisoners arrested in Brooklyn. He would not deny that they were wanted in connection with the Rice murder.

A later dispatch from Pittsburg said that Oliver H. Hatfield, Damalo's assistant there, had announced that his chief had telegraphed him of the arrest in Brooklyn of three men and a woman in connection with the Rice murder and Black Hand cases in Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. The men were to be taken to Cleveland, he said. He didn't know what would be done with the woman. If Damalo arrested two more men here he kept the fact off the public records in some way.

On the morning of Saturday, Aug. 6, William L. Rice, 50 years old, one of the most prominent corporation lawyers in the Middle West, a business associate of William Nelson Cromwell of New York, left the Euclid Club, in Cleveland, for his home, in Euclid Heights. When he was within 300 feet of his home he was attacked by a gang of several persons.

He evidently pulled out a penknife, the only thing approaching a weapon that he had with him, and tried to defend himself. The ground showed that there had been a hard struggle. His left hand was almost cut off in the fight, and two bullets were sent through his head. Before the robbers could take anything from him the automobile of a neighboring doctor whizzed around the corner, and they scattered.

It was said in Cleveland after the murder that it was known that Mr. Rice had been followed for several nights previous to the attack on him.

On Columbus Day, Great Str. Hendrick Hudson to Kingston Point and return. See advs. —Adv.

AVIATORS TO START TIMES RACE SUNDAY

Endeavor to Confine Long Flight to One Man, the Others to Help Him.

WILLARD 4,000 FEET IN AIR

Makes Two Remarkable Flights at Chicago Before a Large Crowd and Is Heartily Cheered.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The start of the longest cross-country flight ever attempted by aeroplanists, which was to have been made to-morrow afternoon in the attempt to win the $25,000 prize offered by THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Chicago Evening Post, in addition to the $5,000 prize added by Clifford B. Harmon, for a successful flight from here to New York, will not be made to-morrow as originally planned. The aviators got together to-day and announced that they would not make the attempt until Sunday. Inability to obtain the necessary supplies along the route in time for to-morrow's start was the reason given. It is expected that these requisites will be ready in time for a start on Sunday afternoon.

The three prospective competitors in the race—Eugene B. Ely, J. A. D. McCurdy, and Charles Foster Willard—held a conference here to-day and announced a plan which they thought would make sure of one of their number at least reaching New York in the race and winning the prize. They had found, they said, that enough extra parts could not be obtained to make it likely that all three machines would reach New York, so the extra parts would be pooled for the use of one machine, and the two others would drop out of the race after the start and give what assistance they could to the remaining competitor. Lots were drawn, and Ely drew the one designating him to make the flight through to New York. To win the prize of $25,000 the competitors will of course have to fly strictly according to the rules of the contest, which THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Chicago Evening Post will not consent to alter. As the competitors propose not to attempt the start until Sunday they have a good twenty-four hours in which to study the rules.

Charles Foster Willard made the day at Hawthorne race track notable by ascending to a height of 4,000 feet and making two flights which carried him so far a-field that he was lost to view of the spectators in the grand stand.

Big Crowd Sees the Aviators.

A large crowd of spectators was on hand to greet the first movements of the airmen, and every street car approaching the track entrance was jammed to the roof. The special trains supplied by the Illinois Central road were also filled to capacity. The success of to-day's exhibition in point of performance, attendance, and the conditions for flight was assured.

J. A. D. McCurdy made the initial flight of the afternoon, with weather conditions that were almost perfect. At 3:18 o'clock his biplane, the Boston Flyer, left the ground facing a light breeze from the Southwest. For four minutes he guided his craft about over the aviation field, three times making the circuit of the track, then landing lightly within a few feet of the point from which he had ascended.

Hardly had he alighted when Eugene B. Ely made ready to fly. Ely was using the Hudson Flyer, the machine in which Glenn H. Curtiss made his trip from Albany to New York, and the one Ely plans to drive in the Chicago to New York flight.

The Banshee was the third biplane to be brought out, and at 3:43 o'clock Charles F. Willard rose into the air. He circled once over the track, every eye following his movements. As he completed his first circle McCurdy started up again, and the crowd applauded as the two flyers sailed forth together.

Long Flight Across Country.

Willard, however, appeared to be bound for New York or some other remote point, for he left the field, going at high speed, and the Banshee shrank rapidly in apparent size as it glided away toward the horizon. When it was almost lost to view the biplane turned, still being headed for distant parts. Rapidly the tiny speck moved eastward miles away, still growing smaller and smaller, until lost to view altogether in the distance.

Meanwhile McCurdy was giving a thrilling exhibition above the track, sweeping close to the grass on the field, shooting upward several hundred feet, gliding, with power turned off, and dipping back to earth again. Prolonged cheers rewarded him as he settled back upon the field at 3:50 o'clock.

Cheers greeted Willard, too, when his biplane reappeared above the southeastern horizon, coming rapidly. In a few minutes he was circling in front of the applauding grand stand, having completed what was the longest cross-country flight of aviation week. He had been in the air just fifteen minutes. He was immediately surrounded by eager questioners as he stepped from his machine.

"Oh, that was easy," said the aviator, with a careless laugh. "There were not many holes in the air, and everything went fine. I don't know where I went, but I saw a good deal of the country around here, and picked up some landmarks that will be useful in starting on the New York race on Sunday. If we have this kind of weather for a few days it will help a lot."

Willard's course on first setting out had taken him some distance beyond Summit, at about which point he crossed the drainage canal, traveling southeast. In this new direction it appeared that he had passed over Marquette Park, and gone in the general direction of South Chicago, when he headed back.

Willard Goes Up 4,000 Feet.

Shortly after 4:30 o'clock Willard announced that he would make an altitude test, rising a few thousand feet, and on his return to earth giving a high glide, demonstrating how an aviator makes a safe descent when his motor refuses to work. McCurdy entered the air just ahead of him, and the two made a parallel flight. McCurdy soon circled back on the course, giving a dazzling exhibition of gliding on his own account, but Willard kept the Banshee headed directly against the breeze, mounting higher and higher as he traveled further away.

When Willard turned homeward he was 2,000 feet in the air. He kept the return direction for only a few moments, however, for, turning, he was off in the breeze again. Still rising, again the Banshee became a point against a clear sky, fading away till only the keenest vision could follow him, while for the majority he had merged into the blue. When he returned to the region above the aviation field he was riding on level planes 4,000 feet in the air, breaking all Chicago records.

Far above the grand stand he rode, passing out of view behind it. There was a general exodus to the open space in front of the grand stand seats to follow the sensational flight. In a few minutes he

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BETTING ODDS FAVOR DIX.

$10,000 on Him to $7,000 on Stimson Offered in Wall Street and No Taker.

Betting odds on the State campaign are wide apart, ranging from even money, at which some small bets were placed among politicians who frequent the County Court House, to offers of 10 to 7 on Dix by a Stock Exchange broker, which found no takers, and an actual bet of $1,000 to $850 in favor of Dix, placed by a Curb man. The largest offering was $10,000 of Dix money, which was sent down to Wall Street. It was put up with a broker, who made a quiet canvass of sporting Wall Street without finding any one willing to put up $7,000 on Stimson against it. He then offered the money in $5,000 lots at the same odds, but the nearest he came to placing it was in finding a Stimson man willing to put up $3,000 on his candidate against the Dix man's $5,000.

Since the new law has been in force bets are hard to place in the Street, except between friends, and the secrecy with which wagers are canvassed makes agreement about odds difficult.

The even money at the County Court House was the result of a preponderance of Stimson sentiment among the politicians, some of whom have hitherto passed as Hearst men.

TRAIN WRECK INJURES 20.

Coaches on Southern Line Go Over Embankment Near Asheville, N. C.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 7—For the second time within a week passenger train No. 18, on the Murphy division of the Southern Railway, coming from Murphy to Asheville, was wrecked this afternoon, twenty people being injured.

Three coaches went over an embankment, piling up at the bottom in a mass of splintered wood, twisted iron, and injured passengers.

NURSE KILLED BY AUTO.

Physician by Accident Backs It Into Creek—He Also May Die.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Miss Bessie Carter, a nurse, was killed and Dr. William Kemble had two ribs broken in an automobile accident at Dashville Falls, six miles from Kingston, early to-day. Dr. Kemble was taking Miss Carter home from a case she had been attending. It is thought that when near the top of a hill he attempted to change his clutch, but instead put on the reverse, causing the machine to back over an embankment and upset.

Miss Carter fell into the water near Dashville Falls, with the machine on top of her, and was drowned. Both her legs were broken. Dr. Kemble was thrown to the bank of the creek and sustained two broken ribs and internal injuries which may prove fatal.

SIX HURT IN AUTO CRASH.

Car Rams Lamp Post in the Bronx When Tire Bursts.

As an auto containing six persons, four of them men and two women, was speeding west along Bronxwood Avenue at 238th Street at midnight, the tire on the left front wheel exploded. The car, sinking on the exhausted tire, skidded toward the curb and crashed into a lamp post.

The driver, George McBride, of 410 West Fifty-seventh Street, was thrown far over the windshield, but landed on his feet and escaped injury. The man who had been in the front seat with him, Harry Jones, of South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, was thrown through the windshield to the street, landing in the roadway unconscious and cut by glass. Those in the rear seats, Harry Franklin, of South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon; Mrs. Mary Blouth of 107 Mount Vernon Avenue, Mount Vernon, and Miss Mary Clark of 18 Short Street, Mount Vernon, together with a fourth man whose name the police could not find after the accident, were pinned in the machine as it toppled over, and crushed beneath it.

The noise of the crash brought Policeman Beck from his post near by. He at once sent a call for the reserves of the Wakefield Station, and a hurry call for an ambulance from the Fordham Hospital. The surgeon who removed the injured found all badly bruised and cut by glass, but could not say at the time whether any had internal or necessarily fatal injuries.

The car was completely wrecked.

SHERMAN TO MEET LORIMER.

To Dine with Senator in Room Where Roosevelt Refused to Do So.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Vice President James S. Sherman and Senator William Lorimer have accepted invitations to sit at the same banquet board in Chicago on Oct. 12, when local Knights of Columbus will celebrate Columbus Day. The dinner will be served in the gold room of the Congress Hotel, where the Hamilton Club dinner took place several weeks ago, and Theodore Roosevelt declined to attend unless the club's invitation to Senator Lorimer were withdrawn.

Mr. Sherman's acceptance was received yesterday, and Senator Lorimer said today he would attend. They are both to sit at the speakers' table.

SNAKE ROUTS COLLEGE CLASS

Trinity Freshmen Near Hysterics When Harmless Garter Snake Enters Room.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 7.—A fourteen-inch garter snake appearing suddenly in a classroom at Trinity College yesterday morning, threw the class into disorder and gave some of the students a good scare before it finally wriggled out of the room to the campus, where it was killed.

While Prof. Kleene was lecturing on economics the snake crawled from a hole in the wall, and after remaining a while near the professor's desk crawled to the foot of a student and made its presence known. On Wednesday two snakes were killed in the "catacombs" under Jarvis Hall, and yesterday afternoon a freshman taking a bath in the basement of that hall, beat a quick retreat when a snake wriggled over his toes in the bathroom.

DIPHTHERIA AT HAMILTON.

Twelve Cases Break Out and Forty Students Are Quarantined.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Twelve cases of diphtheria at Hamilton College at Clinton have resulted in forty students who live at Emerson Hall being placed under quarantine. One of the Faculty, Dr. A. H. Shearer, is also under quarantine. Two of the members of the football team are in a like predicament, and to-morrow's game at Hobart will be without two of the regular line-up.

The cases are considered mild and the college and medical authorities believe they have the epidemic under control.

A SQUARE-POT HEATER MAKES SUMMER heat in Winter weather. Burns little coal. Boraton Showrooms, 37th St., near Broadway. —Adv.

BOLDEST ESCAPE FROM SING SING

Five Convicts Get Away After Giant Leader Overpowers Two Guards Unaided.

FIGHT AS STORM RAGES

One Keeper Beaten Down in Washroom and His Companion Then Attacked.

OTHER INMATES SILENT

190 Convicts with an Equal Chance for Freedom Stay in Jail—No Sign of the Fugitives.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Early this morning, while a storm was raging over Sing Sing Prison, a convict of great strength overpowered one of the prison guards, clubbed him unconscious with the guard's own bludgeon, bore down another guard, tied and gagged him, then sawed his way to liberty, followed by four other prisoners. They escaped over the river wall, leaving 190 other convicts cowering in their cots, fearing to follow the desperate leader, and fearing equally to give an alarm, which was not sounded for an hour after the escape.

The five convicts are still at large, although a posse of twenty prison guards, the police of a dozen towns, and volunteer searchers from many farms in the Sleepy Hollow section have been searching the countryside since daybreak. A trusty prisoner went to the Warden an hour after the five men had disappeared into the night and told him that a jail delivery had taken place. Had it not been for this convict—a negro—there is little doubt that the escape would not have been made known until long after daylight, when the regular prison routine of the day began.

The man who fought his way to freedom and carried four other convicts with him was William Green of Ossining, better known as "Big Bill" Green, a giant of a man, weighing more than 250 pounds and with a record for desperate daring and strength which few men in the State can equal. Highway robbery was the charge which sent him to Sing Sing a few years ago, but he had been in trouble with the police many times before and had a reputation all through this part of the country as a most dangerous man.

Sing Sing is now crowded with 1,800 prisoners, far too many for the institution to control. And it was indirectly because of this overcrowding that the escape this morning was possible. For many months the large three-story building formerly used as the prison chapel and hospital quarters has been partly transformed into a dormitory. The chapel part of the building on the entire second floor has been thus used, and 195 convicts have been sleeping there, guarded by two keepers.

While the temporary sleeping quarters were supposed to be well protected by heavy bars sunk into the stone window frames, Warden Frost was never entirely satisfied. But the Warden was helpless in the matter. He had no other place to put the men.

Convicts Slept in a Dormitory.

Ranged in long rows on the chapel floors were cots for the convicts. At one side of the room was a platform three feet high which was once used as an altar when the room was the Protestant place of worship for the prisoners. On this platform one of the two keepers sat throughout the night, keeping a watchful eye over his sleeping charges. Another guard usually spent the night pacing, on rubber-soled shoes, up and down the dormitory, to see that none of the convicts escaped from the wash room, a narrow closet across the dormitory from the old altar.

The window of this room looks down upon the prison yard to the south. It is a drop of twenty feet or more from the sill. It was from this window that the five convicts escaped.

One of the convicts assigned to the chapel dormitory was "Big Bill" Green. He had never given the prison guards any trouble in the year of his convict life, and they were no more watchful of him than any other of the convict band. The convict worked in the daytime in the laundry, which is in a small building not far from the chapel. He was the strongest man in the prison, and his services at the wringing machine were useful.

When bedtime came last night and the 195 convicts marched upstairs from the mess hall on the first floor, the guards noticed nothing unusual in the attitude of Green. He, like all the rest, undressed, put his prison garb at the foot of his cot, and was apparently fast asleep in a short time. But, as later events proved, Green was not asleep.

When all the convicts were in their cots most of the lights in the improvised dormitory were turned out. Six incandescent bulbs were left burning, and in the dim light the two guards could detect any movement in the room. On the old altar, seated at his desk, was Edward Foley, one of the guards. His fellow-watcher, Ferneau Drum, paced back and forth along the row of cots. The early part of the night was warm and quite still, but not long after midnight a heavy wind and rain storm started and soon the wind was howling around the corners of the room. Outside the night was as black as pitch.

Lured Keeper from the Room.

One o'clock came, and Green, who had been tossing on his cot, got up and went to the small room opposite the altar platform. Another man and still another followed him. And a moment later Green came out. He approached Keeper Drum and whispered:

"There is a sick man in there," then turned and went back to the little room.

Drum followed him. The door between the wash room and the sleeping quarters is a swinging one, and it closed as Drum entered the room. He had no time to look around, for, without a word, Green struck out with his powerful right arm and Drum tumbled to the floor. The blow had landed on his temple. But Green was taking no chances of the keeper's getting up. He grabbed Drum's heavy watchman's club as the keeper fell and swung it many times upon the head and face of the prostrate man.

The other two convicts in the little room did nothing. Green needed no aid.

Pausing to make sure that Drum was quite unconscious the convict walked out into the dormitory. There was still another keeper between him and his desire for freedom.

Not a word had been spoken in the little room behind the swinging door. But Foley, seated at his desk on the old altar platform, had heard the sound of a falling body and other sounds which he thought were blows. His sorrow from his chair and began to descend the four steps leading from the platform as Green approached. Foley, [illegible] for the convict's heavy night [illegible] which all Sing Sing keepers carry, was [illegible]

prison regulations forbid the keepers carrying revolvers, for the managers of Sing Sing believe there would be added danger should the convicts ever overpower a keeper and get possession of a firearm.

Foley had just put his foot upon the lower step when Green hurled himself upon him. The weight of the giant convict bore the keeper down, and his head struck the sharp corner of the altar steps. At the attack the other convicts sprang up to watch the struggle between Foley and the powerful prisoner.

With their blankets clutched around them the convicts sat or stood, fearing to lend their fellow-prisoner a hand, fearing, too, to aid the keeper in his fight to break the grip which Green had upon his throat.

Convicts Watch Fight in Silence.

And still no word was spoken. Only a murmur which ran up and down the rows of cots. For a minute the two men struggled there at the altar steps, Green on top, his fingers sinking deeper into the keeper's throat, Foley striving for breath and trying to strike his assailant.

But Green's object was not to kill Foley. As the keeper's struggles slackened the giant convict's hands loosened. He stuffed a handkerchief into the keeper's mouth, tied it securely behind the ears, and lifting Foley as he would a baby carried him to his cot. And while the other convicts looked on calmly, tore his sheets into strips and bound the keeper to the cot, winding the strips around and tying them securely.

Leaving the keeper bound and gagged, Green reached beneath his mattress and produced a saw. He had hidden it there the night before. That is known because the investigation which followed the escape disclosed that the saw was taken from one of the machine shops when work stopped yesterday. It had been in use there all day.

There is little doubt that few of the convicts in the chapel dormitory knew that a saw had been smuggled in.

Foley, as he lay there trussed to Green's cot, was quite conscious of what was going on. He watched the powerful convict as he went back to the wash room with the saw. The two men who had been in the little room when Green struck down Keeper Drum had ventured out when the attack on Foley had been made. But now they joined Green again in the washroom.

Swiftly and silently Green went to work. Choosing the middle bar he began to saw. For twenty minutes this went on, the saw gradually biting its way through the inch-and-a-quarter iron bar. Although Foley could not see what was transpiring in the little room he could hear the rasping of the saw and knew that the bars were being removed. As for the other convicts, they were standing or sitting around, the blankets still clutched about their shoulders, not knowing what to do.

Sawed Through Window Bar.

It is likely that Green was supported on the backs of his two comrades in the little room, for the window is six feet above the floor, and the cut Green made was straight through, not slanting. At last the bar was severed. Green must have grasped the upper end, and, exerting all his powerful strength, wrenched the bar aside, leaving an aperture ten inches wide. In all this time Green had been clad in his night clothes. His prison garb lay in the little bundle at the foot of his cot.

But now Big Bill re-entered the chapel dormitory, a look of triumph on his face.

"Any one who wants to get out can follow me," he exclaimed, so that every man in the room could hear.

The wind by this time was blowing a gale, and there was no danger that guards outside could hear. Without waiting to see who followed, Green quickly donned his prison clothing, even to the shoes, reached again under his mattress and pulled out a long rope, spliced together with short lengths of heavy wrapping cord which in some way had been stolen from the shipping room in another building. In order to get this the prison officials believe Green must have had a confederate who did not escape with him, for he was never allowed in the shipping department, nor were any of the four men who followed him to liberty.

The six electric lights in the dormitory had been burning all this time, but as Green, with the rope in his hand, started for the little room again, he seemed to suddenly think of them. He approached one and lifted the bludgeon which he had taken from one of the keepers, as if to smash it. But just then another thought seemed to strike him. He returned to the cot and began to go through Foley's pockets. In one pocket he found $40, which he took. Then he walked over to the altar platform and tore out the telephone wires which led from a receiver on the keeper's desk to the office of the Warden. Green was taking no chances of having one of the convicts he left behind communicate with the Warden's quarters.

Asked Convicts to Follow Him.

This done, Green turned again to the frightened convicts and repeated his suggestion that all who wished liberty could follow him. Four men had already put on their prison clothes, and when Green started again for the little room they silently followed him. These men were Isadore Blum and Joseph White of New York City, Walter Branigan of Mount Kisco, and Robert Boylan of Long Island City, all of them with many years of prison life still unserved.

Silently they tied the end of Big Bill's rope to one of the iron bars, and one by one let themselves down the twenty feet to the ground below. Green went first, and this recalled an interesting fact concerning his criminal record. When he was tried for highway robbery about two years ago his defense was that he could not possibly have squeezed through a narrow alleyway in which the robbery occurred. That alleyway was fourteen inches wide. Green said that he was far too stout to have jammed himself through such a space. Yet this morning he squeezed through a space ten inches wide. He had to do it to get out.

Once on the ground the five convicts apparently crept around the chapel building and headed for the Hudson. The water was less than a hundred yards away, and there was only a wall flush with the ground and surmounted by a three-foot picket fence of iron between them and freedom. Three sides of Sing Sing are surrounded by a wall of masonry thirty feet high. To scale it would have been impossible for Green and his followers.

At each angle of the high prison wall is a small guard house, walled with glass and resembling a sentry box. One of these guard houses is also set upon the ends of the two walls which end at the river's edge. There are also two guard houses on the water front, each perched upon the wall just above where it juts out into the Hudson.

But Green and his four companions had little or nothing to fear from these guards. It was raining heavily and the wind was blowing the rain in sheets against the windows of the guard houses. Keeping well in the shadow of the chapel wall, the convicts are supposed to have reached the water's edge. Whether they plunged in and swam around one end of the wall or whether they were met there by a motor boat or other craft in accordance with a prearranged plan, is not known. But the prison officials and the State Detectives are pursuing the search with the motor boat possibility in mind. They were informed early to-day that a motor boat was missing from her moorings off the Shattemuck Yacht Club, just north of here, but this report was denied later in the day.

Boat May Have Met Fugitives.

The prison officials say that if there was any prearranged plan for the escape it is more than likely that a motor boat had been provided by Green's friends. They say, too, that if the delivery was planned in advance, it is more than likely it was arranged to take place on the first rainy night after the plan was laid.

Less than a week ago Mrs. Green, wife of the escaped convict, visited her husband in Sing Sing. She was accompanied by several friends. Separated only by a thin wire screen, Mrs. Green and her friends whispered to Green for several minutes in the visiting room, while a guard watched them just out of earshot. There was no chance of passing any tool or weapon to the convict, for the screen prevented that. But Warden Frost and the State detectives would give much to know what Green and his wife and friends talked about on that visit. It might aid them in the search, they say.

It was about 2 o'clock in the morning when Green and the other four convicts slid down the rope, and armed with the two cudgels Green had taken from the keepers, disappeared in the darkness. An hour passed before the alarm was given.

Among the convicts Green and his followers left in the dormitory was West Rollins, a West Indian negro, who was convicted of assault in the first degree not long ago and was sentenced to a long term in Sing Sing. Just what this negro convict did between 2 o'clock, the hour of the escape, and 3 o'clock in the morning is not known, but at 3 o'clock Rollins reached the quarters of Warden Frost, near the front of the prison inclosure, and began to yell. The Warden heard him and ran out upon the balcony. The negro then told him what had happened.

Accompanied by several guards, the Warden hastened to the chapel building. As they passed along the wall they could see the rope dangling from the window of the second floor. They knew that nearly 200 convicts were on that floor, and beyond the control of the two keepers.

But when the Warden and the guards entered they found every convict, save the five who had escaped, lying on their cots. Many of them had their blankets pulled up over their heads, just why the Warden does not know.

A moment later the lights were switched on. There, on Green's cot, lay Keeper Foley, with the gag still in his mouth. And on the floor just outside the little room was Drum, crawling slowly on his hands and knees, blinded by blood, and unable to tell at once what had happened. He had recovered consciousness not long after Green and the others had slid down the rope, but had been unable to move until the footsteps of the Warden and the guards sounded on the stairs.

Whistle Gives the Alarm.

Leaving several guards to watch the convicts, Warden Frost hastened down stairs. And soon the big steam whistle screeched out the alarm. Down the wind the sound carried as far as Tarrytown. Every prisoner in Sing Sing and every resident of the countryside for miles around knew at once that some one had escaped from the prison.

And then the search began. It was still going on late to-night, but Green and his four companions were still at large, armed with bludgeons and with $40 with which to purchase clothing and food. State Detective Jackson was put in command of the posse of prison guards, who, armed with rifles and revolvers, sallied out from Sing Sing before daylight and took up the search. The first step was to learn whether a motor boat or any other craft had been stolen, and men were dispatched along the river to seek clues.

Green and Branigan were quite familiar with the country for many miles in any direction, for Green had made his home here in Ossining every since his boyhood, and Branigan hails from the Mount Kisco region, and before his imprisonment hunted and fished along that side of the Hudson. The searchers thought he might head that way.

Just across the Hudson from Sing Sing is the settlement of Rockland, perched on the edge of the Palisades. Three miles of water separates it from the prison, however, and the convicts could not have swam that distance with the wind blowing as it did between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning. To the southward lies Tarrytown, and stretching back for many miles is the country known as Sleepy Hollow and the Pocantico Hills. Green knows that section well.

There was the chance that they had gone that way. So at daylight the posse separated, one party going off toward the Pocantico district and scattering as they went, another skirting the river front, and a third striking northward between here and Croton. Still other searchers obtained a motor boat and skirted the shore for many miles north and south. And State Detective Jackson, in an automobile, began questioning every farmer he met.

The first clue picked up by the searchers was when Detective Jackson was told by a milk wagon driver that he had seen three men hurrying across the road between Tarrytown and Ossining just before 3 o'clock in the morning. They were going east toward the open country, said the driver. In the dim light the driver could not see whether they wore prison clothes or not.

Putnam lies in the general direction the men were taking, so Jackson and his men hastened there. But they found no further traces of the convicts in that direction. Later in the day Irving Devere, a business man of Tarrytown, reported to the police that one of his employes had seen three men in Sleepy Hollow who looked like convicts. Jackson and several guards upon learning this made tracks for Sleepy Hollow, but again they were disappointed.

Photographs of the escaped convicts, together with descriptions of the men, were sent out by Warden Frost to-day to the police of all near by points.

"Big Bill" Green is described as 29 years old, weighing 254 pounds, 5 feet 7¾ inches in height, brown hair shot with gray, and light complexion. He was sentenced to from four and a half to six and a half years for highway robbery, and entered Sing Sing in March, 1909.

Isadore Blum is 20 years old, 5 feet 2½ inches in height, weighs 136 pounds, has brown eyes and hair, a horizontal scar on his right temple, and two moles on his right cheek. He entered Sing Sing in January, 1909, to serve a ten-year sentence for grand larceny.

Joseph White, who entered the prison under sentence of ten years in February, 1909, for robbery, is 22 years old, 5 feet 6½ inches in height, weighs 155 pounds, and has a large irregular scar in the centre of his forehead, also a scar under his right eye. His complexion is light and his eyes are brown.

Walter Branigan is twenty-three years old. He began his prison life in July, 1908, under sentence of fourteen years for assault and blackmail. He has light blue eyes, brown hair, is five feet nine inches tall, and weighs 160 pounds.

Robert Boyland was convicted of grand larceny and sentenced to four years. He entered Sing Sing last year. He is described as twenty-three years old, of medium build and light complexion.

The jail delivery to-day was the most daring which has occurred at Sing Sing since Pallister and Rahl, both condemned murderers, got away from the death house some eighteen years ago. They blinded two keepers by throwing red pepper in their eyes, then took away their keys and let themselves out of the death house. Carlisle Harris, a young medical student, convicted of the murder of Helen Potts, and waiting execution of the death sentence, was invited by Pallister and Rahl to go with them, but he refused. The escape occurred on a dark morning.

The two men made their way to the river and embarked in a small boat without having been detected. A few days later the bodies of the two murderers floated ashore. An inquest showed that one of the men had been shot. It was generally supposed that they had quarreled in the boat, one had shot the other and thrown the body overboard, but in attempting to escape had been run down by a passing craft and drowned.

HANGING DANCE HALL FALLS.

Six Near Death When Floor and Roof, from Which It Was Hung, Collapses.

Charles Moser, proprietor of Westminster Hall, at 73 and 75 Lenox Avenue, where hundreds met for worship during the Jewish holidays, decided a few days ago to remove four pillars that supported the ceiling and roof above the large dance hall on the third floor. Two already were removed on Thursday evening, when 600 men and women held a dance on the floor. Workmen removed the third pillar yesterday and to hold up the floor they chained it to the roof.

There remained yesterday only one pillar supporting the ceiling of the top floor. Moser, who was superintending the work of Edward Campbell, foreman, and six laborers, cast his eye over the work and saw that it was good. He felt that he was going to have a unique dance hall, clear of obstructions and suspended, like hanging gardens, from the roof. So he ordered the men to remove the fourth pillar, and as they did so an ice wagon rumbled past on the street. With a groan and a crash that was heard for more than a block the unsupported roof, bulging toward the centre, thundered down upon the floor below, which under the added weight crashed to the floor of the empty meeting rooms on the second story.

Charles Anderson, a plasterer of 164 East 127th Street, and Nicholas Moriarti of 240 East 122d Street, were buried under debris.

Both were carried out and removed to the hospital.

Dubois, Penn., Gains Over 1900.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Dubois, Penn., has a population of 12,625 compared with 6,437 in 1900, according to statistics of the Census announced by the Census Bureau to-day.

The Want advertisements of The New York Times have a positive news value for every reader of the paper.

Exclusiveness and dependability—quality more than quantity—make these advertisements so reliable, so full of value, that you, as a reader of The New York Times, will find it to your interest to keep in touch with the Wants of the better element of New York citizens by reading these advertisements. Telephone Bryant 1000.

KEEPING GOOD ORDER IN NEW REPUBLIC

Continued from Page 1.

declaring that the republic was firmly established.

The Government is adopting measures to prevent excesses by the people, and as a result the volunteer guard to-day arrested five thieves in the abandoned barracks of the Municipal Guard. The thieves were stealing the jewels of the families of officers of the guard.

Meantime life in the city is becoming normal again. Shops have opened everywhere and the street railway service has been partially resumed. Nearly all the banks also, together with the Custom Houses, have reopened, in response to a request from the Military Governor.

The large force of volunteer soldiery, which was recruited at the beginning of the uprising and was furnished with arms from the Government's reserve supplies, is being disbanded. The volunteers are returning the weapons which were served out to them.

The casualties in the recent fighting are estimated at 3,000. Three regiments of infantry arrived from the provinces to-day and joined the revolutionary party.

The authorities to-day sent a force to seize the convent at Graca and arrest the friars. On arriving there they found the doors barricaded. The soldiers and members of the populace fired several volleys into the building, whereupon the friars returned the attack, their bullets peppering the roadway and adjacent buildings.

The attacking party withdrew for a conference, but shortly returned and assailed the heavy doors of the convent with battering rams. When the doors yielded the soldiers and people rushed in and searched every nook and corner of the edifice, but not a friar was to be found. It is surmised that they made their escape by underground passages where they are now in hiding.

A solemn funeral will be given Admiral Cambido Reis, the revolutionary chief, who committed suicide in the belief that the revolt was a failure, and similar honors will be accorded Prof. Bombarda, whose assassination is said by many to have precipitated the uprising. The Provisional Government will defray the expenses of the funerals.

The Royal Family's "Flight."

The Capitol, a Republican newspaper, gives the following description of the flight of the royal family:

"Between 5 and 8 o'clock Wednesday morning the Duke of Oporto embarked upon the yacht Amelie and sailed for Ericeira (a fishing town on the Atlantic coast, twenty-two miles northwest of Lisbon.) At the same time the Queen Mother Amelie left Cintra by automobile for Mafra. She was followed an hour later by Dowager Queen Maria Pia. King Manuel after escaping by a rear door of the palace during the bombardment, went to Cintra and thence to Mafra.

At 10 o'clock the royal yacht arrived at Ericeira. In the meantime the royal family had completed the preparations for flight and, escorted by twenty horsemen from the Mafra Cavalry School, proceeded to Ericeira. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon they embarked upon fishing boats accompanied by two attendants and two ladies of their Court and carrying their personal baggage. The fishing boats put out to sea and at some distance from the harbor transferred their royal passengers to the yacht Amelie.

According to one person who said that he was an eye-witness to the embarkation of the royal family, the Duke of Oporto boarded the royal yacht at Cascaes weeping, and said that he left his beloved country in deep pain. He complained that the downfall of the monarchy was due wholly to the fatal influence of his sister-in-law, the Queen Mother, and added that he had found it impossible to give his nephew, the King, liberal counsels. The Duke of Oporto is also reported as saying as he embarked: "I am a Portuguese and hope to die in Portugal."

This witness said that when King Manuel and his mother boarded the imperial yacht at Ericeira the King was plainly glad at having escaped. Before leaving he shook hands with the fisher folk and appeared to be moved by their devotion.

Queen Mother Says "Au Revoir.'

The Queen Mother, Amelie, however, was described as being in a state of fury. According to this observer, she actually gritted her teeth and threatened vengeance on the revolutionists when the royal family returned to the throne.

Another account says Queen Amelie said simply "Au revoir," addressing the words to a lady in waiting.

President-elect Fonseca of Brazil, who was a guest of King Manuel when the revolution broke out, sailed for Rio Janeiro on the Brazilian battleship Sao Paulo to-day. The Brazilian cruiser Barroso has arrived here.

Dr. José Maria de Alpoim, chief of the Progressive Dissidents and a former Minister of Justice and Worship, has joined the republican movement, and his own party has been dissolved.

OPORTO, Oct. 7.—The Republican Government has been definitely established here without a struggle. The populace received the proclamation enthusiastically. The General commanding the local division of the troops obeyed the instructions of the Provisional Government.

REPUBLIC WON, SAYS COSTA.

New Portuguese Ministers Declare Revolution Is Over.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Alfonso Costa, Minister of Justice in the Provisional Government of the Republic of Portugal, in a message to The London Times, dated from Lisbon this morning, says:

"The Provisional Government has just received the final adhesions of the military divisions stationed in the provinces. Perfect order and immense enthusiasm prevail everywhere. The banks are showing restored confidence and the customs and other Government departments have resumed to-day all the activities necessary to the discharge of the nation's obligations.

"At a council of Ministers held to-night we were able to consider the revolutionary period as definitely ended and the era of progressive government and moral regeneration begun. We are already receiving the warm congratulations of foreign peoples and citizens on the heroic and marvelously correct attitude of the revolutionary forces and on their generosity toward the vanquished. The republic is for all, that is our device.

"The deposed King and the royal family embarked yesterday at 3 o'clock safe and sound for exile."

Senhor Costa further formulates the policy of the republican Government along the lines already indicated in his earlier message to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Green Cockades Everywhere.

A Lisbon dispatch to The Daily Mail says: "The capital has resumed its normal life, save for the red and green cockades seen everywhere, knotted in the soldiers' epaulets, twisted in the fishwives' hair, and fastened on horses and mules. A visitor would never dream that Portugal had just witnessed the passing of the house of Braganza. Now and again bodies of soldiers in dirty linen uniforms, preceded by bands playing stirring republican hymns, pass across the squares, arousing tremendous enthusiasm, but order is nowhere disturbed. In fact, the perfect tranquillity everywhere reigning seems wholly incompatible with the fact that the people have had the capital in their power for the past three days.

"I was received this morning by Bernardino Machado, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Minister, who had slept only one hour during the night, is a short, bright-eyed lawyer, with a small white beard. He begged me to assure myself that absolute order was now reigning everywhere, not only in the capital but throughout the new republic.

"'The Portuguese people,' he said, 'go from one extreme to another. They have long patiently suffered the worst abuses of monarchy, but finally national pride was aroused, the supreme moment came, and it shook itself free of the yoke. But even in the moment of revolution the proud dignity of the race revealed itself. Once the initial resistance was overcome, the people's one desire was not to exact reprisals, but to recollect that all Portuguese are one race. You might have seen the Captain of the Municipal Guards, after the desperate resistance of his men had been overcome, walking about Lisbon unmolested, and the populace applauded the loyal troops when they surrendered on the triumph of the revolution.

Dead Not Over 500.

"The estimates of the dead and wounded vary enormously, but 500 seems to be near the truth. The most remarkable thing about the revolution is that on no side is there any expression of regreat for the monarchy. Half the people have not even taken an interest in the fate of King Manuel, nor are they even curious about his whereabouts. The shells of the warships did small damage to the town, because either deliberately or by chance the gunners shot so that the shells generally burst high in the air. Their effect was to produce more panic than destruction.

"It can truly be said that never was so radical a change in institutions effected with the sacrifice of so few lives, and with so little material damage. The royal arms on the public buildings and shops throughout the city have been demolished or covered over.

"The chief clerical newspaper in Portugal shows a huge placard in its window with the words, 'Hurrah for the Republic, Order and Work. Hurrah for Liberty.'

"This causes some hilarity among the passersby.

Republican flags, indeed, are everywhere, in carriages, motorcars and carts. A legless beggar in the street had a huge red and green cockade on each shoulder. Children wear the Republican ribbons, men Republican ties, and women Republican dresses."

SAYS ENGLAND WON'T MEDDLE.

Portuguese Republicans Sounded London Beforehand, Says Leader in Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Sebastiano Migalhaes Lima, one of the leaders of the Portuguese Republican party, has been appointed to represent the new regime in Paris, and the flag of the republic established at Lisbon to-day floats over the modest hotel where Lima has been residing since he came to France.

Together with José Relvas, a large landowner of Portugal, Lima went to London last August to sound the British authorities on the attitude they would assume in the event of the proclamation of a Portuguese republic. In an interview which I had with him to-day he said the Republican leaders in Portugal had felt no apprehension of unfriendly interference in their plans on the part of Great Britain since this visit of himself and Senhor Relvas to London.

"We learned," he added, "that the British Government is less concerned about the kind of political system that may rule in Portugal than about the stability of the one that does rule. Of course, if England, with her great financial and commercial interests in Portugal, does not interfere, Spain will not dare to do so. Yet I believe Spain, more than any other country, will feel the influence of our revolution. It is impossible to say exactly what the effect of that influence will be or how promptly it will be felt. There is, of course, a strong racial sympathy between the two peoples, and who can measure the force of example?

Pan-Iberian Alliance—Perhaps.

"It is not at all improbable that a close alliance will be formed between Portugal and Brazil, and that this may be the beginning of a broader and more significant understanding among all the nations of Iberian origin, both in the old world and the new. If that should ever take place, it would mean the restoration to that race of its once world-wide prestige and the political transformation of Europe.

"But don't think that I am prophesying. One ought to be able to indulge in a little mental speculation without being accused of that."

Senhor Lima was unquestionably in an exultant mood, for he had received during the day official confirmation from the Provisional Government in Lisbon of the victory of the revolutionists and the proclamation of the republic.

"I have every reason to be confident," he resumed, "that the new Government will be solidly established. No one can entertain anything but a favorable opinion of the members of the temporary ruling body. I do not consider the prospect of a counter revolutionary movement at all grave.

People Dislike Braganza House.

"The people everywhere are thoroughly imbued with dislike of a dynasty which has ever shown itself both sordid and weak. Financial corruption, corrupt bargaining between parties for the possession of office, unjust distribution of tax burdens, repression of municipal and popular rights, reckless increase of the public debt, incapable administration, the practical continuance of the inquisitorial judicial system of Dictator Franco, the constant selfish sacrifice of the interests of the nation to those of the dynasty—these are some of the causes of the exasperation of the people which culminated in the uprising which we had foreseen, and, indeed, been preparing for many months. The majority of intelligent citizens had become absolutely estranged from the royal family.

"The King's entourage was so narrow minded, so lacking in savoir faire and political commonsense as constantly to make matters worse. The murder of Bombarda by a royalist was only a pretext for precipitating the uprising, which for a long time had only waited a suitable occasion. The monarchy was doomed. It had thrown away every chance that it ever had of conciliating the nation.

"I think I may say that the first step that will be taken by the Republican Cabinet after the measures which may be necessary to defeat any reactionary movement that may occur in the provinces will be the clear-cut restoration everywhere of a constitutional régime. Next to that the republic will show by every legitimate means its desire to live on the best terms with other nations. Particularly is it essential that Portugal's good name as to financial probity and responsibility be restored."

Senhor Lima said a representative convention would probably be called early, as it seemed necessary to have such a body, for the purpose of adapting the national constitution to a republican form of government.

MANUEL STILL AT GIBRALTAR.

Fugitive Royalties of Portugal Remain on Yacht in British Harbor.

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 7.—The American cruiser Des Moines and the British fleet, with ships dressed and flying the Portuguese flag at the mainmasts, fired a royal salute at 8 o'clock this morning in honor of the members of the Portuguese royal family, who arrived on the royal yacht Amelie. A royal salute was also fired by the Rock Battery.

The Amelie, with the King, the Queen Mother, the Dowager Queen Maria Pia, and Prince Alfonso, the Duke of Oporto, on board, dropped anchor in the harbor at 11 o'clock last night.

Last night's report that King Manuel and the Queen Mother came ashore and were driven to the Summer residence of the Governor is incorrect. The royal family remained to-day upon the royal yacht, from the mainmast of which flies a white burgee with a green cross.

This forenoon the British Governor General of Gibraltar, accompanied by his official staff, boarded the Amelie and formally welcomed King Manuel to British territory. Later Admiral Frederick S. Pelham, Superintendent of the British naval establishments here, with his staff paid a visit to the King aboard the yacht.

Strict precautions have been taken to safeguard the Portuguese monarch. His Majesty's yacht is surrounded by patrol boats and no other craft is permitted to approach it.

The Des Moines, Commander John F. Luby, has been ordered from this port to Lisbon and will sail to-night.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Portuguese Minister here received a telegram from King Manuel this morning in which his Majesty states that he, with the Queen Mother Amelie and the Duke of Oporto, has arrived safely and in good health at Gibraltar on the royal yacht Amelie.

King Manuel in his message made no reference to the revolution or to his future plans.

The general expectation is that the Portuguese King and Queen Mother Amelie will find a permanent refuge in England, where the Duke of Orleans and the Queen Mother's sister reside. It is believed that temporary quarters will be offered to the royal family at Gibraltar, one of the official residences being placed at their disposal.

MADRID, Oct. 7.—Premier Canalejas to-day received reports that it was the intention of the members of the Portuguese royal family ultimately to go to France to a chateau owned by the Duke of Orleans or to install themselves on the property of the Countess of Paris, the Palace of Villamanrique, at Seville.

POWERS CONSULT ON REPUBLIC.

France and Spain, It Is Understood, Will Follow Lead of Great Britain.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—The question of the formal recognition of the Portuguese Republic is already the subject of an exchange of views among the powers. So far as France and Spain are concerned, it is understood they will undoubtedly follow the lead of Great Britain whose century-old alliance with Portugal and her important commercial relations with that country seem to confer upon her a peculiar responsibility in the matter.

From the standpoint of pure diplomacy it is understood that France regards the flight of Manuel from Portugal as the first great fact making possible recognition of the republic, the flight being considered a tacit admission that he has abandoned the struggle to retain the crown. The present intention here seems to be to await the certainty that now the republic is securely founded. Advices received in France lead to the belief that for the present the people of Portugal generally are likely to adhere to the republic proclaimed in the capital and that the nation will be spared the horrors of civil war.

It is pointed out that there are many historical precedents for the lack of haste in accepting the new Portuguese régime. King Peter of Servia was not recognized by the powers for several months after the assassination of Alexander, and both Louis Philippe and Napoleon III. failed of recognition by Prussia for a considerably longer period.

Semi-official circles in Paris regard as absurd an idea prevalent in some quarters that Spain will launch armed intervention against the provisional Government in Portugal, declaring that this would only endanger the Spanish dyansty by solidifying the republicans at a moment when they are preparing to honor the approaching anniversary of the execution of Dr. Francisco Ferrer, who was condemned and shot to death at the fortress of Montjuich, Oct. 13 last, as a teacher of revolution—the act following the Barcelona riots and resulting in the downfall of the Ministry which allowed it.

Dispatches received here from various towns in the outlying Spanish provinces indicate that the revolutionary leaders in Lisbon are doing their utmost to secure the support of people in all sections of the kingdom. One of the first acts of the Central Committee which was constituted at the beginning of the outbreak was to send out trustworthy emissaries by automobiles to various distant points where it was hoped a sympathetic uprising could be produced.

The Republicans appear to be masters thus far of a section within a radius of about fifty miles from Lisbon. In this district they are in absolute control, and will not allow monarchist sympathizers so much as to stir from their home towns. The railroads are at a standstill, and in the neighborhood of Lisbon most of the highways are either barred or rendered impassable in some other way.

A dispatch to the Petit Parisien from Lisbon says that the Provisional Government has issued a decree of exile against the Portuguese royal family.

A special to the Temps from Madrid says that it is reported that an insurrection has occurred at Setubal, Portugal, where many troops are quartered. Infantry which had gone over to the revolutionists engaged the royalist cavalry, it is said, and the casualties were estimated at 900. Another report says that a party of Portuguese revolutionists yesterday attacked the Jesuit convent at Campolito and that several of the Jesuits were killed.

The customs officials at the points of collection along the frontier continue at their posts and are collecting the usual duties, but without knowing for which régime they are acting. The officials and the soldiers at these frontier posts maintain for the most part a discreet neutral attitude, awaiting the notification of the new Government to the provincial authorities.

Count de Souza Rosa, the Portuguese Minister to France, declares that he no longer considers himself the envoy of Portugal, regarding the proclamation of a republic as a formal severance of his obligations.

"I will not serve this republican Government," he says. "Not because my opinions are retrograde—I lived too long in the United States for that—but because I do not believe that Portugal is ripe for the application of such liberal ideas. The population is ignorant and exposed to all kinds of political temptations. The result must be either that Spain will become a republic too, or that she will be forced in self-protection to intervene.

"The triumph of republican ideas in Spain would probably result in the establishment of an Iberian republic, which would introduce a new and grave factor in the European concert question. The question of the Portuguese colonies is still more important. Unquestionably the new rivalries aroused by the opening of such a question, and by the result of the transactions which would follow would be unfavorable to the maintenance of peace in Europe."

Sebastiano Migalhaes Lima, one of the leaders of the Portuguese Republican Party, who is now in Paris, said:

"The Constitution will be analogous to that of the French, but more advanced and based upon universal suffrage, and a government for the people by the people.

"The fleet and the colonies will be developed, but the army probably will become a sort of a national guard, like that of the Swiss."

The Madrid correspondent of The Petit Parisien quotes Alejandro Lerroux, the Spanish Deputy and chief of the Republicans at Barcelona, as follows:

"The consequences of the Portuguese revolution will be favorable to Spanish Republicans. Spaniards have little initiative, but are inclined to follow foreign examples. The proclamation of a republic at Lisbon may produce consequently an important and immediate political effect in Madrid and occasion the fall of the present Cabinet.

"If Spain should send troops to support the Portuguese monarchy Spanish Republicans would adopt a most energetic attitude and inaugurate a campaign of agitation throughout the country."

SPAIN IS VERY NERVOUS.

Takes Precautions Against Carlists and Barcelona Republicans.

MADRID, Oct. 7.—At the request of the Spanish Government, France has asked the Carlist leader, Tirso Olodabel, who is residing at Saint Jean de Leuz, France, to leave that town and fix his domicile several hundred miles distant from the Spanish frontier.

This move is regarded as indicating the extreme nervousness of the Government of Spain, which, on one hand, is apprehensive of a recrudescence of Republican agitation and outbreaks in Catalonia, and, on the other, fears the conspiracies of Carlist leaders in the north, who are credited with ambitions to embarrass the dynasty during the existing political anxiety.

Advices from Catalonia state that news of the Republican revolution in Portugal was hailed with enthusiasm by Spanish Republicans, who hoisted the flags of their party on their buildings and assembled in the streets, where they excitedly discussed the events at Lisbon. At some points the Republicans paraded and were dispersed by the police.

The strained relations existing between Church and State have increased the uneasiness. The manifestations of Northern Catholics against the Government's anti-clerical programme are very recent and many of the dissatisfied are said to be allied with the Carlists.

Nevertheless, at a meeting of the Senate to-day, Premier Canalejas reiterated his intention to adhere to his anti-Clerical programme, including the "Padlock bill." He criticised the Episcopate and the reactionary elements for their attacks against him and declared that his defamers would be held responsible.

The Premier denied that discord existed in the Spanish Cabinet, adding "We will win or die together."

BARCELONA, Oct. 7.—An attempted demonstration of sympathy with the Portuguese Republic, which took place before the Portuguese Consulate here to-day, was interrupted by mounted police, who charged the crowd. A regiment of dragoons which was about to leave for the manoeuvres was sent back to barracks, and most elaborate military precautions have been taken to preserve order.

Every flag or decoration in windows which might be considered an emblem of celebration over the victory of the Portuguese provisional Government was ordered down by the police.

The newspaper La Publicidad, which acclaimed the Portuguese republic, has been seized by the authorities.

The Republicans are protesting against the repressive measures of the Government and the severity of the censorship.

The coal miners at Teruel have declared a general strike.

WASHINGTON TO GO SLOW.

Notified of Republic in Portugal—Will Delay Reply and Recognition.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—A circular note sent simultaneously to all the powers by Provisional President Braga, announcing that he has been proclaimed President of Portugal, that the revolution has been successful, and that he has appointed a Cabinet, was received by the State Department to-day. The United States has not replied to the note.

The State Department does not propose to be precipitate in recognizing the new republic, and will not commit itself by any form of communication until proof of the stability of the proclaimed Government is forthcoming. There are evidences of censorship in the news given out from Portugal, according to officials here, who suggest that it is too early yet to judge accurately the status of the Government power from the partisan pronunciamentos of the Braga régime.

The protected cruiser Des Moines is on its way from Gibraltar to Lisbon, where it should arrive Sunday morning. It is believed the warship will not have to land men to protect American interests. Commander Luby is instructed to make observations and report, and action in the matter is understood to have been taken under the telegraphic direction of President Taft. The dispatch of the cruiser was not made at the request of the State Department.

It is explained that the firing of the royal salute of twenty-one guns, with Portuguese colors flown to the breeze, by the Des Moines on the arrival of the Portuguese royal fugitives at Gibraltar, was strictly in accord with the naval regulations. The old régime at Lisbon remained the reigning power until there were official advices to the contrary, and this Government had no such advices at the time.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

OPENING OF THE GREAT PENNSYLVANIA STATION IN NEW YORK

On Sunday, November 27, full train service will be inaugurated by the Pennsylvania Railroad to and from its new station at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street, New York City.

The location of the **Pennsylvania Station,** one block from Broadway, two blocks from Fifth Avenue, is in the heart of the hotel, club, and theatre district of Manhattan. Within a short radius are located the majority of the big retail stores and restaurants. The Seventh Avenue surface cars, and the Eighth Avenue surface cars pass its doors; the Thirty-fourth Street surface cars (crosstown) pass its Thirty-fourth Street entrance, and stations of the Sixth Avenue Elevated and Hudson and Manhattan Tubes are a short block from its main entrance.

Time tables showing the service to and from the **Pennsylvania Station** are now being arranged, and may be obtained at Ticket Offices before the opening of the Station.

Connections will be made at Manhattan Transfer (near Newark) with local trains to and from the downtown stations by way of Jersey City, so that downtown New York passengers who desire may continue to use the Cortlandt and Desbrosses Street Stations and the Hudson Terminal Station of the Hudson and Manhattan Tubes.

The difference in service between first cabin and steerage may be compared with the difference in our service as compared to the Jewelry or department store methods.

We are exclusively *Oculists* and *Opticians*—devote our entire time and energy to the fitting and making of glasses. We make *better* glasses than you can buy elsewhere—at no greater cost than the ordinary kind.

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"Soon," 597 Broad St., Newark

Young Hats

There is a new Young Soft Hat issued to-day—it's the kind that is different—can be worn either creased or telescoped. It has a rough finish and comes in a rich shade of brown and grey, and can only be obtained in a Young Store. The most distinct novelty of the season.

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TAFT ANXIOUS ABOUT POLITICAL OUTLOOK

May Keep Hands Off New York Situation, but Will Safeguard Administration's Interests.

TARIFF OCCUPIES HIM

Sees Woolen Association Head and Asks for Data—Hoyt and Pepper Report on Canadian Reciprocity.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY, Mass., Oct. 7.—The woolen schedule of the tariff law, Canadian reciprocity, and the verdict of the Fisheries Commission at The Hague were a few of many questions that President Taft discussed with visitors at his Burgess Point cottage this afternoon. He came in from the Myopia links after a game of golf in the drizzling rain and occupied his time till nearly nightfall, when he and Mrs. Taft drove to Ipswich.

There was just a touch of politics in the afternoon's discussions, and this will soon be followed by the visit of a number of prominent Republican politicians. The party situation is becoming large from the standpoint of the President's interest. It is plainly indicated that he is taking steps to keep himself well advised about developments in several States, especially in New York. Reports to the Administration from the Empire State are not as rosy as might be for the Republican candidates. The President may keep his hands off the spirited contest there, but it is apparent that he intends to safeguard the interests of his administration, as far as they may be affected.

From a tariff viewpoint the visit of William Whitman of Boston, President of the American Woolen Association, was notable to-day. In the bitter debate over the woolen schedule at Washington last year, Mr. Whitman's name was frequently mentioned. He was attacked from many quarters, and the correspondence between him and S. N. D. North, formerly Census Director, and before that a special clerk in the Senate Finance Committee, regarding the Dingley tariff on wools and woolens, was printed in the Congressional Record.

Mr. Whitman did not talk long with the President because of numerous other callers. He said he wanted to convince the President that the head of the Woolen Association has no hoofs, and also to place at the disposal of the Tariff Board a deal of information he has about the duties on wools and woolens. While the President has intimated in some of his public addresses that the duties in Schedule K may be too high, he told Mr. Whitman that the Tariff Board would be glad to have complete data and advised him to confer with members of that board.

The President had at luncheon Henry M. Hoyt and Charles M. Pepper, respectively the counsellor and the commercial adviser of the State Department. They had been to Valley Forge the previous day for a conference with Secretary Knox, who asked them to proceed to Beverly to report to the President about phases of the situation with regard to Canadian reciprocity. The negotiations with Canada, begun last Spring, will probably be resumed at Ottawa some time this month. The visitors told the President of reasons for believing that there are favorable conditions for carrying on the negotiations at this time. Secretary Knox will shortly make another report to the President, whereupon the way will probably be clear for taking up the negotiations. The reciprocity programme of the Administration also embraces an arrangement with Newfoundland.

Ex-Senator George Turner of Washington State, who was associated with Senator Root in presenting the Newfoundland fisheries case at The Hague, called to discuss that subject with the President and also to recommend the selection of United States District Judge Edward Whitson of Spokane for membership on the Commerce Court. Although he was a Populist in the United States Senate, Mr. Turner holds high rank as a lawyer, and has been associated with Senator Root in Government matters. He was a member of the Alaskan Boundary Commission a few years ago.

John A. Stewart of New York was supposed to have come to Beverly on a political mission. He was at the cottage in company with John Hays Hammond, both of whom are officials in the League of Republican Clubs. It was stated, however, that Mr. Stewart's errand was in behalf of a party of young Turks whom a college professor in Constantinople wishes to send to this country to study our institutions and form of Government. He respoke courtesies from Administration officials for those visitors, which President Taft was glad to assure Mr. Stewart would be forthcoming.

Irving Fisher, Professor of Economics at Yale, called to talk about a National Department of Health in anticipation of his attendance to-morrow at a meeting of a Committee of One Hundred that has been actively advocating such a department at Washington. He found that the President favors a bureau of health rather than a department. Prof. Fisher urged the President to mention the subject in his annual message to Congress.

CROKER DRIVER ARRESTED.

Not the Chief Himself, and New Rochelle's Mayor Apologizes for That.

This telegram was sent by Mayor Colwell of New Rochelle late on Thursday night to Fire Chief Edward F. Croker, of New York City, on learning that Chief Croker, who had been his guest and reviewed the fireman's parade that afternoon, had been held up by the police and his chauffeur had been arrested for attempting to pass the police lines during the parade.

New Rochelle, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1910.
Regret exceedingly the unfortunate incident this afternoon. Please accept my personal apology and apology of the City of New Rochelle. H. E. COLWELL, Mayor.

It was reported in New Rochelle that Chief Croker himself was arrested, and the incident in that form was reported to the New York newspapers, but this was not correct. While on his way back to New York from Glen Island, where he had been entertained at dinner by Mayor Colwell after reviewing the firemen, Chief Croker attempted to pass the police lines at Neptune Street and Pelham Road to go home by way of the latter thoroughfare. Patrolman Chenoweth, not knowing who he was, refused to let him pass, and the Chief's chauffeur, Joseph Savage of 257 East Seventieth Street, Manhattan, was arrested, and with his Chief taken to Police Headquarters. Before arriving at the police station Savage asked the policeman if he knew whom he had in the auto. Chenoweth replied that he did not.

"Well, that's Chief Croker," said the chauffeur.

"Can't help it," replied Chenoweth. "I have orders to allow no one to pass the police lines, and I'm obeying them. I'm sorry it's the Chief, but there's discipline in this force."

At Police Headquarters Savage was charged with violating a traffic ordinance, but Councilman J. M. Lecount quickly obtained his release.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to an article in your publication of even date stating that I was arrested in New Rochelle.

I wish you would please deny same in your earliest edition, as I was not placed under arrest in New Rochelle or never have been arrested, but would state that my chauffeur was taken to the New Rochelle police station and placed under arrest for violation of certain traffic regulations in the above-named city.

EDWARD F. CROKER.
New York, Oct. 7, 1910.

Are You Sick?

Don't Know What Really Is the Trouble?

Indigestion, Poor Circulation, Cold Extremities, Acidity, Gases, Fullness, Distress After Eating, General Debility, Try Sipping

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THRONGS IN SOUTH ACCLAIM ROOSEVELT

Continued from Page 1.

in which the man that won't work shall have as good a show as the man that will. I haven't the slightest sympathy for the individual who can sit at the cross roads in the corner grocery and say how this world should be governed, while he himself is able to live at all only because his wife takes in washing. I don't ask that the lazy or the vicious man shall have the chance that the hard-working, decent man has. All I ask is that we try, so far as is possible, to secure equality of opportunity for each man to do the best he can for himself. That is the square deal; that is trying each man on his merits. (A voice in the crowd: "Hooray for the man that is for the laboring man!")

Against the Crook, Rich or Poor.

"Now, I appreciate that; it is meant as a compliment. I am for the laboring man. (A voice: "That's right.") Now, just wait a second, my friend; I am for the laboring man, but I am for the business man and the rich man, too. I am for the laboring man if he is straight; if he is not straight, I am not for him. I am for the decent man, whether he is a townsman or a countryman, whether he lives in the North or the South, or the East or the West. I don't care what party he professes, or what church he belongs to; if he is a good, straight American, who does his work fairly and squarely, then I am for him.

"But I am against the crook. If you strike a laboring man who is a crook, I am against him. If you strike a rich man who is a crook, I am against him. There is just this difference: People have commented upon what I have said, and said, 'Mr. Roosevelt attacks always the big business man—the man of wealth who goes crooked.' I don't do anything of the kind. I know perfectly, as all of you know, that among your friends the line that separates people of good conduct from people of bad conduct does not run parallel with any line that divides men into occupations or castes.

"If you will draw the line between honest and dishonest men, you will find bankers on one side and bankers on the other, and you will find bricklayers on one side and bricklayers on the other, and carpenters, and lawyers, and farmers and tradespeople. You will find that the line of conduct runs at right angles to the lines that divide classes. The reason is that we judge men by their conduct. Now, that being so, I know that there are crooked little men, just as there are crooked big men, and that there are crooked small men in business, just as there are crooked big men in business.

"Now, here is the difference: A crooked small man in business we can leave to his own immediate neighbors. If a grocer cheats, we can safely leave him to the people with whom he deals and the neighbors right around him; but when you get a man with a hundred million dollars, then he is a neighbor of all of us, and so it becomes the affair of all of us to see that he manages his business honestly and straightly. Isn't that a perfectly legitimate distinction?

Closer Supervision of Wealth.

"That is the spirit of the doctrine of the New Nationalism. I believe that, in the interest of all of us, we have to exercise a far closer supervision than ever before of the business use of great wealth. The neighbors—the people in his own locality—can perfectly handle any problem that comes up in connection with the little storekeeper, but the people of his own locality can't handle the problems that arise in connection with the man who employs in his business—whether it is railroads, in oil, in coal, or just in securities on Wall Street—a hundred millions of dollars; he is too big for the neighbors by themselves to tackle. And so I want to see Uncle Sam put his hand on him.

"Uncle Sam is big enough to do it. I want to see Uncle Sam protect him in his rights. It is an outrage to oppress any man—just as much so to oppress a man that is rich as a man that is poor. And I want to see Uncle Sam see that he does not oppress the small man.

"I don't want to have the American people trust to the good nature of the very big business man to do right—I hope he will be good-natured and do right—but if he doesn't I want to see that he does. I want to get such power that we shan't have to ask decent conduct on the part of the man of enormous wealth as a favor, but to demand it as a right—to say: 'If you behave, well and good; we are glad of it. As long as you behave well you will be protected, and if you don't behave well you will be made to behave well.'

"Now it seems to me that, so far from being anything revolutionary, that doctrine is, in its essence, counter-revolutionary. That doctrine, in its essence, provides for such control, in the interest of all the Nation, of great wealth amassed in quantities and used in quantities that there will be no excuse for any man's ever asking for a revolution against it.

Corporations Are a Necessity.

"Great wealth is usually used in corporations. Now a corporation is just as much a necessity of the modern business world as a labor union is of the modern industrial world. I would favor both where they do right, and I would unhesitatingly oppose both where they do wrong. Friends, people have spoken as if I were against corporations. Nonsense. You might just as well say that I am against politicians because I am down on crooked politicians as to say I am against corporations because I am against corporations the management of which is crooked, and because I think that we ought to exercise such supervision over them as to be sure that they act fairly and decently.

"The corporation is entitled to its rights. One of the things I want to say to you here—I say it everywhere—is you never will have real honesty shown to you by a public servant unless you insist that that public servant is honest toward every one else also. You never find a man who is honest to one man and crooked to another—either he is straight or he isn't.

"You wish to see that your public servants do justice to the corporation, because if you find a man who will do an injustice to a corporation, thinking that he will get your votes by doing so, you can bet your bedrock dollar that exactly as he has done crookedly against the corporation, when he thought it was to his interest, he will work crookedly for the corporation when he thinks it is to his interest. You can trust the man to be straight for the people against the corporation only when you can trust him to do justice to the corporation itself.

"I made this preliminary talk so that nobody could honestly misunderstand me if he thinks I am preaching an assault on corporations or anything of that kind. A great many people will say that, but they won't say it honestly. [A voice, 'That is where the trouble comes in!"]

"That is where the trouble comes in. I don't like a thief, but I like him almost as much as a liar. I insist upon that as a preliminary. We must do justice to the corporation, but we must exact justice from it, and we must have such power over it that we can effectively demand justice from it. The corporation is entitled to its rights, but it is not entitled to do wrong, and, above all, it is not entitled to own any man in public life, Senator, Congressman, Judge—it is not entitled to own any man. It is entitled to right and justice and we must do justice to it, not merely because justice is right, but because in our own interest we can't afford to do wrong or injustice; but we must give ourselves the power to see that it does right in its turn.

His Two Cardinal Principles.

"So, friends, here are the two cardinal principles of the New Nationalism which I have illustrated: In the first place, honesty—efficient honesty; in the next place, the right of the people to rule.

"Now I emphatically believe that the people should show self-control, self-mastery. No people are fit for self-government who can't show self-control and self-mastery; and he is the worst enemy of popular government who appeals to the spirit of mob violence and seeks to incite class or sectional hatred. Any man who tries to rise to power by making some of his fellow-Americans hate other of his fellow-Americans is an enemy to the body politic. All that can be done to get our people as a whole to think coolly, to do justice, to dwell upon their duties even more than upon their rights—all that ought to be done, and it must be done by the people for themselves and not by somebody else for the people. You see that is why I am against the boss, especially in my own State.

"Some people say to me, 'Well, what does the boss do? The boss prevents them from doing anything that is wrong.' I say, All right, but I don't want him to prevent them; I want them to prevent themselves from doing anything that is wrong. I believe that the people should be controlled, but I believe that they should be controlled by themselves—not by an outsider—not by any man who says either by trickery or by force that he is going to see that they do what is right. You can't run this Government permanently on that basis. The only way you can run this Government permanently is to appeal to the conscience and the will of the American people so that they shall themselves insist upon doing what is right. The boss is the negation of democracy, and you can't have a real republican form of Government where the boss flourishes, especially if, as in my own State, you find the boss plus Wall Street. It is a bad combination, and the first duty of all good citizens is to overthrow such a combination.

Honest Wall Street Need Not Fear.

"Now you take Wall Street. The men who are honest in Wall Street and who do not want something to which they are not entitled have nothing to fear from the New Nationalism, but the man in Wall Street who wishes to make a fortune by selling to somebody else paper which is not worth anything, that man is perfectly right in dreading the New Nationalism. More than that, the honest but narrow-minded and misguided man of great wealth who has unfortunately grown to feel that his position as a man of great wealth has set him aside from other men and given him peculiar rights and peculiar powers, that man is right in dreading the New Nationalism, for we intend to shear him of the power that does not belong to him.

"I want you to remember, even at the cost of repeating it, if a man is wronged, I don't care by whom, I would fight for his rights, and I hope you would, too. I don't care how wealthy he is, I would fight for his rights if he is wronged. That man of a hundred millions is entitled to just as good treatment as if he didn't have anything, but he is not entitled to any better treatment. You see the point I want to make? I don't want to rob him of one single right that belongs to an American citizen, but I say he is not entitled to any right that every other American citizen does not have or is not entitled to. That is what I mean by the New Nationalism. You can see it simply means the application of old moralities to new conditions.

Need of a Governmental Change.

"You will meet worthy people who will say: 'Well, why wasn't the system that was good enough for our forefathers good enough for us?' You might just as well ask why you find it necessary to use farming implements that were not used a hundred years ago by your forefathers here. A hundred years ago the farmer could afford to do a great many things that the farmer can't afford to do now. The changed needs have necessitated the application of changed methods.

"So it is in our governmental life. When our forefathers, a century and a third ago, founded this Union, there was not a corporation that you could call such in the entire land. Such a thing as a railway was not dreamed of. Such a thing as a large fortune was not dreamed of. The Americans who were wealthy were the Americans who were big farmers. That is what Washington was; he was a big farmer. Or else they were men who owned sailing ships, and they went to foreign ports and brought back cargoes.

"Now you find a total change. You find a single great city with nearly twice the population that the whole country had when the Declaration of Independence was signed. We find enormous masses of capital handled in a big city and used all over the Union, so that a railway, a coal concern, a mine, a big timber company, is not owned right where it works. It may be owned a thousand miles off. I remember perfectly well when we brought suit, for instance, against the Northern Securities Company. We brought suit against railroads that were run from Lake Superior west to the Pacific, but they were incorporated in New Jersey and they were managed in New York. Their place of management and their place of incorporation were 1,500 miles from where there were any tracks.

Must Have Greater Power.

"Under these conditions, we must have new methods. We must have greater governmental power in order to prevent wrongdoing which a century and a quarter ago could have been remedied by much simpler methods.

"Now, my friends, I have got to go on to Knoxville. I would like awfully to stay here with you. I was more than glad to come, especially when Mr. Slemp asked me to come, because Mr. Slemp has a claim upon me that I am more than glad to recognize, for he stood as straight as a string by me and by what I said while I was President.

"Now, in closing, let me say just this. I ask finally for good citizenship. It is not a form of genius. Good citizenship in its essence consists of three qualities—other qualities, too, but three essential ones—honesty, in the first place. I don't care how able a man is—if he is a crook he is all the more dangerous because of his ability, in business or in politics. Hunt the crook out of politics and get him out of business if you can.

"But honesty is not enough. I don't care how honest a man is, if he is timid you can't do much with him. A man is not worth anything if he is not a dead game man. I know I will get a Virginia audience with me on that proposition.

"But that is not enough. I don't care whether he is both honest and brave, if he is a natural born fool you can't do anything with him. For good citizenship we need honesty, courage, and the saving grace of common sense."

Immediately at the close of the speech Col. Roosevelt started back to his automobile. The crowd mobbed him at once, and he had to push and haul and fight his way as best he could, using both hands constantly to grasp those of men and women held out for him to shake. The automobile could not make as much speed on the way back to the station as a small boy walking. There was always a mob about it, and the grounds around the station were jammed.

Tennessee Also Gives Welcome.

From Bristol down to Knoxville there were frequent demonstrations of the same sort that were common in the West on the other trip. People gathered in crowds at stations simply to see the train rush past and to yell at the Colonel's car. At a few places, where short stops were made, Col. Roosevelt spoke very briefly, but there was no other speech until Knoxville was reached.

Here the reception was very different from that at Bristol. The crowd was all out at the Exposition Grounds, several miles from the station, and there was no difficulty in getting along. Besides, a troop of the Eleventh United States Cavalry was there to serve as escort, the regiment having come up from Fort Oglethorpe for the exposition. Once at the grounds there was the same old story of crowds, thousands and thousands of people, lining the roadway along which the procession passed.

The guard of regulars kept the crowds well out of the roadway, but the automobiles moved slowly, so that everybody had a chance to see and hear the Colonel. He went at once to the front steps of the main exposition building, where he met a relative in the person of the wife of Lieut. J. W. Shelly of the Eleventh Cavalry, one of the officers of his escort. Mrs. Shelly is a cousin of Mrs. Roosevelt. From these steps Col. Roosevelt reviewed the floral parade, the cavalry regiment also passed in review, and then the members of "Col. Zack Mulhall's Wild West Show," which is doing a turn at the exposition.

"Howdy, Colonel!" called the showman, as he rode by, and "Hello, Zack!" replied Col. Roosevelt, who recognized at once an old ranching friend of the days on the Little Missouri. A moment later another cowboy shouted a greeting, and the Colonel exclaimed: "You were on the Maltese Cross." That was the Roosevelt ranch, and the man had been one of the Roosevelt punchers. Still a third old friend of the Little Missouri came along, and it became quite a reunion.

When the parade was over Col. Roosevelt went to the baseball park in the exposition grounds, where he delivered his speech. It was in the midst of this speech that he rescued the lost boy. The little fellow was found crying out behind the speaker's stand, and said he was lost. He was brought to the stand, and Mr. Howland of The Outlook took him at once to Col. Roosevelt and explained the situation.

Rescue of a Lost Boy.

"Look here!" shouted the Colonel, turning to the crowd. "Is there anybody here who belongs to Echols Nelson of Union County? He has lost his family."

The cry was taken up all through the crowd, and presently from the outskirts came "Here he is!" and the lost relative of Echols Nelson began to squirm through the mob. They opened up, and in a moment he had the teary youngster in his arms again.

From the ball grounds Col. Roosevelt went to the race track, where the Eleventh Cavalry are camped, and reviewed a special parade of the regiment. Then he came into the city and went to the home of W. J. Oliver, where he dined, and where Lieut. and Mrs. Shelly were also guests. This is the same W. J. Oliver who came near getting the contract to dig the Panama Canal, and who after he had qualified for the contract lost it because Col. Roosevelt, then President, had concluded to turn the work over to the army engineers. Mr. Oliver was the host and chief inspiration of the famous "Knoxville crowd," Republican convention held in Nashville two years ago, when he made his only effort to get into Republican politics in Tennessee and tried to throw out the Sanders-Hale combination, only to be himself overthrown by the Hitchcock machine at Chicago when he tried to get his delegation seated in the Republican National Convention.

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS' AMENDMENT LOST

House of Bishops Votes Down Measure Already Passed by House of Deputies.

NEGRO MEMBERS PLEASED

See Effacement for Their Race if Suffragan Bishops Are Named—Convention May Meet Here Next.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.—It was officially announced to-day at the triennial convention of the Episcopal Church, in session here, that the House of Bishops had by one vote rejected the constitutional amendment for the appointment of suffragan Bishops, which was approved by the House of Deputies yesterday. A conference committee of both houses may be appointed to endeavor to reach an agreement by which the matter can again be brought before the convention.

The rejection of the amendment by the House of Bishops was a source of pleasure to a committee of negro clergymen, representing the conference of church workers among colored people, who had presented to the general convention a memorial declaring that they were opposed to the suffragan Bishop proposal and in favor of the creation of missionary Bishops of the negro race. The committee declared that if the suffragan idea is finally adopted they would have no representation in the general convention, but if their plan is favorably passed upon it would give the colored churches their own Bishops and full representation in the general convention.

The first joint conference of the House of Bishops and the House of Deputies took place to-day. Auxiliary reports from various committees and addresses were made on "How Can the Church Better Discharge Her Duty to the American People?"

Four auxiliaries met in the joint conference. These included the women's auxiliary, which held its first meeting of the convention; the Sunday School Auxiliary, the American Church Missionary Society, and the American Church Building Fund Committee.

One of the important reports to the joint session was that of the Board of Missions. It said:

"During the last three years over $5,000,000 has been received in financial gifts for the extension of the kingdom. Offerings and gifts from living donors amounted to $2,954,829. Legacies during the same period amounted to $408,426. The total from these two sources was $3,363,255. The difference between that and the total sum was met by special gifts.

"The total for work in the United States was $1,568,240. The board also supported twenty-one Bishops."

The American Church Building Fund Commission, of which the Rev. J. Newton J. Perkins of New York is Secretary, reported to the joint session that the funds available for the aid of church building in the United States amount to $540,000. The commission, in its thirty years of life, has provided several millions of dollars for the erection of churches, rectories, and parish houses, mostly through loans secured by a mortgage not exceeding one-third of the value of the property. In several instances free gifts have been made for the construction of churches or chapels, the commission reported.

J. Pierpont Morgan, delegate from New York, was to-day appointed a member of the committee to select the place of holding the 1913 convention. He is said to favor New York City.

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DeMusset	10	¾ Lea.	49.00	12.25	5.75
De Maupassant	10	¾ Lea.	49.00	11.25	6.50
Dickens	15	¾ Lea.	45.00	16.50	9.75
Dickens	30	Full Limp Lea.	60.00	18.50	15.00
Dumas	15	Buck.	30.00	12.50	8.75
Dumas	15	Buck.	30.00	15.00	8.75
Ebers	15	Buck.	36.00	18.00	8.75
Eliot	8	¾ Lea.	35.00	8.75	6.50
Eliot (St. James)	10	Buck.	25.00	9.50	6.75
Eliot (St. James)	10	¾ Lea.	35.00	15.00	9.75
Emerson	6	Buck.	18.00	5.00	3.75
Emerson	6	¾ Lea.	24.00	6.00	4.75
Fielding	6	Buck.	22.50	5.50	2.95
Fielding	6	¾ Lea.	39.00	7.50	3.95
Franklin	10	Buck.	25.00	8.75	5.75
Gautier	12	Buck.	24.00	9.75	5.75
Gautier	12	¾ Lea.	48.00	12.75	7.25
Gibbon's Rome	6	¾ Lea.	33.00	7.50	5.50
Greene's History of English People	5	¾ Lea.	25.00	6.25	4.75
Hawthorne	9	¾ Lea.	35.00	8.75	6.75
Hope	15	¾ Lea.	125.00	45.00	27.50
Irving	10	¾ Lea.	35.00	11.75	9.00
Kingsley	7	¾ Lea.	32.00	7.75	4.50
Lamb	8	¾ Lea.	24.00	8.25	5.75
Lamb	8	Buck.	16.00	6.75	4.50
Lincoln Constitutional Edition	8	¾ Lea.	$64.00	$35.00	$15.75
Lincoln	8	¾ Lea.	24.00	9.75	5.75
Longfellow	10	Buck.	35.00	8.75	3.95
Longfellow	10	¾ Lea.	49.00	12.00	6.75
Longfellow	10	Full Lea.	75.00	18.50	9.75
Lossing's History of U. S.	4	Buck.	12.00	5.00	3.50
Lossing's U. S.	4	¾ Lea.	26.00	6.75	4.50
Marryat	12	Buck.	30.00	9.75	6.75
Marryat	12	¾ Lea.	48.00	13.50	9.75
Pepys' Diary	4	¾ Lea.	16.00	6.25	3.50
Pepys' Diary	9	Buck.	36.00	12.50	6.75
Parkman	13	Buck.	26.00	18.50	13.00
Parkman	13	¾ Lea.	45.50	27.00	18.85
Plutarch's Lives	5	Buck.	15.00	4.50	3.50
Plutarch's Lives	5	¾ Lea.	22.50	5.50	4.25
Reade	12	Buck.	30.00	8.00	6.50
Reade	12	¾ Lea.	48.00	13.50	9.75
Scott	12	Buck.	36.00	9.75	6.75
Scott	12	¾ Lea.	48.00	18.00	9.75
Scott	24	¾ Lea.	75.00	24.00	12.00
Scott	24	Buck.	50.00	17.50	9.50
Shakespeare	20	¾ Lea.	90.00	22.50	9.75
Shakespeare Avon Edition	10	Buck.	125.00	75.00	19.50
Spencer	18	Cloth.	54.00	36.00	17.50
Stevenson	10	¾ Lea.	39.00	9.50	7.50
Sue	10	¾ Lea.	40.00	25.00	9.50
Sue's Mysteries of Paris	3	Buck.	9.00	4.75	2.50
Taine's English Literature	4	¾ Lea.	21.00	5.50	3.75
Travel Library	6	¾ Lea.	33.00	8.25	4.50
Wilde	15	Buck.	45.00	25.00	19.50
Wilde	15	¾ Lev.	125.00	75.00	42.50
World's Best Poetry	5	¾ Lea.	32.00	7.50	4.50
World's Great Literature	10	Buck.	40.00	9.50	4.75

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¶ So when I state that Saks & Company create the finest fall and winter overcoats in Manhattan I am taking chances of spoiling an otherwise perfectly good advertisement.

¶ It takes "team work" of master clothes-crafters to build a good, also good looking overcoat. It isn't enough that the garment shall keep the biting blasts of Broadway from your Adonis-like figure, but it must make an appeal to the clothes critics that throng the Great White Way.

¶ There is an aristocratic richness about Saks' overcoats that insures individuality and exclusiveness to the wearer. But then a Saks overcoat will not page you up Broadway either. It just gives you class on the Avenue de l'Opera of America.

¶ I have said that it is worse than foolish to be clothes conscious, but I realize that a man with a bum fitting overcoat cannot enter a lobster palace without feeling like one. So I advise any man who on business or pleasure bent, touches elbows with gentle femininity, wearing apparel which announces The Latest Hour in Paris, to have Saks & Company furnish him an overcoat de luxe.

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DIFFERENT from the ordinary in being carefully brewed, long kept, tenderly cared for, golden in color, nectar to the taste, seductively mild to the palate, delightful to all the senses—

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At a convention in which the main issue would be "best clothes for least money"—and trouble, the merchant tailors would be "beaten to a frazzle."

Matthews Clothes

would be elected with a rush. Progressive men who know, all wear them. They are better in fit and style—and cost much less.

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LORIMER GOT VOTES TO WEAKEN DENEEN

Lee Browne Testifies Democrats Supported Senator Through Dislike of Illinois Governor.

NO MONEY PASSED, HE SAYS

But It Was Thought That Lorimer, In Gratitude, Would Give Some Patronage to Democrats.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—With the hearing before the Senatorial committee that is investigating the election to the Senate of William Lorimer drawing to a close, Lee O'Neil Browne to-day concluded his story of the election, told for the first time under oath. He denied all charges of bribery and gave a number of sidelights on the political situation in Illinois and the motives underlying the bi-partisan combination that made Lorimer Senator.

A subpoena was issued to-day for Speaker Edward D. Shurtleff, who presided over the session of the Legislature that elected Mr. Lorimer. According to Browne, it was Shurtleff who spoke to him with reference to procuring Democratic votes for Mr. Lorimer. Mr. Shurtleff is expected to testify to-morrow.

Browne, in his testimony to-day, gave the following as legitimate reasons for the Democratic votes which elevated Mr. Lorimer to the United States Senate:

It was desirable to break the deadlock which had left House business in a state of neglect.

Mr. Lorimer was considered more Democratic in some of his views than other Republicans.

The election of Mr. Lorimer promised to split the Republican Party of the State, thus increasing the chances of Democratic success at the polls.

It was believed that in natural gratitude to the men who made his election possible Senator Lorimer would extend to the Democrats patronage otherwise not to be thought of by a Democrat. Mr. Lorimer, however, made no promises.

Senator Frazier led in the cross-examination of Browne. When the Senator alluded to the fact that Browne had not testified at either of his trials the witness declared that he had not done so on the unanimous advice of his four attorneys. He said his counsel assured him that if he told his story in court he would be indicted for perjury, no matter what he said.

"Did you receive any money or anything of value for your vote for Senator Lorimer or your efforts to induce other Democrats to vote for him?" Senator Frazier asked him.

"No, Sir," Browne replied.

"Did you receive any money for campaign purposes because of your vote or acts?"

"No, not a penny."

"Was any money contributed to your defense in the two trials as a result of that vote or your activity in the election of Senator Lorimer?" asked the Senator.

"Not a cent as a result of anything."

"Did any one at all contribute money to your defense?" was the insistent question of Senator Frazier.

"Yes, Sir. My friends came to my rescue. Otherwise I could not have had a defense, for the expenses were very heavy," replied the witness.

"When Shurtleff suggested an agreement on Democratic votes, did you advise with persons outside the Legislature?" asked Senator Frazier.

"Yes, I talked to my partner in Ottawa and to a few others," said Browne. He added that he had not discussed it with Chicago politicians. He said that the Democrats did not like Gov. C. S. Deneen, and were influenced in some degree in voting for Mr. Lorimer by the belief that they would thus shear the Governor of some of his power.

Witness said that there were enough votes pledged to Lorimer to elect him on May 24, but there was no session that day. He said there were enough on the following day also, but they wanted to make assurance doubly sure, and waited till the next day.

"Were you advised by Mr. Lorimer and Mr. Shurtleff that a sufficient number were pledged to elect Mr. Lorimer?" asked Senator Frazier.

"Yes, but I investigated myself and talked to a number of Republicans to make sure."

Browne added that Senator Lorimer had endeared himself to many Democrats and Republicans by his attitude on the Illinois Deep Waterway proposition.

"He was father, mother, and nurse to the project," said the witness.

Attorney Austrian asked if Gov. Deneen could have been elected Senator, and Browne answered:

"Yes, I am inclined to think he could have been, to get him out of the way."

"Would you have voted for him?"

"I could not have voted for him, but I would not have opposed other Democrats voting for him."

Philip Corbin Critically Ill.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Oct. 7.—Philip Corbin, President of the American Hardware Corporation and well known throughout the State as a philanthropist, is reported critically ill at his home in this city. He was taken ill at his Summer residence at Oak Bluffs and was brought here last evening. Mr. Corbin is about 80 years of age.

AVIATORS TO START TIMES RACE SUNDAY

Continued from Page 1.

reappeared, sliding downward from his great altitude with hardly a turn of the propeller.

Faster and faster became his precipitate descent, but he checked it with an upward turn of the planes. Soon it was seen that he would reach the level of the track directly in front of the stand, and people watching him held their breath. Just as it seemed that he must strike the track with dangerous force, the horizontal leading planes tipped up and the power was increased. The response of the Banshee's engine was instantaneous, and with a roar from the escapement the aeroplane leaped upward and Willard leaned over to wave one arm to the wildly cheering people. Just to show how simple was the trick, he circled about the track, repeating the gliding descent twice more, with a final glide to the centre of the field, completing an exhibition of daring driving. He had been in the air twenty-three minutes.

Shortly after 5 o'clock Ely made a seven-minute flight marked by ease of control of his machine. The closing feature was a dual flight in which Willard and McCurdy shared the honors. Each soared aloft for eight minutes, McCurdy being the last to descend, coming to earth at 5:30 o'clock. Both biplanes were driven at mixmum speed, wheeling about the track at a pace approximating a mile a minute.

To-night the airmen were the guests of the Illinois Aero Club at a dinner given in a Wabash Street restaurant.

MORE LANDING PLACES FOUND.

Pathfinders for Fliers Make Arrangements as Far as Sandusky.

Special to The New York Times.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Oct. 7.—The pathfinding party representing THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Chicago Post, in behalf of the aerial race from Chicago to New York, completed the task of blazing the way over the western stretch of the course to-night by arranging for a splendid landing field here, following similar arrangements in Toledo and Wauseon during the day. Between this city and Cleveland, the next landing place of the aviators, whence the Eastern pathfinders will start to-morrow, no arrangements are necessary, except as to emergency stations, which have been established, because the course along the lake shore cannot be missed. The landing place is on the lake front adjoining the Union Station, where an aviation meet is about to be held.

At Archbold the pathfinders were met by J. Charles Ross, a member of the Wauseon committee and President of the Commercial Club of that city, who acted as pilot into that city. Joined by F. R. Harper of the Auto Club and other members of the committee, the pathfinders inspected several proposed landing fields, and chose a big plasture tendered by Wesley Blake on the western outskirts of the city and close to the Lake Shore tracks.

The roof of an enormous barn, the only structure on the sixty-acre field, will be covered with white canvas as a landing place signal, while from a 200-foot standpipe a few blocks distant a great white flag will be a guide. If a flyer should be forced to make an emergency landing anywhere in the adjoining country a 'phone message from the nearest farm house to Wauseon will bring speedy aid by auto, which will carry a mechanic stationed at the landing field in advance, and his repair chest, aeroplane parts, and oil.

Wauseon people showed the real aviation spirit, and a similar feeling was strongly demonstrated both in Toledo and in this city, where the next two stops are scheduled. At Toledo, after a hard run, the mud-bespattered pathfinders drew up before the Boody House, to be informed that they were guests of the people, and that several public-spirited citizens wanted to arrange plans for cooperation. The Toledo Blade offered $300 to the first aviator reaching Toledo, $200 to the second, and $100 to the third.

Much difficulty was experienced in finding a suitable landing place. The field surrounded by the half-mile track at the fair grounds was excellent in all respects, but the ground is rough and is completely surrounded by trees. Other fields were visited, and finally one was chosen at Air Line Junction, directly adjoining the right of way of the Lake Shore Road. Signal plans were arranged, and will be carried out by The Toledo Blade.

At all points where landing places have been established the committee has been impressed with the imperative importance of proper policing in order to keep the field clear.

Along the course after the lower end of Lake Erie is reached the country is ideal for aviation, in following the lake shore air line, which is flanked by great open fields and runs in stretches of from fifty to seventy miles without a curve. The greatest danger in landing at any but the specified places lies in the great number of cornfields, where the corn is now in shock, and in very young orchards, which from a height resemble pasture lands.

On their arrival at Sandusky, the pathfinders were met by a committee of aero enthusiasts, consisting of Dr. C. H. Mers, a leading physician of Ohio; E. H. Mack, one of the owners of the Sandusky Register, and T. A. Waters. This committee had practically already mapped out the needed arrangements and the first landing field shown was accepted without hesitation. It is a tract of forty acres, known as Sloane's field and adjacent to the point where the Lake Shore road enters the southwestern outskirts of the city.

In the center of the field will be a great square of whitewash. An aviation mechanic will be stationed to look after the possible needs of the flyer.

From Port Clinton, between Toledo and this city, the course lies largely over the waters of Lake Erie and Sandusky Bay, and the best possible conditions for the aviator obtain. No part of the city will have to be crossed to reach the landing field, and in resuming the journey the flyer can take the direction whence he came, and, circling, continue with a minimum of danger along the shore of Lake Erie to Cleveland.

SUGAR BEET GROWERS NEVER GOT BOUNTY

It Was Legislated to Them or Assignees, and Factories Were Always Assignees.

$9,000 IN ALL TO RAINES

No "Appreciation" for Assemblyman Burnett's Services in 1907—Betts Down for Another $250 That Year.

Charles H. Betts, editor of The Lyons Republican, a Republican State Committeeman, who was Chief Clerk of the Revision Room at the State Legislature in 1905 and 1906, was again named yesterday before the Legislative Graft Investigating Committee, this time as one who had received $250 in "appreciation money" from the Lyons Beet Sugar Refining Company, which was spending money at Albany to further bills that put thousands of dollars into the treasury of the company.

Mr. Betts was named on Thursday as one who, in 1905, had received $800 from the same source. He telegraphed a quick denial on Thursday night. Then his name came out again yesterday morning. Chairman Merritt of the committee, when asked if Mr. Betts, in view of the testimony, would not be subpoenaed to appear, answered:

"What's the use of subpoenaing him? If he wants to come here voluntarily he will be welcomed."

M. Linn Bruce, counsel for the committee, was asked if there was any possibility of a prosecution against Betts, the only living man named in a bad way in the beet sugar graft inquiry. "I have nothing to do with that," he said. "If a crime was committed in Albany by Mr. Betts, the District Attorney of that county has a right to carry on the prosecution."

H. F. Zimmerlin of Lyons, N. Y., where he is now in the hardware business, was again before the Graft Investigating Committee at City Hall. He was the "legislative agent" for the company holding the Lyons beet sugar plant from 1901 to 1908, when Gov. Hughes put his foot down and crushed the beet bounties.

Resuming his evidence of the day before, Mr. Zimmerlin said that in 1906 he again talked to Senator Raines about another bounty bill. It was in that year the Legislature appropriated $31,280 directly for the Lyons company. After the session was over Mr. Zimmerlin went to see Senator Raines at his office in Canandaigua, he said. It was at night. The "legislative agent" again handed the Senator $3,000, as in the year before, saying simply:

"Here, Senator, is a donation from the company as a slight token of its appreciation for the services you have rendered."

And again the Senator, without counting the money, answered: "Thank you."

As another "token," Mr. Zimmerlin went on, he handed Mr. Betts $250 that year. Asked why the "token" was $300 in 1906 and only $250 in 1907, Mr. Zimmerlin said that there was no particular reason. No tokens were handed to Assemblyman Burnett that year because the company hadn't any appreciation for his 1907 services.

And in 1907 Mr. Zimmerlin, after another and the last bounty bill, handed Senator Raines a $3,000 token, making $9,000 worth of tokens to him in three years, and again received his simple "Thank you." No other "appreciation money" was given that year, Mr. Zimmerlin said, for his company. Mr. Betts was not in the Legislature that session, and Mr. Burnett died during the session.

Mr. Zimmerlin took occasion to say that in his testimony on Thursday, in which he said he had handed to Mr Burnett $3,000 in 1905, of which $1,500 was for himself and $1,500 for such uses as he saw fit to put it, was incorrect. He said he handed Mr. Burnett only the $1,500 for himself.

Frederick Steigerwald, now of Tompkinsville, S. I., who was President of the Lyons Beet Sugar Refining Company and general manager of its affairs in the years when Mr. Zimmerlin was handing out the "appreciation money," took the stand. He added little to the information given by Zimmerlin. It was in 1905 that the wording of the annual bounty bill was changed so that it appeared that the bounty money from the State was to go to the beet growers instead of to three manufacturing companies, as theretofore. It was never the intention that the money should go to the growers, Mr. Steigerwald said. The wording permitted the bounty to go to the growers or their assignees, and the factory men were always the assignees somehow or other, and so collected the money.

Mr. Steigerwald remarked that Zimmerlin had come to him several times about the advisability of showing appreciation before he "opened up."

"Gave up, you mean, don't you?" asked Mr. Bruce.

"Take your choice," replied Mr. Steigerwald.

The committee adjourned until next Thursday morning.

Smith Gray & Co.

Foremost Clothiers Since 1845.

Sale of Several Thousand Smith Gray & Co. Fall Suits and Coats

For the past three months the Smith Gray tailoring plant, increased in size one-third, has been tuning up to take care of our new wholesale department. There has been produced, in consequence, during these three months, one-third more Smith Gray clothes than the natural outlet of the four Smith Gray stores will accommodate.

Instead of waiting until the season's end, as is customary, we are going to dispose of these garments right now—the very beginning of the season, when prices are ordinarily at the high level—when the demand is greatest, at prices which will effect you a saving of from $4.50 to $12.50.

$40 and $35.	Suits and Fall Coats	27.50
$30 and $27.50	Suits and Fall Coats	22.50
$25 and $22.50	Suits and Fall Coats	18.50
$22.50 and $20	Suits and Fall Coats	15.50

All the new smart fabrics from the world's best mills are included. Many of them are exclusive Smith Gray designs. There are smart browns, blues, grays and silk mixtures on black backgrounds, in over 20 distinctive models for men, young men and boys, prominent among which you will find the Smith Gray & Co. English soft roll sack model—concede New York's smartest business coat.

This is your opportunity—come now.

Motor Clothes for Owner and Chauffeur

Smith Gray & Co.

Two Brooklyn Stores:
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.
Broadway at Bedford Av.

Two New York Stores:
Broadway at Warren St.
Across from City Hall.
5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

O'NEILL-ADAMS CO

1868 Established 43 Years 1910

6th Ave., 20th to 22d St.

Boys' Blue Serge Suits, $3.75

All-Wool and Fast Colors

In the Surety Stamp Sale

Adams Building—Second Floor.

The new Fall and Winter weaves, made of navy blue serge with double breasted coats, full knickerbockers and a dash which you would scarcely believe possible in a boys' suit. The regular price of these sold anywhere, is $5. We have them in all sizes from 7 to 16 years.

We give SURETY STAMPS, and redeem them in merchandise.

Notice to Advertisers

Owing to the increase in the advertising of The New York Times it is necessary that advertisements be in the Times Building by 6 P. M. the day before publication, and the co-operation of advertisers and agents is requested.

S. H. Green Trading Stamps With All Cash or Charge Purchases

Double Stamps Before Noon, Single Stamps After Noon.

Dry Goods Greenhut & Co. Wearing Apparel

We call special attention to-day to the following new arrivals in

Dress Silks

including new assortments of Messaline, Poplin, Crepe, Marquisette, Chiffon Voile, Meteor, Persian and Novelty Silks, priced moderately.

Also full lines of Corduroy Velvet and Velveteen per yard 75c. to $1.50

40 to 45 inch All Silk Satin Meteor, $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00
40 inch All Silk heavy Crepe de Chine, $1.38 & $1.75
40 to 44 inch All Silk Marquisette & Chiffon Voile, $1, $1.25, $1.75 & $2
36 inch All Silk Dress Satins, $1.00, $1.25 & $1.50
18 to 20 inch All Silk Dress Satins, 50c, 65c, 78c & $1.00
46 inch All Silk Black Crepe de Chine, $1.75
40 to 42 inch All Silk Black Marquisette, $1.00
Dress and Trimming Velvets, $1.00 to $6.00

And These New Cloakings

Plush, Caracul, Otter, Chinchilla, Baby Lamb, Astrachan, Pony, Plaid-back Cloakings, Diagonals, etc.

Two Saturday Specials

54 in. Polo Cloth in seaweed, tan and ocean blue at $2.00
54 in. Plaid Cloaking, heavy quality; variety of designs, $1.00

Main Floor—On Sale To-Day.

Greenhut & Co., Sixth Ave., 18th to 19th St. Store Formerly Occupied by B. Altman & Co.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store Within 17 Minutes of Forty-Second Street.

Women's $2 Pure Thread Silk Hose at $1

Heads a Great Tableful of Silk Hosiery Values

IN ALL OUR SELLING of silk Hosiery we have never known a value to equal this. Fine guage, lustrous, pure thread black silk with silk soles and "Dub-L-Tops" to help toward extra service.

You will find a wonderful table full of underpriced silk Hosiery on the main floor to-day—some groups not described, and in addition these values:

$1.35 Silk Stockings at $1. Black, white and colored pure thread silk Stockings with mercerized tops and soles.

50c. and 75c. Embroidered Hose, 3 pairs for $1. Black imported full fashioned lisle with "Dub-L-Tops"; also black gauze lisle with self and colored embroidery; all have spliced heels and toes.

75c. to $1.25 Embroidered Hose at 50c. Black imported sheer gauze lisle with "Dub-L-Tops," self and colored embroidery in a variety of designs; also black sheer imported silk lisle with "Dub-L-Tops." Main Floor

Practical and Charming New Dresses and Suits for Girls.

THE SPICE OF INDIVIDUALITY is evident in every new garment which this Loeser Girls' Store holds—even in the little Dresses that sell for $1.98 apiece.

With good fabrics and good workmanship to commend them, in addition to this charm of style, the modest prices seem even more than ordinarily interesting.

Here are some suggestions of late arrivals—practical hints for the prudent mothers of girls:

Wool Dresses at $1.98. Of black and white check wool materials; plait over shoulder, high collar and cuffs edged with combination pipings. Full plaited skirts, body lined. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

One Piece Dresses at $3.98. Of serge, box plaited skirt and waist with red fancy yoke, embroidered emblem on front, body and sleeves are lined. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Misses' Suits at $12.98. Men tailored Suits of choice worsteds. Coat is walking length, semi-fitted back; single breasted front, lined throughout with satin. Skirt is plain seven gored effect.

Misses' Tailored Suits, $14.98 Of choice all wool materials. Coat is semi-fitted, single breasted. Cloth collar, satin revers and lined with satin. Gored skirt.

Second Floor, Fulton Street.

Special Purchases of Autumn Veils.

TAKE THE FULL and fine Veiling stocks for granted today. Here is special news of several groups of modish Veils that we can sell for considerably under the usual prices:

69c to 98c Chiffon Veils at 59c.

One yard square styles and others three yards long. One of the best of chiffon Veil values which we have offered at this price. They come in a variety of the best colors and are well made and finished.

98c to $1.29 Chantilly Lace Veils at 49c.

Early fall has developed quite a demand for these pretty Chantilly lace Veils. These are shown in neat figure and scroll effects in black, white and colors, 1½ yards long.

19c to 69c Veilings at 10c and 19c.

Plain and fancy mesh effects in an almost unlimited range from which one may choose. In black, white and colors.

Main Floor, Fulton Street.

Milanese Silk Undervests $3 Values for $1.39.

NOTHING TO EQUAL THIS VALUE. Women will be astonished at the low price when they see these and examine their good making and quality.

Pure silk with the daintiest hemstitched tops in white only, finished with silk ribbons. Second Floor.

$2 "Eppo" Petticoats, $1.39.

DISCRIMINATING WOMEN appreciate the good qualities of the "Eppo" Petticoats, and to-day you may buy the regular two-dollar models for $1.39.

In black with the jersey tops finished with a circular ruffle of sateen. All are made with fitted tops, no strings, thus setting correctly and without wrinkles about the hips. Second Floor.

Fall Ribbons Fall in Price. 29c. Satin Taffetas at 19c.

ONE NOTEWORTHY FEATURE of these Loeser Ribbon stocks is broad and complete variety. And very often these Ribbons are marked at a saving in price.

Take these 29c. satin taffeta Ribbons at 19c. a yard as a special illustration. They are of good quality and 5¾ inches wide. All the staple and millinery colors and black are to be had in the lot.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Men's Imported Walking Sticks, 98c., Regularly $2 and $3.

JUST FIFTY EXCELLENT Sticks, which have been selling in our regular stocks at two and three dollars each, are now marked, for quick clearance, at 98c. apiece.

The variety includes pimento, partridge, ebony and Penang woods, with sterling silver caps and trimmings.

As the lot is limited, it will be wise for men to make early selection.

Other new walking sticks for men are here in an immense assortment from.....$2.98 to $11

Main Floor.

$1.50 Fiction at 44c.

HERE IS ANOTHER of the Loeser Book Sales which presents some of the best known recent Fiction for a very low price.

All are bound in good form in cloth and there are over a hundred titles from which to choose, including, among others:

"The Purple Parasol," by Geo. Barr McCutcheon.
"Mary Jane's Pa," by Norman Way.
"The Princess Dehra," by John R. Scott.
"Cherub Divine," by Sewell Ford.
"The Last Voyage of the Donna Isabel," by Randolph Parrish.
"Simeon Tetlow's Shadow," by Jennette Lee.
"The Mystery of Miss Monte," by Caroline Atwater Mason.
"David Bran," by Morley Roberts.
"A Woman's Way," by Charles Somerville.
"The Climax," by George Jenks.
"The Four Million," by O. Henry.
"To Win the Love He Sought," by E. Phillips Oppenheim.
"The Yellow House," by E. Phillips Oppenheim.
"Sir Nagel," by A. Conan Doyle.
"The Great Issue," by Eugene Walter.
"Tales from Bohemia," by Robert N. Stephens.
"The Girl in Waiting," by Archibald Eyre.
"The Abbess of Vlaye," by Stanley J. Weyman.
"The Car of Destiny," by C. N. and A. M. Williamson

Main Floor.

WOMAN MURDERED; ELEVATOR BOY HELD

Body Found, Badly Beaten, in the Courtyard of a Riverside Drive Apartment House.

SOUGHT A REFUGE THERE

She Was Fleeing from a Policeman, Says the Prisoner, When He Gave Her a Hiding Place.

In the early hours of yesterday an unidentified woman about 35 years old was found lying dead on the cement pavement of the little court or alleyway behind the Cliff Haven apartment house at 114th Street and Riverside Drive. Her body was still warm when it was examined by the policeman and the men from the Harlem Detective Bureau, who responded to the call for help from a night watchman of that neighborhood and the West Indian elevator boy of the apartment house.

The elevator boy, Clarence Halcomb of 24 West Thirteenth Street, was arrested by the detectives as a suspicious person, and later was held without bail by Coroner Winterbottom to await the results of the autopsy, which Dr. O'Hanlon will perform this morning. He was the last person the police could find who had seen the woman alive. Halcomb is a bright fellow, about 25 years old, and, though very much frightened, he told a fairly consistent and plausible story.

The Cliff Haven is a big apartment house of fourteen stories, upon which the finishing touches are still being put. Plasterers and painters, with their paraphernalia, hold forth on the second floor, while above a few of the apartments are already occupied.

Fleeing from a Policeman.

Halcomb was on duty about 2 o'clock, he says, and was sitting on a workman's bench in one of the empty apartments, when a woman came in through the 114th Street entrance and confided to him that a "fly cop was after her," and that she would like to hide in the building for a while. Halcomb told her that she couldn't expect to stay around there any length of time, and with that sauntered to the entrance, where he passed a few words with Owen Slavin, a night watchman, who was passing on his round of the neighborhood. Then Halcomb returned into the hallway.

Ten minutes later, Slavin says, the negro ran out calling to him for help. The woman, whom he had left in the room just off the back of the hall a few minutes before had disappeared, and there was no knowing what had happened to her or what she was up to.

He and Slavin made a rapid search, first of the room, next of the little washroom, and then they opened the door leading into the court. There she lay, her feet toward them, with her outer skirt thrown over her upturned face. Policeman Rinnesen was called from the corner, an alarm went in to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, and in a few moments Detective C. L. McGowan had charge of the case.

Slavin was looking at the frightened negro curiously.

"If she was in here all the time why didn't you mention it when you were talking to me out there on the steps?" he asked.

"Why, she told me she was dodging a fly cop, and I didn't want to make any trouble for her," Halcomb answered without any hesitation.

Slavin says that he was standing at 113th Street and Broadway at 1:50 o'clock, when he saw the same woman pass uptown on the other side of the street and turn down toward the Drive in 114th Street. It was little more than a half hour later that Dr. Wardner, who came with the hospital ambulance, pronounced her dead.

Her Face Badly Beaten.

Pulling the skirt down from off the face, the police found the lower part of it bruised horribly as from repeated blows. The sleeves were torn in several places, and a few feet from the body the heel of the left slipper lay in a corner of the courtyard near the door. There was every indication that the body had been dragged from the hall to the place in which it was found. The stray heel was covered with the plaster that the workmen have left about the place, and on the tilework of the floor inside were scratches that suggested the dragging heels.

The theory first held that the body had been thrown from the window of the little washroom was soon discarded. The window was too small, and several pieces of glass that leaned against the wall beneath it on the outside were undisturbed. A woman in a nearby building and one of the Cliff Haven tenants, both speak of having heard a thud just before all the uproar caused by the discovery, but the police are sure that the body was not thrown from any window.

It was taken to the Morgue to await identification. The woman was hatless. She wore a white waist and brown skirt, both of inexpensive material and a little threadbare. The police thought that she was probably a servant.

MRS. PARK SUES DAUGHTER.

Says the Child's Agents Have Been Collecting Money Due Her.

Mrs. Julia Hunt Park, widow of Trenor L. Park, who died Oct. 23, 1907, began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against her 15-year-old daughter, Frances Hall Park. On her application Justice McCall signed an order appointing Hamilton Odell referee to compute Mrs. Park's right of dower.

Mrs. Park stated that she was married in April, 1899, and that the defendant is the only surviving child of the union.

The application is based in part on the charge that since the death of her husband her daughter's guardian, who is Fred B. Jennings, a brother-in-law of Mr. Park, has been collecting rentals of property he owned in this city. Of these rentals she received, she says, only $3,116, and she asks that the difference between this amount and her widow's third be awarded to her.

Mrs. Park has applied to the court to grant her the dower interest she has in the estate, either in a lump sum based on her expectation of life in the annuity tables, or to sell the property and give her one-third of the income for life, or to decide on some method by which she shall receive the third interest for life in her husband's real property.

Park left a $650,000 fund in trust to his wife for life, a $400,000 fund in trust for his daughter for life, $25,000 to provide a memorial to his father, and $25,000 to Harvard University out of his personal estate. John G. McCullough, another brother-in-law of Mr. Park, was named to act with Mr. Jennings as trustee and executor of his estate.

ATTACKS MOTHER'S WILL.

Miss Lucie M. Boardman Says Brother's Influence in Its Making Was Undue.

Lucie Matilda Boardman, daughter of Mrs Lucy M. Boardman, who died on Aug. 27, began suit yesterday in the Surrogates' Court to overthrow her mother's will, which disposed of $125,000 worth of property. Miss Boardman charges her brother John, trustee and executor of the estate without bond, and the principal legatee, with using undue influence in the making of a will dated Oct. 5, 1903, which he has offered for probate.

The estate consists, according to the petition, of $25,000 real estate and $100,000 personal property. Mary Elizabeth Boardman, a daughter, died before her mother, who provided that the estate should be divided into three parts, one for each of her children; John to receive also the shares of the daughters on their death if without issue.

A camel's-hair shawl valued at $5 was all that was left to Miss Boardman outright. Mrs. Amy U. Boardman, daughter-in-law of the testatrix, was left a tea set and a black lace shawl, and a watch, valued at $10, was left to H. Uriah Boardman, a grandson living in Jersey City.

GEORGE C. BOLDT HURT.

Waldorf Proprietor Sent to Bed by a Fall in Canada.

George C. Boldt, proprietor of the Waldorf-Astoria, has been confined to his apartments in the hotel for several days, suffering from the effects of a fall the first of the week at his country place at Thousand Islands.

While overseeing work on his estate he tripped upon a plank and fell, severely bruising his right leg below the knee. Although painful, the injury did not give him much trouble until he reached this city on Wednesday, when it became so serious that he was forced to take to his bed. He has been under a physician's care ever since.

Studying Our Means of Communication

On the Mauretania, which arrived yesterday, was his Excellency R. Nakashoji, Vice Minister of the Department of Communications of Japan, who is traveling around the world. While here, he said, he will spend several weeks studying progress in modes of communication, postal, telegraphic, telephone, rail, trolley, &c. He is accompanied by Messrs. Suzumura, Taki, and Uchida, Japanese Government officials.

Sunday Schools Raise $100,000 Fund.

The New York State Sunday School Association has just completed an endowment fund of $100,000, and has invested it to realize $4,800 a year. Smith Ely of this city offered $50,000 on condition that the schools raise the same. Mrs. Russell Sage and Mrs. John S. Kennedy gave $5,000 each, but every city in the State helped, as did many schools. The income of the fund is to be used for new work exclusively.

RAILWAY STANDS BY FLUSHING TRACK PLAN

Will Only Alter Grades When Forced by the City if Embankment Is Rejected.

STREET LEVELS A PROBLEM

Damages to Property Would Be Less, City Engineer Says, If the Streets Passed Under the Tracks.

Several hundred residents of the Broadway-Flushing part of Queens crowded the hearing room of the Public Service Commission yesterday to protest against the proposal of the Long Island Railroad to construct an earthen embankment nearly a mile long from the Murray Hill station to Auburndale station, in eliminating grade crossings on the North Shore division from Flushing Creek to Auburndale. The hearing yesterday, which was conducted by Commissioner Bassett, did not reach the point where the protestants came in for their own day in court, as the evidence taken consisted of the testimony of Chief Engineer Nelson M. Lewis of the Board of Estimate and of Engineer Daniel M. Turner of the Public Service Commission.

Enough came out to show, though, that the Flushing property owners will make a stiff fight against the embankment proposal; also, that Mr. Lewis, as representing the city, is disposed to favor it, considering all phases of the situation. Mr. Lewis's statements had to do very largely with the result of the conferences held between the engineers for the Long Island Railroad, the city, and the Public Service Commission as to ways and means for effecting the elimination of the grade crossings.

Mr. Lewis outlined the facts as affecting the railroad. With $200,000 appropriated by the State, he said, to which, under normal conditions the city would add $200,000 and the railroad $400,000, the Long Island line is willing if its plan is adopted to complete the grade crossing elimination from Flushing Creek to Auburndale, paying the cost in excess of $800,000 itself. The engineers of the railroad, Mr. Lewis said, estimated the cost of the entire improvement laid out on these lines at $1,100,000, which the Board of Estimate engineer was disposed to consider overliberal, suggesting $1,000,000 as nearer the figure.

But the railroad, Mr. Lewis declared, in the event that its proposal for a raised embankment part way was not accepted, would not go further in the elimination than $800,000 would carry the work, and any further elimination of grade crossings would be left for the city to force through, the road paying its proportion of the expense. The $800,000, in Mr. Lewis's opinion, would not take the work any further than Murray Hill from Flushing Creek, leaving the entire district traversed by the proposed embankment with the tracks at grade as at present. There are in this stretch of track only two actual crossings at present—namely, Broadway, Flushing and Twenty-second Street, which are so near together by reason of intersection near the tracks that the railroad has agreed in conference to build a joint bridge over them.

In answer to a question by Commissioner Bassett, Mr. Lewis pointed out that under the Public Service Commissions law the commission has no power to make a railroad change its grade, but only to order that streets shall be depressed so as to run under railroad tracks, or raised so as to pass over them. This was, in his estimation, another consideration prompting the city to accept what it could get from the railroad rather than undertake at some later date to force the road against its will. Commissioner Bassett and several attorneys representing the property owners affected brought up the question of damages to abutting property involved in raising or lowering the streets which cross the railroad.

Mr. Lewis replied that in practically all cases the grades were such that these damages would be less if the streets were lowered to pass under the railroad tracks than if they were raised so as to pass over the tracks. In many instances which he specified, prohibitive grades appeared to be involved in making the streets pass over the tracks, unless the grade of connecting street also was raised. Taking the case of Broadway and Twenty-second Street as an example, Mr. Lewis stated that a prohibitive grade of something like 19 per cent. would be involved in getting Broadway over partially depressed tracks, whereas a grade of from 2 to 4 per cent. only would be required in Broadway to carry it under the tracks if the latter were elevated.

This brought out from some of the property owners suggestions that the tracks of the railroad might be sunk so as to allow the streets to pass over at their present grade. Mr. Lewis replied that the problem of drainage through the railroad cut was such that in making his original estimate he had allowed an elevation of 2 per cent. for the railroad tracks to meet this necessity.

Lawyers for various property owners cross-examined Mr. Lewis, but as he spoke largely from the figures prepared by the railroad's engineers the bulk of the cross-examination, as well as the protestants' direct evidence will be reserved for later hearings.

OUR POLICE BEST, SAYS BAKER

Hudson Celebration Proved It, He Declares at the Budget Show.

Police Commissioner Baker was the principal speaker at the Budget Exhibit yesterday. He did not refer to his official troubles, devoting himself almost entirely to a discussion of the way he expects to spend the money given him for next year. He has asked for an appropriation of $16,100,000, an increase of a little more than $1,000,000 over the amount allowed him for this year. Ninety-four per cent. of the increase, the Commissioner explained, is for salary increases, and 6 per cent. for supplies, repairs, horses, &c. Of the increase $905,000 is represented by the pay increases voted by the Board of Estimate to Lieutenants and Sergeants.

"The department is progressing in its efficiency each year," said the Commissioner. "I think that every fair-minded man in the city will agree with me in this. The Hudson-Fulton Celebration last year demonstrated that the New York City police force is the equal, if not the superior, of any police force in the world. The day's work is well done. Of course, there are derelictions, but there are from twenty to forty deeds of heroism performed every day in the performance of duty about which the men themselves say very little and to which the newspapers pay no attention at all, although the derelictions get big head lines.

"I believe that the Police Department is an excellent field for a young man who wishes a permanent place for life and does not wish to follow a professional or business career."

When the Commissioner had finished, moving pictures were shown depicting runaway stops, the manner in which traffic is regulated, the work of the police dogs, the work of the Harbor Squad, parade drills, &c.

PURE MILK LEAGUE FORMED

Women Incorporate Body to Promote Interests of Producer and Consumer.

The International Pure Milk League was incorporated yesterday in this county by Florence Guernsey of Fishkill, Mrs. Ethel M. Wagoner Hooke, Mrs. Minnie M. Cook of 552 Riverside Drive, Mrs. Anna C. Brown of Peekskill, Mrs. A. L. Palmer and Sara Palmer of 310 West Ninety-fifth Street, Mme. Marie Corss Newhaus of 484 Fifth Avenue, and others.

The objects of the league are "to foster and encourage the production, distribution, and consumption of pure milk and pure food generally; to foster and promote the common interests of producers, dealers, and consumers of milk, and all other articles of food; to foster and promote methods of cleanliness in the handling of milk and all other articles of food from the producer to the consumer throughout the civilized world; to foster and promote local and foreign organizations of similar purpose with or without the league as a central or parent body."

SAYS ENGLAND IS PROSPERING

Credit Is Good There, and That's Best Barometer, Col. Thompson Asserts.

Col. Robert M. Thompson returned yesterday on the Cunard liner Mauretania after a brief trip abroad. He was away three weeks. Col. Thompson said he had found conditions in England greatly improved over what they were when he was in that country earlier in the Summer.

Credit is good, he said, and he considers this the best barometer. The consumption of metal never was better, and the outlook in all trades is good.

The condition of American securities on the other side of the Atlantic, he said, is not very hopeful. He said that people abroad are beginning to look doubtfully at us because of attacks upon corporate interests here. He found, however, that after his travels and business dealings with the people of every nation the American business man is the most honest in the world.

G. I. MALCOM GONE; FEAR HE'S A SUICIDE

Well-Known Broker, Overcome by Grief, Has Been Missing Since Sunday.

LEFT DR. DOTY'S HOME THEN

Member of Firm of Malcom & Coombe Had Been Prostrated by Son's Death and Wife's Illness.

It became known on the Stock Exchange yesterday that George I. Malcom, board member of the Stock Exchange firm of Malcom & Coombe, 100 Broadway, and a Stock Exchange Governor, had been missing since last Sunday morning. He disappeared from his usual haunts and friends had begun to fear that he had committed suicide or had met with serious mishap.

The fear that he had killed himself was increased by the fact that Mr. Malcom had been suffering from a severe mental breakdown since early Summer due to grief over the death of his twelve-year-old son, William, who was stricken with scarlet fever and died after a few days' illness. Grief undermined Mrs. Malcom's health, and she was sent to a sanitarium near the city, where she is at present. The double bereavement told heavily on the broker.

His home at 50 East Fifty-second Street has been closed all Summer, and Mr. Malcom had spent much of his time with other members of his family at his Summer home at Pittsfield, Mass. About two weeks ago a friend of Mr. Malcom's, noticing his depressed condition, spoke of it to Dr. Doty, Health Officer of the Port, who had known the broker intimately for many years.

Dr. Doty said last night that he asked this mutual friend to tell Mr. Malcom to come down to his house at Quarantine and play golf on the Staten Island Golf Club links near by. Mr. Malcom accepted the invitation and went down to Dr. Doty's house last Saturday evening, spending the night there. On Sunday morning he appeared in his usual health and in rather brighter spirits. He announced at breakfast that he would go to Manhattan for the day, returning that afternoon. He did not return that afternoon, and that was the last Dr. Doty saw of him.

Coincident with the report of Mr. Malcom's disappearance came the report that a man had been seen to jump overboard into the Sound last Sunday afternoon from the Fall River steamer Priscilla. When reporters asked Capt. Nickerson, Acting General Manager of the Fall River Line, if a suicide from the Priscilla had been reported, he said:

"On Sunday some passengers on the Priscilla, outgoing, reported that a man had jumped overboard. Other passengers on the same steamer said no one had jumped overboard. That was all the information we could get, but if there was a suicide from the steamer the person did not have a stateroom, for no stateroom passenger was missing."

Early in the afternoon news came from Madison, Conn., that the headless body of a man, unclothed from the waist up, had been washed ashore there. Inquiry was at once begun by friends of Mr. Malcom as to the identity of this body. Many thought at first that this was almost certainly the body of the missing man, and the Sheriff at Madison investigated. He said later he had reached several close friends of Mr. Malcom over the telephone and was satisfied that this was not the missing broker. The identity of the body, however, had not been established, he said.

Mr. Malcom was born in Newport, R. I., on Dec. 4, 1857. He is a graduate of Brown University, where he took the B. A. degree in 1879. He married Miss Beulah Augusta Benham of Brooklyn in December, 1885. Four children were born to them, William, who died in the early Summer, being the youngest. Mr. Malcolm became a member of the Stock Exchange on Sept. 8, 1898. Prior to that time he was engaged as a dealer in outside securities, making a specialty in gas securities.

AN UPLIFT

A bank account is a great maker of self-respect. The ownership of an investment is a greater one.

A guaranteed mortgage is the best investment for those who can least afford to lose their money. We have made this security available even for the saving investor who can put aside only $10 a month.

No investor has ever lost a dollar.

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Special News for To-day, Saturday

Girls' Dainty Rep Dresses
White and colors; have panel front; hand embroidered yoke and sleeves; trimmed with Irish crochet; sizes 8 to 14 years, at $5.98

Girls' New Tailored Suits
Trim models, made of all wool serge and fancy mixtures; single breasted style; pretty pleated skirts; sizes 13, 15 and 17 years, at $19.98

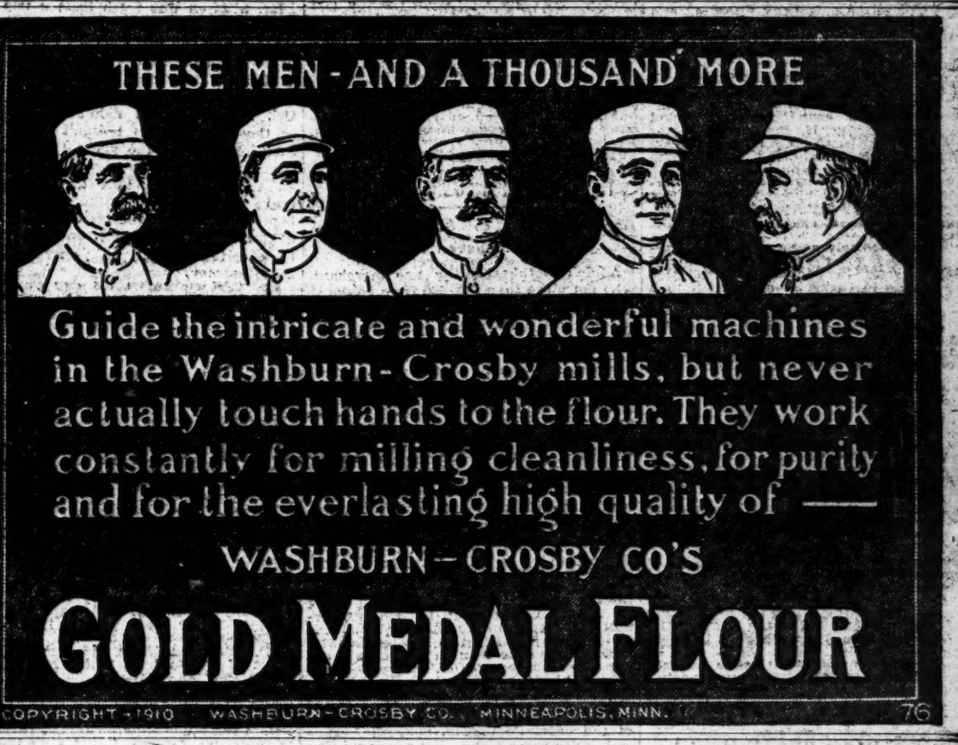
Misses' Smart Street Hats
The styles little Miss Up-to-date likes to wear; there are many splendid new effects in this lot; every new color and combination in flowers and ribbon, trimmed hats is offered at $4.75

Girls' Cloth Coats
Of quality, snap and service; made of kersey and mixtures in a keep-you-warm weight; high storm collar lined; sizes 6 to 14 years, at $3.95

Boys' Negligee Shirts
Just like papa's; made of fine materials in many pretty patterns and colorings; coat model; cuffs attached; sizes 12 to 14, at $1.00

Boys' Suits and Overcoats
Every style for little boys of 2½ years to the young men of 17 years; full of dash, go and quality; Russian, sailor and double-breasted suits and chinchilla overcoats, at $4.95

B'oomingdales', Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.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Telephone Directory Goes to Press October 13th

The Telephone Directory is the most useful and the most frequently used publication in New York City

IT is on the desk of every business man. It is in every home of the better class. It is in every room of every hotel in the city. It is to be found in every place where information is sought, such as information bureaus, ticket offices, drug stores, cigar stores, etc. It is consulted by over one million people each day.

Advertising space in the Telephone Directory is for sale.

The field of its advertising influence is broad. It covers the whole metropolitan area. It does not conflict or compete with magazines or newspapers. Its great advertising value is due to its peculiar influence as an information medium. *It is of special value to advertisers who desire to receive orders by telephone.*

Fall and Winter Edition of the Telephone Directory goes to press Thursday, October 13th.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

THE POPULAR MAGAZINE

on the news stands to-day, contains the first large installment of a new story by **JACK LONDON.** It is his biggest, most exciting, most virile story of incident and adventure in the Pacific. It is called

ADVENTURE

and will run serially in the biggest fiction magazine in the world. THE POPULAR comes out every two weeks and is the only real man's magazine. This number contains stories by Emerson Hough, Stewart Edward White, Ralph D. Paine, W. B. M. Ferguson, B. M. Bower, Roy Norton, Fred R. Bechdolt, and others, and a complete novel by Francis Lynde.

JACK LONDON **THE POPULAR MAGAZINE**

The original twice-a-month magazine. Fifteen cents on all news stands

BAY STATE TICKET NOT YET COMPLETED

Special Committee of Democrats Seeking Compromise Candidates for Two Chief Places.

REPUBLICANS ARE JUBILANT

Gov. Draper, However, Expresses Sorrow Over Inability of Democrats to Hold an Orderly Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—One of the most peculiar situations that ever arose in American politics faces the Democratic party of Massachusetts. A special committee, to which has been delegated the most important function of the State Convention, is endeavoring to pick candidates for the Governorship and Lieutenant-Governorship on whom the various factions can unite. This condition was brought about through the riotous happenings in the convention in Faneuil Hall early this morning. It was to put an end to them that friends of Eugene N. Foss and James N. Vahey got together and agreed to have Frederick W. Mansfield named for the governorship with the understanding that he was to withdraw within seventy-two hours and a special committee should then fill the first two places.

The committee, consisting of Robert J. Crowley of Lowell and William B. Hayes of Springfield, Vahey supporters; John A. Maynard of Boston and State Committee Chairman Frederick J. McLeod of Cambridge, Foss men, were in conference with the State Committee to-day. Clifton Loring was chosen as temporary candidate for Lieutenant-Governor and the ticket was filed at the State House this afternoon to fulfill legal requirements. Loring, who is executive clerk of the State Committee, will withdraw when the final choice is made.

There is little doubt that Col. William A. Gaston, President of the Shawmut National Bank of Boston, is now the choice of the Committee, but he has resisted all attempts to draw him again into the political arena. Judges Crosby and Decourcy of the Superior Court are other men who are mentioned as available. The one comes from Pittsfield and the other from Lawrence, and in view of the turbulent condition of the party in Boston the argument is advanced that either would be better than any Bostonian. Another name that has been mentioned to-day is that of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

Much talk is heard about a ticket headed by Eugene N. Foss, with James H. Vahey for second place. From certain things which took place at the convention such a ticket is not unlikely.

The Republicans naturally are overjoyed by what has happened and affect to consider their victory doubly assured. Gov. Draper in a speech in Somerville to-night said:

"I am extremely sorry that the Democratic party of the commonwealth of Massachusetts in convention assembled was unable to carry its convention to a successful issue. This seems to me to be more important than all other questions which have arisen or can arise in this campaign. It is the basic question of capacity for self government and in this convention held yesterday this capacity was lacking.

"Twice now within five years have the State Conventions of the great Democratic party in Massachusetts been unsuccessful. The one at Springfield, where two candidates were nominated and riot reigned, is still fresh in the memory of the people. The one in Boston yesterday, where the delegates were unable to select their own candidates and, after scenes of the greatest turmoil, confusion and riot, practically referred the selection of a candidate for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor to a small committee, may be called less humiliating than the disgraceful convention in Springfield; but it is certainly a sorry spectacle.

"Many people have spoken to me today, congratulating me on the humiliating spectacle presented by the Democratic convention because they thought it would make my election easier. This may be true, but I do not think it cause for congratulation that one of the great parties in the State of Massachusetts is still unable to conduct an orderly and decent State convention."

QUEENS DEMOCRATS REVOLT.

To Put Out an Independent Judiciary Ticket—Indorse Garretson, (Rep.).

Openrebellion is rife in Queens over the action of the Democratic Convention of the Second Judicial District, which gave all three nominations to Brooklyn men.

A conference of Democratic lawyers and business men will be held to-day, at which plans will be formulated for putting out an independent Democratic ticket in the five counties comprised in the Second District which shall contain the name of Justice Garret J. Garretson of Queens who is a candidate for re-election on the Republican ticket.

DEMOCRATS INDORSE CHASE.

Nominate Joseph A. Lawson to Succeed the Late Justice Fitts.

ALBANY, Oct. 7.—The Democrats of the Third Judicial District to-day indorsed the Republican renomination of Supreme Court Justice Emory A. Chase of Catskill and nominated Joseph A. Lawson of Albany to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Fitts. Justice Chase is serving on the Court of Appeals bench by designation from the Governor.

William Barnes, Jr., carried out his ante-State Convention compact with the Schenectady County Republicans to-day by permitting them to name the candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District, Henry Schermerhorn De Forest, Schenectady builder and ex-Mayor, was unanimously nominated, Congressman George N. Southwick, who retires, seconding the nomination.

BROOKLYN CONVENTIONS.

Fourth District Democrats Name Dr. Wilson for Congress.

The adjourned Democratic Convention for the Fourth, Congressional District, Brooklyn, met last night and nominated Dr. Frank E. Wilson. Dr. Wilson is a practicing physician at 1,242 Bushwick Avenue, and was a member of the Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, and Fifty-eighth Congresses.

The Republican Assembly district conventions in Kings County met last night and nominated these candidates:

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	William Boardman.	13.	Adj. till Monday.
2.	Henry Kearns.	14.	Patrick McGahey.
3.	Adjourned.	15.	Charles A. Walsh.
4.	George W. Brown.*	16.	Robert H. Clarke.*
5.	Abraham F. Lent.	17.	Edward Ebbetts.*
6.	Henry Kartan.	18.	A. W. Hoff.
7.	Clifford Bennett.	19.	Adj. till Monday.
8.	Adj. till Monday.	20.	Morris Brooping.
9.	Harris B. Conlin.	21.	Samuel Weinstein.*
10.	Frank A. Ahern.	22.	Albert Lachman.*
11.	Wm. W. Colne.*	25.	Percy Osborne.
12.	Frank M. Brunner.		

*Renominated.

Nominated for Congress.

Massachusetts—Third District, Charles G. Washburn of Worcester (Rep.) renominated; Fourteenth District, Thomas C. Thacher, Yarmouth, (Dem.,) to succeed Eugene N. Foss.

New York—Twenty-third District, Henry S. De Forest, (Rep.;) Thirty-fourth District, Elliott W. Horton, (Dem.)

Nominated for State Senator.

Twenty-eighth District — Thomas O. Thacher, (Dem.)

Thirtieth District—Dr. A. Marshall Burt, (Dem.)

Thirty-seventh District—Frank B. Cook, (Dem.)

Fortieth District—Robert A. [illegible], Polk.

WILSON IN ENEMY'S COUNTY.

Democratic Candidate Speaks in Burlington, a Republican Stronghold.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Oct. 7.—Facing an audience of 1,500 voters in this strong Republican county of Cumberland, Woodrow Wilson made the most telling speech of the present campaign here to-night. Ex-Prosecutor W. A. Logue introduced Dr. Wilson as the man who had lifted New Jersey Democracy to the highest plane yet reached by that party. The candidate struck body blows at the Republican régime in this State.

He said that parties are instruments to serve the people, but rapidly deteriorate when the political leaders seek to govern the people against their will through political machines. He charged the Republican Party with being under the complete control of the "Board of Guardians," as he termed the State Committee, and declared that the Republican leaders are more vitally concerned with the election of United States Senator than with legislation for the welfare of the people of New Jersey. He said the people of New Jersey and the United States are through with machine government.

Dr. Wilson pointed out the need in New Jersey of a proper employers' liability law. The labor men of the country have been betrayed by Republican leaders, he said, and have been deceived long enough by false pretenses. He defended the organization of labor as absolutely necessary in face of the organization of capital, and said that unions are among the useful forces of the Nation.

He accused the Republican leaders with the creation of many useless commissions for the purpose of tightening their grip on the State and making a large campaign fund through a system of "blackmail," and said the direct primaries had shown the great necessity of a strict Corrupt Practices act in New Jersey.

Special privileges, he argued, can only be stopped when the independent voters of both parties assert their independence. It is coming to that in New Jersey, he said, and the independents are to be the force which will break the control and usher in a new era here in this State.

DELANY FOR SUPREME COURT.

Delahanty for City Court Judge—Nominated at County Convention.

John J. Delany was nominated for Supreme Court Justice and Francis B. Delehanty renominated for Judge of the City Court at the Democratic County Convention held in Tammany Hall last night. A large crowd was present, but there was little enthusiasm.

TO FREE "MONK" EASTMAN.

Former Gang Leader, on Parole, Supposed to be in Albany.

ALBANY, Oct. 7.—"Monk" Eastman, former leader of one of the east side gangs in New York, who has been out of Sing Sing Prison on parole for the last eighteen months, will get his full release this month under the law giving commutation for good behavior.

Eastman was sentenced for ten years for assault and secured a reduction to six years and six months. He has been working on a farm in Dutchess County, but is now reported as employed in Albany and living under an assumed name. He is no longer very robust owing to an abdominal operation while in prison.

ROTHBARTH SENTENCED.

Bank Swindler to Sing Sing from Three to Seven Years.

Adolph Rothbarth, the hop merchant, who got more than $300,000 from banks in this city by false statements as to his assets, was arraigned before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday and sentenced to not less than three years or more than seven in State prison. Judge Rosalsky said that he hoped the sentence would be an everlasting warning to other merchants who might be tempted to break the law in the same way.

Changes in Wilson's Speaking Dates.

James R. Nugent, Democratic State Chairman of New Jersey, announced yesterday the following changes in the itinerary of Dr. Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic candidate for Governor: Salem, Oct. 25, instead of Oct. 24; Camden, Oct. 24, instead of Oct. 25; Freehold, Oct. 15, instead of Oct. 14, and Toms River, Oct. 14, instead of Oct. 15. Dr. Wilson will speak in Atlantic City on Oct. 13. He has several dates open in his itinerary, and one of them may be spent in Hudson County, in addition to the meeting that he will address in Hoboken on Oct. 28.

Republicans Delay County Nominations

The Republican County Convention met at the Eldorado Casino, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-second Street, last night and adjourned without making nominations until Oct. 13. There are only two nominations for the convention to make—that for a Supreme Court Justice to succeed Edgar B. Whitney and of a City Court Judge to succeed Francis B. Delehanty.

INSURANCE MAN A SUICIDE.

Benjamin J. Bachman Shoots Himself in the Temple Emanu-El.

Benjamin J. Bachman, 55 years old, an insurance agent of Nutley, N. J., shot himself dead yesterday morning in the committee room of the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.

Mrs. Bachman, who was an usher at the temple, had been admitted by Charles Rosenberg, the janitor.

Rosenberg told the police that Mr. Bachman had said he had come to call on Charles N. Pollak, Secretary of the congregation. Mr. Pollak was out, and Mr. Bachman entered the committee room to write a note to him, Rosenberg said. S. L. Holzman of the Hotel Belleclaire, a brother-in-law of Mr. Bachman, took charge of the body. Mr. Bachman was married but childless.

No letter was left to explain the suicide, and Mr. Holzman and Thomas Bell, manager of the insurance company which employed Mr. Bachman, could not account for his act.

BLACKJACKED BY THIEVES.

Former Chauffeur for Grace George Found Unconscious in the Road.

In a clump of bushes beside the road at 231st Street and Broadway Policeman Watson last night found an unconscious man. He telephoned for an ambulance from the Fordham Hospital. When the man was revived there he said he was Thomas McBride of 640 West 135th Street, until recently a chauffeur for Grace George, the actress.

He said that while he was returning from a visit to friends in Yonkers last evening he was set upon by four men, one of whom struck him on the head with a blunt instrument. Thereafter he could remember nothing till he awoke. He said he had $20.60 in his pocket when attacked, but the money was not there when he awoke.

At the hospital it was said McBride had concussion of the brain, but would recover.

STIMSON REJOICES HE'S FREE OF HEARST

Republican Candidate Would Rather Run Without Any Entangling Alliances.

EFFECT ON THE DEMOCRATS

Prentice Thinks Independence League Ticket Will Draw Heavily from Them—Stimson Sentiment Grows.

There was rejoicing among the Republican campaign managers yesterday when they learned from William R. Hearst's own mouth that he would stand by the action of his runaway convention, and permit John J. Hopper to head the Independence League ticket. They have feared right along that he might take it into his head to compel the league nominee for Governor to get off the ticket to make possible the indorsement by the league of Henry L. Stimson, the Republican nominee for Governor.

Both Mr. Stimson and Ezra P. Prentice, Mr. Woodruff's successor as Chairman of the Republican State Committee, expressed their satisfaction that Mr. Hearst and the league as an organization would remain in the middle of the road until after the ballots have been counted.

"I rejoice that the Independence League will nominate a separate ticket," said Mr. Prentice, "for I feel that it will help the Republican Party immensely. This is much preferable to having it indorse Mr. Stimson. I feel sure that most of the league votes will be polled from the Democratic ranks, and that therefore the cause of Mr. Stimson has been greatly strengthened by the league's action."

"Mr. Hearst's statement is very interesting," said Mr. Stimson, "and, with Mr. Prentice, I rejoice because it will make our chances much better. I cannot say where the Hearst ticket will poll the most votes, but I think I can say that the people up-State have not got much use for Mr. Hearst. I believe strongly in the wisdom of standing on my own platform without any entangling alliances."

Mr. Stimson was fresh from a trip up-State—his first—in the course of which he made a non-political speech at the Montgomery County Fair.

"I had a bully time," said Mr. Stimson, adopting one of the pet expressions of Col. Roosevelt. "I didn't talk politics at the fair, because I didn't think that would have been the polite thing to do, seeing that there were several Democrats on the committee that invited me to make the speech. The State is a pretty big client, and I am trying to get acquainted with the people, and this I did, to a certain extent, on yesterday's up-State journey."

Mr. Stimson began his day yesterday by having a conference at Republican State Headquarters with all the district leaders from New York County. The conference lasted for a couple of hours.

"I found them all very enthusiastic and willing to go the limit to elect the ticket," said Mr. Stimson. "I appreciate that attitude, as I appreciate their difficulties. I was a leader myself before I became the Federal prosecutor in this city. I started out as Captain of the Twenty-first Election District of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District. My little bailiwick was up in the neighborhood of the cathedral, and it has always been a matter of pride with me that while I was its Captain we rolled up the banner vote in the district.

"Afterward I was for some years President of the Republican club in the district. Naturally, I have lots of sympathy with the woes of the district leader. I feel that he should not be eternally lambasted. The very basis of political success lies with the leader and the very foundation for clean politics is in clean leadership."

Mr. Stimson said he had received hundreds of letters from voters saying that where they had intended up to the very time of his nomination to vote the Democratic ticket they would now support him.

"I would like to give some of these letters for publication," said Mr. Stimson in reply to a request, "if it were not for the fact that I have not received permission to do so. All these letters indicate that the progressive victory at the Saratoga Convention has made a great change in the sentiment throughout the State, and naturally I am much encouraged."

It was announced yesterday that Robert H. Fuller, former Secretary to Gov. Hughes and now a State Water Commissioner, has promissed to take an active part in the Republican campaign. Mr. Fuller's duties will probably keep him at State Headquarters most of the time. He is expected from Albany early next week.

Mr. Stimson has received an invitation to speak before the students at Columbia University on next Wednesday, and has accepted. His Carnegie Hall speech next Friday evening will, however, be his first public speech. Seth Low will preside at this meeting, and the speakers besides Mr. Stimson will be Otto T. Bannard, Controller Prendergast, and Job E. Hedges.

GRADY TO RUN AGAIN.

Democrats to Name Him for the Senate Though He Said He Would Retire.

The Democratic Senatorial and Assembly District Conventions in New York County will be held to-night. It seems probable that all the present incumbents will be renominated. It is even practically assured that Thomas F. Grady will go back to the Senate, despite his frequent declaration of his intention to retire this year. Senator Grady first said he would not take a renomination this Fall at the Amen Corner dinner last Winter, and reiterated this emphatically at the "Harmony Dinner" held by John A. Dix at the Hotel Knickerbocker a few weeks ago.

The Tammany leaders have all been bringing pressure to bear on Senator Grady to reconsider his decision, using the argument that the organization needs him at Albany particularly this year, when indications point to a great increase in the Democratic strength in the Legislature. He has been the minority leader in the Senate for many years, and "knows the ropes" much better than any man who could be put in his place.

Husch for Congress in the Eighth.

At the Republican Congressional Convention of the Eighth Congressional District, held last night at 233 Lafayette Street, George S. Husch, a lawyer, with offices at 946 Broadway, was nominated.

FULL HEARST TICKET.

Independence League Refuses to Indorse Candidates of Other Parties.

Without a reference to indorsing the Republican ticket, a rock on which it almost split on Wednesday night, the Independence League's adjourned convention met again last night in Webster Hall, in East Eleventh Street, and completed the nomination of its State ticket, begun on Wednesday in Cooper Union, by the nomination of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Here is the full ticket.

For Governor—JAMES J. HOPPER of New York.
For Lieutenant Governor—WILLIAM R. HEARST of New York.
For Secretary of State—Dr. THOMAS B. SCULLY of Oneida.
For State Controller—ARNOLD B. MACSTAY of New York.
For State Treasurer—Dr. WILLIAM I. SIROVICH of New York.
For State Engineer—JAMES A. LEE of Rockland.
For Attorney General—ROBERT STEWART of Kings.
For Judges of the Court of Appeals—REUBEN B. LYON of Steuben and JAMES A. ALLEN of New York.

Mr. Hearst, who had arrived from Europe in the morning, did not appear at the convention, but sent a letter which was read there

HEARST SAYS HE'S PLEASED.

Commends His League Convention—Hint of Documents to Come.

William R. Hearst and his family arrived yesterday morning on the Mauretania of the Cunard Line. He was met down the bay by Luke J. O'Reilly, his lieutenant, who told the Independence League leader, of the momentous happenings at the Cooper Union convention. After the situation had been explained fully to him he issued this statement:

I wish to congratulate the Independence League upon the conduct of the convention. I should think every American citizen would be happy to see at least one political convention conducted in the old-fashioned, free and open, and honest way. That ought to be characteristic of all such bodies.

Citizens who believe in American institutions and free government ought to be gratified to see a convention expressing its views and the views of citizens whom it represents without the dictation of "Boss" Murphy on the one hand or of "Boss" Root on the other hand.

Mr. Hopper deserves the recognition at the hands of the league that he has secured. More than that he deserves the support of the public generally regardless of party. Mr. Hopper has never been a strict party man. He has been instead a sincere, patriotic citizen, following his convictions rather than an empty party name, voting for the welfare of the country and of his fellow-citizens rather than for the profit of any party or any political machine.

I myself would rather not be on any ticket, but I always stand ready to do whatever my friends in the Independence League desire. I hope that my nomination will not interfere with the campaign that I had hoped to make in other States than New York in behalf of progressive principles in whatever party I might find them.

I have some thoughts that I would like to express, some documents that I would like to read, and some small aid that I would like to offer in support of the Nation-wide fight for progressive principles and honest government.

A reporter remarked to Mr. Hearst that he had made no mention of "Boss" Roosevelt, but Mr. Hearst either did not hear or preferred to ignore the remark.

There was much speculation among politicians regarding the meaning of that part of his statement that he has some documents that he would like to read. It was taken to mean that he had letters which would have important bearing upon individuals connected with the Democratic campaign along the lines of the Murphy Mount Clemens letters, which he used in his newspapers several months ago.

Ducks, Geese,

Brant and Swan, open season on Long Island—Oct. 1st-Jan. 10.

It takes a good gun to bring down waterfowl and you had better stop in here for the right one before going to the blind.

We can supply you with just the right ammunition or any other equipment you require.

Von Lengerke & Detmold

Fifth Ave. and B'way Bet. 23d & 24th Sts.

Protect Yourself!

AT FOUNTAINS, HOTELS OR ELSEWHERE

Get the Original and Genuine

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

"Others are Imitations"

The Food Drink for All Ages

RICH MILK, MALT GRAIN EXTRACT, IN POWDER

Not in any Milk Trust

Insist on "HORLICK'S"

Take a package home

The Best Bitter Liqueur

Underberg

The World's Best Bitters

The cordial which braces, strengthens and aids digestion. Tasty with sherry. UNDERBERG is on every label.

Sold Everywhere.

LUYTIES BROTHERS, U. S. Agents, New York.

All coffee ills yield to well-made

Postum Coffee

Be sure it's well boiled.

ALCOHOLISM

MORPHINISM—DRUG HABITS

Cured Without Publicity

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

Oppenheimer Treatment, 317 W. 57th St., New York.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

O'NEILL-ADAMS CO

1866 Established 43 Years 1910

6th Ave., 20th to 22d St.

Men's $2 Flannel Shirts at $1.45

In the Surety Stamp Sale

Adams Building—Just inside the 21st St. Door

Made of new Woolrex flannel, which is the only imitation of Viyella, which haberdashers are charging from $4.50 up for shirts of the same style. This flannel is guaranteed as non-shrinkable. They have neck-bands, pockets with flaps and French cuffs, in white grounds with neat stripes and light grays with colored stripes.

$3 Pajamas at $1.50

Made of Soisette in white, blue, pink, lavender, tan and gray, trimmed with two-toned silk, loops to match; pearl buttons, low neck, well-made with pocket. There are all sizes from small to very large.

Men's $1 Silk Suspenders at 50c

Made of silk webbing, elastic or non-elastic, cantab or kid ends, with the "cast-off" trimmed with solid bronze buckles. All the latest colors.

Men's $4 Sweaters at $2

Coat Sweaters made of pure worsted, all-wool, in plain Oxford, white and Oxford trimmed, with navy blue and cardinal. You will find among these a few Shaker knit sweaters which are made to sell at $4. With or without pockets—sizes 34 to 46.

We give SURETY STAMPS and redeem them in merchandise.

Smith Gray & Co.

Foremost Clothiers Since 1845.

To-day in the Smith Gray Furnishing Department 1.50 Value for 1.00

50c Silk Neckwear, 3 for 1.00

500 dozen silk ties in French, Reversible and open-end four-in-hands in beautiful new color combinations, as well as all the ever popular solid colors. Every one is a new Fall style and pattern—many are exclusive Smith Gray creations.

50c Imported Lisle Hose, 3 for 1.00

500 dozen German full-fashioned half hose in plain black and the popular solid colors. The assortment comprises both silk lisle and plain lisle—sizes 9½ to 11½—every pair is standard value at 50c.

50c Guyot Suspenders, 3 for 1.00

A limited quantity of this famous French make in plain white, modes and neat stripes. The Guyot Suspender is the accepted standard of suspender excellence the world over, and if you would participate in this most unusual value offering, we suggest that you come early.

Smith Gray & Co.

Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.

Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

Diamonds and Pearls

Precious stones set in every conceivable style—silverware and bronzes—comprising the

$1,000,000

stock of

Chester Billings & Son

(Formerly Randel, Baremore & Billings)

at 33⅓% off

Pearls, diamonds, rubies, sapphires and emeralds have steadily advanced in value from time immemorial—and they are still advancing

In this case the gems set in the jewelry are not of recent importation

——therefor the 33⅓% discount from the original prices offers an opportunity for investment that is without precedent

5th Avenue & 34th Street

An absorbing best seller—N. Y. Evening Sun.

At the Villa Rose

By A. E. W. MASON

Blends with the charm of the love story the thrill and suspense of the narrative of crime and detection. Its author, known for "The Four Feathers" and "The Broken Road," develops characters of great interest in unravelling this tangle of crime which has caught a charming girl in its meshes.

"It is a fascinating story; the sort of tale that makes the reader forgetful of how the time passes as he reads. The novelist does not play all his cards on the table at once; there are reserves; surprises; finally discoveries."
—Brooklyn Eagle.

Illustrated, $1.50

Charles Scribner's Sons, New York

Fall Overcoats for Men

Because they have found high favor with the discerning, we invite your particular interest to our Fall Overcoats of tweeds, in gray mixtures and herring-bone weaves, of cheviots in light mixtures, and of faint striped fabrics, all of which are included in our series of overcoats at $18 and $20. For the conservative men, black silk lined coats at $20 and Oxford silk lined coats at $25.

Hackett Carhart & Co

841 Broadway, at 13th St. 261 Broadway, near Chambers St.

B. Altman & Co.

HAVE FACILITIES FOR THE MAKING TO ORDER OF ORIENTAL RUGS IN ANY DESIRED SIZES, COLORS OR DESIGNS.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

"THE CROWN HAS IT"

Water is more or less hard, unpleasant to the touch. You can instantly soften it with

Bathodora

the snowy Bath Powder that scents and purifies the bath.

Crown Lavender Salts The kind used by those who know the best.

Lune de Miel, The new perfume that London Society approves.

Sold by all dealers of prominence.

Special Offer—Send 10c. and dealer's name for Bijou bottle of Lune de Miel and sample of Bathodora.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., OF LONDON

NEW YORK CITY.

GIMBELS

A Specialty Store for Children's Wear

This is another representative member of the Congress of Stores. The children's division is a large store by itself, superbly stocked and conducted by an organization of specialists in children's wear.

Not merely a "buyer for children's goods" and an ordinary salesforce, but:

Style-experts in children's wraps
Style-experts in children's dresses
Style-experts in children's underwear
Style-experts in children's hats
Style-experts in "baby things"

All of them know that different types of prettiness need different treatment, and just what garments are stylish and right for each.

Quality experts, too. If perfect care can have a superlative, our greatest care about quality is in the children's division.

And **salespeople who love children** and understand them. Salespeople who know the temperament and viewpoint of the children who are old enough to have a viewpoint and opinion about their dress. And—a wonderful stock of children's clothes, selected from the best that Paris, London and New York have produced for this season, Every thread of it NEW, every line of it RIGHT.

Bring the children when you come. They'll be as glad as you will be to come.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY
SIXTH AVENUE
NEW YORK
THIRTY-SECOND ST.
THIRTY-THIRD ST.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

This tinge of Winter in the air is a gentle reminder that the time's ripe for getting into Fall weight clothes.

We're showing an immense assortment of Suits and Overcoats in the newest fabrics, patterns and colors in a variety of weights that will add materially to any man's comfort on these chilly days and the cold days to follow.

Sack Suits.....$18 to $50
Lightweight Overcoats.....$16 to $42

ESTAB. OVER HALF A CENTURY

Men's Overcoats

Our Men's fine Overcoats for Fall and Winter will be appreciated by those desiring the finest garments it is possible to produce.

The fabrics of the newest, and the trimming and finishing are superb. Our silk-lined Overcoats are the acme of luxurious elegance.

$18.00 to $50.00.

Browning, King & Company

Broadway at 32nd Street
Cooper Square at 5th Street
Fulton Street, Brooklyn

Underwood Standard Typewriter

Original Visible Writer
Light, easy, elastic touch

"The Machine You Will Eventually Buy."

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER COMPANY
Incorporated
241 Broadway, New York.

¶ *THE LOUIS KATZ ART GALLERIES* desiring properly to celebrate their entrance into their new building at *103 West 74th Street* have set apart the week beginning *October 10th* for the opening of their *NEW GALLERIES* and extend this invitation to the art loving public to be present.

Janes & Kirtland
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEEBE RANGES & FURNACES
725 SIXTH AVE.
Send for Catalogue.

F. CHAUVENET'S
Red Cap
The RED SPARKLING BURGUNDY
OF FRANCE

OLD CROW RYE
"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."
GUARANTEED TO BE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNBLENDED, UNADULTERATED,
SOLD EVERYWHERE

Sanatogen
THE FOOD-TONIC
FOR THE WORN MIND AND BODY

Next Sunday's New York Times will include Autumn Fashion Number replete with new and artistic designs in women's dress by famous creators of fashion—Worth, Paquin, Poiret, Callot, Cheriut, Halle, and others. Best guide for well-dressed women. Order to-day to be sure of a copy.

DROUGHT UNBROKEN AND NO RAIN COMING

Sprinkling Fall Yesterday Brought No Relief to Nearby Towns That Need Water.

TYPHOID FEVER GAINING

Some Stricken Sections in Westchester Drawing on Polluted Streams for Daily Supplies.

No hope is offered by the Weather Bureau that the long drought in this section is soon to be broken by any considerable rainfall. The Assistant Director of the local office said last night that the wet clouds of yesterday would pass away in the night and to-day would be clear. Yesterday's rain amounted to almost nothing as far as bringing relief was concerned. It was drunk by the thirsty earth, leaving none to repelnish the reservoirs of the dry towns of Westchester, Long Island, and North New Jersey.

There's not a cloud in sight for New York or fifty miles around about now. The rains have also stopped in the West, and, as far as the Weather Bureau can foresee, a period of high pressure will prevail throughout the country for the next forty-eight hours. Reports of the Weather Bureau for July, August, and September reflect the parched condition of a large section of country around New York. The corresponding three month of 1909 were abnormally dry, but nothing like the three just past. July last was the driest month in thirty-nine years, or since 1871, when the keeping of the weather records for New York began. Only .23 of an inch fell, while the normal rainfall for the month is 4.54 inches, a deficiency of 4.31 as compared with the normal.

In all the thirty-nine years' life of the Weather Bureau there have been but five other Julys with a rainfall of less than 2 inches. These were the years of 1881, 1888, 1893, 1907, and 1909. In each of those years the precipitation was considerably more than an inch. The rainfall for July, 1909, was 1.98 inches.

August, 1909, was a comparatively wet month, with a rainfall record of 7.94 inches, against a normal of 4.64 inches for the month for thirty-nine years. Last August saw a rainfall of only 2.13 inches, a deficiency of 2.40 inches against the normal. It was not the driest August in thirty-nine years, but it was the driest for fifteen years, with a deficiency recorded exceeded by only four months in the whole period. By the end of August the accumulated deficiency of rainfall for the year had reached 6.25 inches. The greatest precipitation in twenty-four hours in the month occurred on the 8th and 9th, when the total reached .80 of an inch. There were twelve other days with as much as .01 inch rainfall, not enough to lay the dust.

September's record was as far outside the normal as any of the others. The total rainfall was 1.43 inches, against 2.66 inches for September, 1909, and a normal of 3.59 inches. It was the driest September since 1898, and with that exception the driest since 1885. But five years in thirty-nine have been drier. Practically the only rainfall of the month came on Sept. 1, when the precipitation measured 1.17 inches. The deficiency for the month was 2.16 inches, and by Sept. 30 the accumulated deficiency for the year had reached 8.41 inches. If the present record is kept up, 1910 is expected to break all records for deficiency in rainfall. The Weather Bureau isn't holding out high hopes or making extravagant promises on what October may do. The normal rainfall for October in thirty-eight years is 3.71 inches, and November has an even lower average of 3.44 inches.

As far as the Weather Bureau will go is to say there may come this month several days of hard, driving rain, which will balance the score.

Director Britton of the Botanical Gardens said last night that his record there showed a total rainfall for July, August, and September of only 3.14 inches, against a normal of about 14 inches. This Summer had brought the longest unbroken dry period he had seen since his connection with the gardens. The effect, he said, on trees and vegetation had been most disastrous, stopping their growth entirely and causing the trees to lose their leaves long before the usual time. Many of the trees may be killed by it.

Only Water Commissioner Henry S. Thompson had a brighter picture. He said, just before leaving his office for the day, that the city had plenty of water and would have plenty for many weeks to come. When told that New York people were being cautioned not to waste water, Commissioner Thompson replied that water should never be wasted, but that there was no reason for any one to stint himself.

Commissioner Thompson said further that the unpleasant taste of the city water was passing away and would disappear altogether after the first cold snap. It was caused, he said, by the growth of vegetation in the reservoirs, the seeds of which had been blown from trees. He himself had looked into the question of whether or not the presence of this vegetable growth had affected the wholesomeness of the water, and had found that it had not. There was no animal matter whatever in the water and the people need have no fear of drinking it.

The drought has been most heavily felt in Westchester, Long Island, and Northern New Jersey. Farmers in the middle section of Long Island have for weeks been hauling water from a few of the remaining springs for their stock and for domestic use. Every pond is said to be dry.

TYPHOID GAINS STEADILY.

Despite Warnings Westchester Sections Use Water of Polluted Streams.

The promised rainstorm from the West, which in the Mississippi Valley refreshed a dry section with from three to eleven inches of rain in one day and night, arrived on schedule time in suffering Westchester County yesterday morning, but it had weakened from a storm to a sprinkling shower. At no place in Westchester County did anything like an inch of water fall, and it would need several inches to break the drought there. There are not even promises of more rain from the West soon. Some 300,000 people in Westchester County therefore are contemplating the future with something akin to dread.

It has been about fifty days since any helpful rain fell in Westchester County. The failure of water in the regular reservoirs has driven many of the residents, particularly in White Plains, to springs and brooks which were before avoided as polluted. Typhoid fever is gaining steadily, and if still more people draw their water supplies from springs and brooks it is likely that it will gain still faster in the days coming.

Dr. H. Ernest Schmidt, President of the White Plains Board of Trade, yesterday issued another warning against the use of the water from Davis Brook. The water loks clear, clearer b yfar than that which comes from the hydrants, but analysis had shown that it was filled with typhoid germs, he said. There were six additional cases of typhoid in White Plains yesterday. Dr. Schmidt declared that most of the thirty cases now there had been traced to the water of Davis Brook.

N Yonkers has enough water for twenty-five more days, it was stated yesterday. Overtures to New York City, aimed at purchasing water from this city, were not received enthusiastically, and it is believed that within thirty days, if there is not a heavy rain, the supply New York now gives to Mount Vernon will be cut off.

A committee apointed by the Yonkers Common Council traveled all through the watershed yesterday to see how serious the situation really was. They followed the Nepperhan River to Ardsley, going from there around to the Kensico Dam and Pocantico Lake, which has been pumped dry by the Consolidated Water Company. The committee was not cheered by what it saw.

New Rochelle sends in cheerful reports. The typhoid there is even less than in many previous years at this time, it was stated, and there is still water enough to last for several months even if it does not rain heavily.

Mount Vernon reports that water from New York City's Croton supply is being pumped into the mains in New Rochelle, from which it goes int oa reservoir at Pelham, from which Mount Vernon is drawing. Mount Vernon admits its alarm, and may residents are saying that it ought to become a part of New York City—an act that would help it in the solution of more problems than the water problem.

Mamaroneck has practically no reserve supply of water, and Ardsley, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, and Scarsdale are worried. The farms in the nothern end of the county are drying up.

The near-by sections of New Jersey in which commuters live are also suffering severely because of the drought. In the farming and dairy regions further out cows have gone dry earlier than usual. Bathing and laundrying are difficult problems in some New Jersey sections.

COURT CLERK A BANKRUPT.

Simpson Hamburger Would Exempt the Sword Presented by His Soldiers.

Simpson Hamburger, a Deputy Clerk in the City Court, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $26,901 and nominal assets $9,605. The assets consist of 580 shares of stock of the Dominion Copper Company of British Columbia, in liquidation, and the stock is in the hands of B. W. Lincoln, Chairman of the Protective Committee, par value $5,800, and a claim for $3,805 against Blair Bros., stock brokers, for twenty-five shares of stock of Amalgamated Copper Company and thirty shares of Iowa Central Railroad Company preferred stock.

He has seven creditors, namely Blair Bros., $3,201 losses in stock speculation, 1909-10, amount disputed; Pauline M. Hamburger, $10,000; Minna A. L. Hamburger, $4,500; Jeanne Guest, $5,000; Sigmund Rosenheim, Charleston, W. Va., $1,500; Samuel Hiller, $1,500; Louis Pulitzer, $1,200, all for money loaned.

Mr. Hamburger is a veteran of the civil war and has a sword and belt which were presented to him on July 4, 1864, by the soldiers of Company D, Ninety-first Regiment, New York Veteran Volunteers, when he was its Captain. He claims exemption for these.

$725,000 FUND FOR YALE.

Will Get It on the Death of S. H. Lyman's Brother to Aid Poor Students.

The will of Samuel H. Lyman, made June 29, 1908, was offered for probate yesterday. The will left $75,000 to Joseph, the testator's brother, as well as a life interest in the residuary estate which, on Joseph's death, will go, except for $25,000 to the Children's Aid Society to establish a memorial for his mother, entirely to Yale University to found a permanent fund named after the testator's father, to aid needy and deserving students.

The will provides a $700 annual income for Mr. Lyman's cousin, Caleb H. Atwater, and gives $2,500 to another cousin, Edgar Atwater Demar of Denver. Mr. Lyman left $1,000 to his old servant, John Marquardt, "on condition that he return to his family and not remain away from them as he has been doing recently." The estate is estimated at $750,000.

Whitridge Back from Scotland.

Frederick W. Whitridge, receiver for the Third Avenue Railroad Company, was a passenger on the Cunard liner Mauretania, which got in yesterday from Liverpool. Mr. Whitridge went abroad in early August. He spent most of his time in Scotland, where he went for a rest.

INVESTIGATES CITY ECONOMY.

Estimate Board's Move Considered by Some as One Against Mayor Gaynor.

The Board of Estimate adopted a resolution yesterday which created the impression about City Hall and in some branches of the City Government that it might be a political move of the Fusion members against Mayor Gaynor.

The resolution, introduced by Borough President Miller of the Bronx, provided for the submission to the board by the heads of all city departments of comparative schedules showing what salaries have been increased since the first of the year and what transfers in salary grades have been made.

After the meeting several Fusion members did not hesitate to say that the object of the resolution was to find out if payroll economy in city departments has been as great as stated.

President Mitchel of the Aldermen presided at yesterday's meeting, in the absence of the Mayor. The board gave Borough President Gresser of Queens money to buy three automobiles. The Public Service Commission reported that it would be able to comply with the proposed 10 per cent. cut in its budget for next year.

The old Rockaway Point Park proposal was again brought up and a committee appointed to look into it.

Cavalieri's Lawyer Knows of No Suit.

W. Russell Osborn of King & Osborn, 165 Broadway, American attorneys of Mrs. Natalina Cavalieri Chanler, said last night concerning reports that Mrs. Chanler was about to sue Robert Winthrop Chanler for a separation: "I have heard absolutely nothing about any such suit. I have not been instructed to bring one."

A CARTOON SECTION

Beginning To-day and continuing throughout the Election Campaign the

New York Evening Post

Will print on special paper

Appropriate Cartoons Every Saturday

The cartoon with the issue of Saturday, October 8th, will be drawn by **WILLIAM H. WALKER**, and entitled

"The Leader Leads and the Boss Drives" (T.R.)

Insist on Getting It

The Evening Post

Four parts—three sections and Cartoon

TO-DAY *TO-DAY*

On All News-stands

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

O'NEILL-ADAMS CO

Established 43 Years.

Surety Stamps on purchases mean 2½ per cent. trade refund.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 22d Street.

BURNS

The Greatest Sale of Books Ever Held.

Adams Building—First Floor.

The remaining sets of De Luxe editions of the Classics, sold here last Spring at

¼ of Publishers' Prices,

Now Reduced 15 to 33 per cent. from those exceedingly low former prices.

Never before, probably never again, will such an opportunity to buy fine books occur.

Nearly two years ago, now, we took over from various publishers

Nearly $1,000,000 worth of DE LUXE BOOKS.

It was the year of the panic—now but a memory; publishers of De Luxe books were among the first to feel the shut-down on expenditures, that came. Their orders for paper and bindings had gone out. Suddenly their demand ceased. Yet their obligations could not be unshouldered. They waited—but things grew worse instead of better, and they were finally glad to get even a quarter of the money they had tied up in these De Luxe books, if it could be got in cash.

When we advertised these books last Spring, here, at one-quarter of the publisher's prices—it was considered the most sensational book-news published in a generation.

Yet, here are the remainders of those sets at not a quarter, but a one-fifth, a one-sixth, a one-eighth, and even at one-tenth of the original price of the publishers!

The sale embraces De Luxe publications of many publishers, including **Bigelow Smith & Co., the Davos Press, Gebbie & Co., the Nottingham Society, the Chesterfield Society**, the latter two re-issuing De Luxe Sets of standard authors from the same plates formerly used by **John D. Morris Co.**, Philadelphia. These editions are those that have been widely advertised by us. You can now **get five or six sets at the price** paid the subscription agents for **one**, and it is an unequaled opportunity to secure fine books for your own library.

Check (X) The Books You Want		List Sub. Price	Our Former Price	Our Present Price	X
AINSWORTH	8 vols. ¾ Lea.	$35.00	$ 8.75	$ 7.20	
BALZAC	18 vols. ¾ Lea.	$72.00	$18.50	$11.95	
Burton Ar. Nights	17 vols. Cloth.	170.00	$29.00	$25.00	
BULWER	15 vols. ¾ Lea.	$60.00	$14.75	$12.25	
BURNS	6 vols. ¾ Lea.	$35.00	$ 8.75	$ 3.80	
CARLYLE	10 vols. Buck.	$25.00	$ 7.25	$ 5.65	
COOPER	16 vols. ¾ Lea.	$56.00	$15.50	$12.00	
DANTE, H. W. L.	4 vols. Cloth.	$ 6.00	$ 2.95	$2.15	
DE FOE	8 vols. ¾ Lea.	$36.00	$ 8.25	$ 6.50	
DE KOCK	25 vols. Buck.	$75.00	$15.75	$11.50	
DE MAUPASSANT	10 vols. Cloth.	$35.00	$ 7.50	$ 3.80	
DE MAUPASSANT	10 vols. ¾ Lea.	$49.00	$11.25	$6.35	
DE MUSSET	10 vols. Cloth	$35.00	$ 9.00	$ 3.50	
DE MUSSET	10 vols. ¾ Lea.	$49.00	$12.25	$ 5.60	
DICKENS	20 vols. Cloth.	$60.00	$14.75	$11.95	
DICKENS	20 vols. ¾ Lea.	$90.00	$22.50	$15.50	
DICKENS	30 vols. Cloth.	$25.00	$12.50	$ 8.50	
DUMAS	15 vols. ¾ Lea.	$80.00	$19.50	$14.25	
EMERSON	6 vols. ¾ Lea.	$25.00	$ 6.00	$ 4.95	
ELIOT	8 vols. ¾ Lea.	$35.00	$ 8.75	$ 6.35	
FIELDING	6 vols. Cloth.	$22.50	$ 5.50	$ 2.85	
FIELDING	6 vols. ¾ Lea.	$30.00	$ 7.50	$ 3.90	
FLAUBERT	10 vols. Cloth.	$20.00	$14.50	$11.95	
GAUTIER	12 vols. ¾ Lea.	$48.00	$12.75	$ 6.75	
GIBBON	6 vols. ¾ Lea.	$33.00	$ 7.50	$ 5.45	
GOETHE	7 vols. ¾ Lea.	$30.00	$ 7.50	$ 4.15	
GREEN'S ENG.	5 vols. ¾ Lea.	$25.00	$ 6.25	$ 4.65	
GUIZOT'S FR.	8 vols. ¾ Lea.	$35.00	$ 8.75	$ 6.45	
HAWTHORNE	9 vols. Cloth.	$24.00	$ 6.25	$ 4.65	
HAWTHORNE	9 vols ¾ Lea.	$35.00	$ 8.75	$ 6.40	
HUGO	10 vols. Cloth.	$35.00	$ 7.50	$ 4.45	
HUGO	10 vols. ¾ Lea.	$49.50	$10.50	$ 6.35	
IRVING	10 vols. ¾ Lea.	$45.00	$11.75	$ 8.75	
IRISH LIT.	5 vols. Cloth.	$24.00	$ 6.00	$ 3.45	
IRISH LIT.	5 vols. ¾ Lea.	$32.00	$ 7.75	$ 4.50	
KIPLING	10 vols. Cloth.	$30.00	$ 6.25	$ 3.70	
KIPLING	10 vols. ¾ Lea.	$39.00	$ 8.75	$ 5.70	
KINGSLEY	7 vols. Cloth.	$20.00	$ 6.50	$ 3.75	
KINGSLEY	7 vols. ¾ Lea.	$32.00	$ 7.75	$ 4.40	
LAMB	8 vols. ¾ Lea.	$35.00	$ 8.25	$ 4.70	
LINCOLN	8 vols. ¾ Lea.	$40.00	$ 8.50	$ 6.50	
LONGFELLOW	10 vols. Cloth.	$35.00	$ 8.75	$ 3.80	
LONGFELLOW	10 vols. ¾ Lea.	$49.00	$12.00	$ 6.65	
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Lossing's U.S. Hist.	4 vols. Cloth.	$20.00	$ 5.25	$ 3.45	
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POE	10 vols. Cloth.	$35.00	$ 9.00	$ 3.45	
POE	10 vols. ¾ Lea.	$49.00	$12.00	$ 4.45	
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PEPYS' DIARY	4 vols. ¾ Lea.	$25.00	$ 6.25	$ 3.45	
RAWLINSON	5 vols. ¾ Lea.	$25.00	$ 6.25	$4.95	
SMOLLETT	6 vols. Cloth.	$22.50	$ 5.50	$ 2.95	
SMOLLETT	6 vols. ¾ Lea.	$30.00	$ 7.50	$ 3.75	
SCOTT	24 vols. Cloth.	$75.00	$17.50	$14.25	
SCOTT	24 vols. ¾ Lea.	100.00	$24.50	$18.95	
SHAKESPEARE	20 vols. S S	$60.00	$14.50	$ 6.45	
SHAKESPEARE	20 vols. ¾ Lea.	$90.00	$22.50	$ 9.65	
SHAKESPEARE	10 vols. Cloth.	$35.00	$ 8.75	$ 4.25	
STEVENSON	10 vols. Cloth.	$30.00	$ 7.50	$ 4.45	
STEVENSON	10 vols. ¾ Lea.	$39.00	$ 9.50	$ 6.40	
STERNE	6 vols. Cloth.	$22.50	$ 6.50	$ 2.50	
STERNE	6 vols. ¾ Lea.	$30.00	$ 8.25	$ 3.50	
SCHILLER	5 vols. ¾ Lea.	$20.00	$ 5.25	$ 3.45	
THACKERAY	10 vols. ¾ Lea.	$45.00	$12.50	$ 6.65	
TAINE'S ENG. LIT.	4 vols. ¾ Lea.	$21.00	$ 5.50	$ 3.70	
TRAVEL LIBRARY	6 vols. ¾ Lea.	$33.00	$ 8.25	$ 4.45	
WILDE	10 vols. Cloth.	$35.00	$ 7.75	$ 4.70	
WILDE	10 vols. ¾ Lea.	$49.00	$11.25	$ 6.70	
World's Best Poetry	5 vols. Cloth.	$24.00	$ 6.00	$ 3.45	
World's Best Poetry	5 vols. ¾ Lea.	$32.00	$ 7.50	$ 4.45	
World's Great Lit.	10 vols. Cloth.	$40.00	$ 9.50	$ 4.70	
World's Great Lit.	10 vols. ¾ Lea.	$50.00	$11.25	$ 6.70	

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NEW YORK TEAMS BOTH RUNNERS-UP

Giants and Yankees Clinch Second Places in the Major League Races.

The contests for second place in the two major leagues, which have occupied the attention of the baseball enthusiasts, especially New Yorkers, since it became a certainty that the Cubs and the Athletics could not be ousted from the lead, are now a thing of the past, and New York has the distinction of furnishing the runner-up to the champions of each organization. In each case the battle was waged to almost the closing day before the outcome was settled.

The Giants passed out of the danger zone Thursday when they handed Brooklyn the one-sided walloping at the Polo Grounds, while the Pirates were being shut out by the Cubs. After these games McGraw's men had four games to play and the Pirates had three. Three victories by the Clarke crew and four defeats by the Giants would still leave the New Yorks a full game to the fore. The Pirates lost yesterday, and the best record now possible for them is eighty-eight victories and sixty-five defeats. The Giants still have four games to play, as the result of shifting yesterday's postponed game to part of a double-header at Brooklyn to-day, and the worst record McGraw's men can make is ninety victories and sixty-three defeats, two full games better than the Pirates.

The Yankees were one day behind the Giants in clinching their title to second place. Yesterday morning the Tigers still had a chance to nose out Chase's men, but to do the trick required three victories for the fading champs and three defeats for the Yanks. Rain at Philadelphia cut one game off the Yankee schedule, which cannot be played, and the White Sox helped to put an end to the uncertainty by blanking the Tigers. Each team now has two games to play, Detroit being scheduled for one game to-day and one to-morrow, while the Yanks finish this afternoon with a double-header against the Boston Red Sox on the Hilltop. The best record now possible for the Tigers is eighty-seven victories and sixty-seven defeats, and the worst finish the Yankees can make is eighty-six victories and sixty-five defeats. This would give Chase's men a slight advantage over the Tigers.

With the two teams finishing the season in corresponding positions in the rival leagues the interest in the coming Manhattan series is bound to be far greater than under any other conditions, excepting two pennant winners. The big series are always figured on to furnish a comparison between the two leagues, and this year the partisans of the rival organizations have a double opportunity to weigh the merits of the playing in the Johnson and Lynch circuits. It is the first time that both the pennant winners and runners-up in the major leagues have engaged in a series of games.

Arrangements for the sale of seats for the Giants and Yankees series were announced yesterday. Prices for this series will be the same at both parks—$2 for box seats, $1 for reserved seats, 75 cents for grand-stand admission, and 50 cents for bleachers. Tickets go on sale next Tuesday morning, Oct. 11. Seats for games to be played at the Polo Grounds may be obtained at the offices of the New York Baseball Club St. James Building, 1,133 Broadway, and for the games to be played at the American League Park, at the offices of the Greater New York Baseball Club, Reed & Barton Building, 320 Fifth Avenue. Those who desire to engage seats in advance should make application at once. A check must accompany the application and reservations must be called for before Wednesday night, as no seats will be held after that time.

The opening game will be on Thursday, Oct. 13, at the Polo Grounds; the second game at the American League Park, Friday, Oct. 14; the third game at the Polo Grounds, Saturday, Oct. 15; the fourth game, Monday, Oct. 17, at the American League Park, and if more games are required to settle the series, they will be played alternately between the two grounds, beginning at the Polo Grounds on Tuesday, Oct. 18.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Mordecai Brown Shuts Out Pittsburg, Allowing Two Hits.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Mordecai Brown today held Pittsburg to two scattered singles. Chicago won the second shut-out of the series, 1 to 0. Steinfeldt starred at bat, getting three singles in as many trips to the plate. Leifield was hammered for nine safeties, but was effective in the pinches. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sheck'd, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
Schulte, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
Hofman, cf.	2	0	0	0	0
Chance, 1b.	4	0	1	13	0
Z'man, 2b.	4	0	1	1	4
St'nf'dt, 3b.	3	1	3	1	3
Tinker, ss.	3	0	0	1	1
Archer, c.	3	0	2	9	2
Brown, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Total	28	1	9	27	13

PITTSBURG.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'C'thy, ss.	4	0	0	2	2
Leach, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
C'pbell, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Wagner, 1b.	2	0	0	6	1
Miller, 2b.	3	0	1	4	0
Wilson, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Simon, c.	3	0	0	6	3
M'K'nie, 3b.	3	0	0	1	0
Leifield, p.	2	0	1	1	4
*Hyatt	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	0	2	24	10

*Batted for Leifield in ninth inning.

Error—Steinfeldt.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	..	—1
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Three-base hit—Archer. Sacrifice hits—Hofman, 2. Stolen base—Steinfeldt. Double play—Leifield, McCarthy and Wagner. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Pittsburg, 2. First base on balls—Off Brown, 1; off Leifield, 2. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 1. Struck out—By Brown, 8; by Leifield, 4. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and O'Day.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at New York—Rain.
Philadelphia at Boston—Rain.
Chicago, 1; Pittsburg, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia—Rain.
Boston at Washington—Rain.
Chicago, 2; Detroit, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	99	48	.674	Cincinnati	74	78	.487
New York	90	59	.604	**Brooklyn**	62	88	.413
Pittsburg	86	65	.570	St. Louis	60	86	.411
Philadelphia	75	74	.503	Boston	51	99	.340

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	102	48	.680	Cleveland	69	80	.463
New York	86	63	.577	Chicago	67	84	.444
Detroit	85	67	.559	Washington	66	85	.437
Boston	81	70	.537	St. Louis	46	105	.305

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn—2 games, 1:30
Philadelphia at Boston—2 games.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
Chicago at Pittsburg.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York—2 games, 1:30.
Philadelphia at Washington—2 gms
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Detroit at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

White Sox Blank Detroit—Cobb Gets Two More Hits.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Chicago, with Olmstead working in invincible fashion, shut out Detroit 2 to 0. Singles by Zeider, Meloan, Chouinard, and Mullen counted two runs in the fourth inning. Cobb got a single, a double, and a base on balls in four trips to the plate. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mes'ger, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
Zeider, 3b.	3	1	1	3	2
Meloan, rf.	4	1	1	0	1
Ch'nard, cf.	4	0	1	1	1
Parent, 2b.	4	0	0	2	4
Mullen, 1b.	4	0	2	13	1
Bl'kb'n, ss.	3	0	0	2	3
Payne, c.	3	0	0	4	2
Olmstead, p.	3	0	1	1	5
Total	31	2	7	27	19

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
D. Jones, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
O'Leary, 2b.	4	0	0	0	1
Cobb, cf.	3	0	2	0	0
Craf'd, rf.	4	0	3	0	0
Mor'ty, 3b.	4	0	0	2	4
Kirke, ss.	4	0	0	0	5
T. Jones, 1b.	4	0	3	14	1
Casey, c.	4	0	0	7	1
Works, p.	3	0	2	1	3
Total	34	0	10	24	15

Errors—Mullen, Blackburn, Moriarty.

Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	..	—2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—T. Jones, Works, Cobb. Three-base hit—Crawford. Stolen bases—Parent, Messenger. Double plays—Zeider, Parent, and Mullen; Chouinard, Parent, Mullen, and Payne. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Detroit, 8. First base on balls—Off Olmstead, 1; off Works, 2. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Detroit, 2. Struck out—By Olmstead, 2; by Works, 4. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Perrine and Sheridan.

TO FOIL SPECULATORS.

National Commission Hopes to Keep Tickets Out of Wrong Hands.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Requests for seats in large numbers for the world's series between Chicago and Philadelphia continue to roll into headquarters here. Word was received to-day from Wyoming, Ill., a town boasting of a population of 1,300 that "fans" of the town had engaged a Pullman sleeper for their exclusive use during the games to be played in Chicago. This party will "camp out" in the railroad yards during the battles, after the fashion of fight followers who journeyed to Reno last July.

Ticket scalpers have already become active in taking orders for seats. B. B. Johnson, President of the American League, said:

"The commission is going to handle the tickets for this series, and every effort will be exerted to foil the speculators. If speculators sell any tickets Sunday or any other day before the games they will have to do some fine plotting to secure the pasteboards. The officials in charge of the ticket sale have been warned in particular to be on their guard against all kinds of trickery in the disposition of tickets, and the interests of the public will be protected."

McAleer Signs to Manage Senators.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—James R. McAleer to-day signed a contract to manage the Washington American League Baseball Club for two years. McAleer is to have complete charge of the team in all matters connected with the players. He will spend the Winter at his home in Youngstown, Ohio, making frequent trips to this city in preparing for next season's pennant campaign.

Kalamazoo Is Champion.

JACKSON, Mich., Oct. 7.—Kalamazoo today won the championship of the South Michigan League by defeating Lansing for the fourth time in a post-season series of seven games for the pennant. The score was 5 to 2.

Red Sox to Play at Bronx Oval.

The baseball fans of Bronx Oval will be treated to a fine attraction on Sunday, when the Bronx Athletics will face the Boston American League team. Oakley Woods and Hohman will be the battery for the Athletics, while the Red Sox will present all their men, including Charley Wagner, Tris Speaker, Duffy, Lewis, Hooper, Engle, and Stahl. It is likely that Hunt, the Sacramento find, may occupy the box for the Red Sox.

YALE "SUBS" TO PLAY AGAINST HOLY CROSS

Capt. Daly Desires to Test the Strength and Skill of Second String Men.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 7.—Capt. Fred Daly of the Yale football eleven completed preparations for the Holy Cross game to-day by running his team through an hour's signal practice. He has decided to put a substitute lineup against the Catholic collegians to-morrow, and will not start the game himself. Unless the team fails to run off its plays smoothly he will not play at all. "Pop" Corey has been appointed acting Captain for the game. Daly will make a number of experiments in trying out novices.

Paul, who is recovering from a slight injury, has been ordered back to tackle. This was his position last year, but he played guard this Fall until he was injured last week. Kistler will start at left half back and Deming will be relied upon to do Yale's punting. Yale is short of end rushes, as Kilpatrick, Brooks, and Bomeisler are incapacitated because of injuries. Two of the backs, Walter Camp, Jr., and Reilly, will be used as ends to-morrow, Reilly starting the game.

Billy Bull has been here for two days trying to work up a drop-kicking game. His coaching of Deming should bear fruit to-morrow. Pete Francis will play his first game at half back to-morrow, displacing Deming in the second half, and Merritt will be Corey's understudy as quarter back.

All the Yale drill to-day was secretly held and was followed by an hour's coaching of the Yale kickers by Dr. Bull.

Capt. Daly to-night announced to-morrow's lineup as follows: Left end, Coates; left tackle, Paul; left guard, Fuller; centre, Morris; right guard, Loree; right tackle, Childs; right end, Reilly; quarter back, Corey; left half back, Deming; right half back, Kistler; full back, Philbin.

HARVARD ON SLIPPERY FIELD.

Crimson Gets First Chance to Practice with Wet Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 7.—An hour's drilling of the 'Varsity in the different points in football engaged the Harvard first squad this afternoon. The players had a wet field and had a good chance to get accustomed to handling a slippery ball. This they did fairly well, though making accurate forward passes was somewhat difficult. A good deal of time was spent in drilling in the forward pass, both on the offensive and on the defensive.

The Williams game will be played to-morrow and there was no scrimmage to-day. There was practice in line movements, some onside kicking, running back of kicks, and a brisk signal drill. The first team lined up in the signal work as follows: Left end, Felton; left tackle, McKay; left guard, Minot; centre, Perkins; right guard, Fisher; right tackle, Withington; right end, L. Smith; quarter back, Wigglesworth; left half back, Corbett; right half back, T. Frothingham; full back, Leslie. These men will start against Williams to-morrow.

Corbett's hand, which was afflicted with boils, is all right again, and Wigglesworth has recovered from his illness. Long, who was hurt a week ago, was out to-day. The only absentee was Campbell of the back field, who was jarred by a hard tackle yesterday. Percy Haughton, having convalesced, coached for a short while.

Weights of different members of the first squad are about as follows, and they show what a big eleven, especially in the line, Harvard has: Felton, 180; McKay, 200; Minot, 200; Perkins, 195; P. Smith, 182; Fisher, 195; Withington, 195; L. Smith, 175; O'Flaherty, 180; Wigglesworth, 145; Gardner, 140; Corbett, 170; Campbell, 150; T. Frothingham, 170; T. H. Frothingham, 165; Morrison, 160; Graustein, 160; Leslie, 165. That combination permits of a forward line averaging 191 pounds and with the weight well distributed.

The officials for to-morrow are: Referee, Mr. Pendleton; umpire, Mr. Burleigh, field judge, Mr. Okeson; linesman, Mr. Tufts.

Secret Practice at Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Cornell plays Oberlin College in football to-morrow, and, recalling the stubborn games put up by the visitors in the last three years, when they scored each time, the coaches ordered secret practice to-day for the purpose of perfecting the men in new plays. In addition to an hour's work behind closed gates this afternoon they had the men report at the armory this evening and spent an hour in signal drill. Secret practice and night work at such an early date is something novel for Cornell, but the coaches felt justified, in view of the circumstances. There will be several changes in the Cornell line-up for to-morrow's game. Capt. Simson, full back, and Left Half Back Robb will not play, Simson keeping out for a further rest, while Robb is a trifle lame. Collins will play full back, while O'Connor will start at left half back. The Cornell team will consist of Whyte and Pitcher, ends; Munk and Austin, tackles; Champaign and Hale, guards; Seagrave, centre; Butler, quarter back; O'Connor and Bates, half backs, and Collins, full back. The coaches wanted to use Eyrich at left end, but feared that he was not yet in condition. An unusual feature of the practice to-day was the reporting of about a dozen new candidates.

Princeton Expects Hard Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 7.—Rain at Princeton this afternoon caused the Princeton Tigers to hold a part of their practice in the cage at the field house, after which the team trotted out on the field for signal practice, in final preparation for the New York University game to-morrow. There was no scrimmage, but blocking and running down under punts and sprinting of the ends and linemen characterized the practice. Simons, a weight man of last year's track team, who won his letter, and who played a part of the Villanova game last Saturday, has fought his way to a place at right end and will play there to-morrow. The other men are in good condition and expect to defeat New York University, although the impression is general here that the New York college has a strong team.

Head Coach Roper has announced his line-up of starters for to-morrow's game as follows: Centre, Bluethenthal; right guard, McCormick; left guard, Wilson; right tackle, Duff; left tackle, Bissell; right end, Simons; left end, Bredemus; right half back, Sparks; left half back, Pendleton; full back, Capt. Hart; quarter back, Ballou. Numerous substitutions are expected.

FOOTBALL GAMES TO-DAY.

Williams at Harvard.
Holy Cross at New Haven.
N. Y. U. at Princeton.
West Virginia at Pennsylvania.
Oberlin at Cornell.
Stevens Institute at Lehigh.
Swarthmore at Lafayette.
Rutgers at Annapolis.
Tufts at West Point.
Indians at Bucknell.
Rochester at Syracuse.
Fordham at Rensselaer Poly.
Colgate at Brown.
Colby at Dartmouth.
Indiana at Chicago.
Lawrence at Wisconsin.
Case at Michigan.
Ames at Minnesota.

Cadets Drill Longer Than Usual.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The rain to-day made it necessary to dispense with the daily military drill, and the football men had an opportunity to obtain some extra practice. The men ran through the formations to be used to-morrow against Tufts College with clocklike precision. Littlejohn, left tackle, turned an ankle during yesterday's practice, and although he thought nothing of it at the time this morning the ankle was so badly swollen that he reported at the hospital, and will not be able to play to-morrow. Homer and Hardy, both strong players, alternated in the position to-day, and both will get in to-morrow's game. The Army line-up for the first game of the season will be: Left end, Wood; left tackle, Homer; left guard, Walmsley; centre, Arnold; right guard, Weir; right tackle, Devore; right end, Hicks; quarter back, McDonald; left half back, Dean; right half back, Brown; full back, Surles.

Middies Tackle Rutgers To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 7.—The Midshipmen expect to win handily from Rutgers to-morrow, but are not looking to run up a big score. Several changes will be made in the team as it played against St. John's last Saturday, and a number of players are in much doubt as to their positions, as the fight for places is unusually keen. Much interest is taken in the showing of Gilchrist, a fourth class man, who played end on the University of Missouri team last season. He will play right end to-morrow. Gilchrist is a hard tackler. Merring will be at left guard in place of Wakeman, and Douglas, the big crew man and la crosse player, will substitute at left tackle for Capt. King, who will rest to-morrow on account of a slight accident during practice. Practice this afternoon took place during a downpour of rain and the players had the first opportunity of the season to handle a wet and slippery ball.

Lieut. Berrien, head coach, announced the following line-up for to-morrow: Cobb, left end; Douglas, left tackle; Merring, left guard; Weems, centre; Wright, right guard; Loftin, right tackle; Gilchrist, right end; Erwin, quarter back; Dalton, left half back; Clay, right half back; Austin, full back.

Colgate Off to Play Brown To-day.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Twenty men of the Colgate football team, with Coach Bankart, left to-day for Providence, R. I., where a hard game is anticipated with Brown University on Saturday. The Colgate men are in fairly good condition.

SHERIDAN WILL NOT GO.

Discus Thrower Decides to Keep Out of New Orleans Championships.

Among the important absentees from the Irish-American Athletic Club team which leaves to-day for New Orleans to compete in the National championships will be the world's champion discus thrower, Martin Sheridan. He declines to state just what his reasons are, but rumor says he finds a closer application to business more to his liking than hiking around the country winning what to him must now be empty honors.

This defection, along with that of John Flanagan, who sails for Ireland this morning, more than ruins any chances the "Winged Fist" had of winning the point honors, as both men were looked upon as sure gainers of at least 15 points.

Whitney's Newcastle II. Wins Race.

KEMPTON PARK, England, Oct. 7.—The Coventry Plate (handicap) of 500 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, distance six furlongs of the straight course, was run here to-day and won by H. P. Whitney's Newcastle II. Galleon was second and Pyx third. Six horses ran.

Lexington Races Called Off Again.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 7.—The harness races here were postponed again to-day on account of the condition of the track. The Transylvania Stake and the rest of the Thursday-Friday card will be raced off Saturday.

Two Wins for Pfizer Horses in France.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Mr. Pfizer's horses were successful in two events in the races at Enghrein to-day. His Clogdance finished first in the Prix du Valentinois, while his Cimaise won the Prix Blaviette. In the Prix du Craisvaudan Nash Turner's Moncauchois finished second.

Other Sports on Page 12.

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You Know You Have the Best Light Beer Ever Brewed!

NEW RECORDS ACCEPTED.

Talbot's Hammer Throw of 173 Feet 6 Inches Goes as Collegiate Mark.

A meeting of the Executive and Advisory Committees of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes was held at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. President M. K. Rankin of Princeton presided and the following persons were present: Advisory Committee—Thornton Gerrish, Harvard; G. T. Kirby, Columbia; Romeyn Berry, Cornell. Executive Committee—Leslie Soule, Yale; R. C. Floyd, Harvard; Arthur Roberts, Cornell, and D. Evans Williams, Jr., Pennsylvania; A. N. Ten Eyck, New York University, Secretary, and E. H. MacKenzie, Columbia, Treasurer.

Three new records were approved. Lee J. Talbot's hammer throw of 173 feet 6 inches in the Penn State-Carlisle Indians dual meet was accepted as a collegiate record. R. C. Craig's performance of 0:21 1-5 in the 220-yard dash at the intercollegiates last May, which ties B. J. Wefers's record, was accepted as a collegiate and intercollegiate record. Also T. S. Berna, Cornell, was credited with a collegiate record of 9:26 3-5 for the two-mile run in the Penn-Cornell meet.

The officials for the intercollegiate cross-country run on Nov. 12 were chosen. James E. Sullivan, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, will be the referee, and Bartow S. Weeks of the New York Athletic Club, F. W. Rubein of St. George Athletic Club, Major John J. Dixon of National Athletic Club, John J. Walsh of Pastime Athletic Club, and Julian Curtiss will be the judges. Mathew P. Halpin of the New York Athletic Club will be clerk of the course.

The financial report of the intercollegiates at Philadelphia on May 28 and 29 was accepted. The profit of the meet was $3,587.29.

Baseball Stars at Olympic Field.

Mike Donlin, Cy. Seymour, and Billy Gilbert will line up with Mike Donlin's all-star team against the New York Americans to-morrow at Olympic Field, 136th Street and Fifth Avenue, at 3:30 o'clock. Manser, the Jersey City pitcher, and Fischer, who caught for Binghamton this season, both of whom will be with the Brooklyn National League team next season, will be the battery for Donlin's all-star team. Hal Chase and the entire American League team will be on hand, and Russ. Ford, the Yankee star twirler, will pitch three innings for the big leaguers.

BASEBALL, 2 games. First game 1:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Boston. American League Park. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

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Carhartt Cars HOTEL PLAZA, 59th St. & 5th Ave.
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CADILLAC Cars, Parts, Repairs, Garage, Columbus Circle. Tel. 3210 Col.
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HUDSON Cars. The A. Elliott Ranney Co., 1928 B'way, Phone 3293 Col.
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LOZIER 56th STREET AND BROADWAY. Telephone 6685 Columbus.
NATIONAL POERTNER MOTOR CAR CO., 1,959 B'way, cor. 64th St. 'Phone 8166-7 Col.
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1911 LEXINGTON, 40 H. P., $1,650. Greatest value ever offered. Agents wanted in unoccupied territory N. Y. and N. J. C. S. Baeder, Agent, 210 W. 76th St., N. Y.

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A few doors from Sixth Avenue.
FIRST-CLASS
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The Cole 30 cars which won first and third in this race were strictly stock models. We have exact duplicates on the floor of our sales room.

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Unit power plant, motor 4 cylinder, 4¼x4½ water cooled. Wheel base 118 in., tires 34 in.x4 in. Regular equipment includes demountable rims and magneto.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 8, 1910.

THE NEW INDUSTRIALISM.

Mr. YOAKUM, President of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, is not one of those who think that it is necessary to destroy the old Nationalism in order to deal with the new industrialism. In particular, he would not seek to do by indirection, by usurpation by the Executive, or by interpretation by the judiciary, whatever needs to be done, if anything. "If," Mr. YOAKUM says, "it is necessary for the Federal Government to have more power than was originally granted, let that proposal of new power be drawn up and submitted in a constitutional method to the States for adoption. This new industrialism must and will conform itself to the new laws of the country."

It is amazing that it should be necessary for any one to assert such a self-evident proposition. How happened it that the new industrialism is believed to be so essentially lawless that lawless methods, a sort of constitutional lynching, is necessary to control it? As an original proposition it would be incredible that lawbreakers should put into fixed investments more billions than can be reckoned as irremovable pledges that the laws would be obeyed. The hostages remain unforfeited, although forfeit has been claimed in unsuccessful procedures. It is because juries acquit, and Judges disagree whether or not the laws have been broken, that it is declared by the new Nationalists that it is necessary for the judicial department to be reorganized, and for the Executive to act as steward of the common good, in order to prevent the escape of the new industrialists. Mr. YOAKUM rightly defines the new industrialism to be inclusive of every class, the "very vitals" of the Nation. Our institutions are to be revamped in order to punish everybody, labor and capital alike.

This is as preposterous as the incredible contention that wealth which cannot flee intentionally violates the law. If everybody is guilty, then nobody is guilty, since it is custom which makes commercial morality. And here we touch the heart of the mystery. We are in this muddle because custom has not been allowed to make morality regarding the new industrialism. Judges and juries have not been asked to punish infractions of the customs of good merchants. The alleged crimes are, speaking generally, infractions of statutes devised to make bad what the best practice declares good. Thus we see labor asking exemption from the statutes which it seeks to have enforced against capital. Mr. YOAKUM remarks that the farmers are in the same boat with the monopolists. The law is the same for potatoes as for pig iron. Either all organization must be forbidden at a time when everybody is organizing, or else there must be discrimination regarding the quality of various organizations.

Discrimination is a hateful word, but it may be remarked that there is the highest authority for separating the sheep from the goats. If the new Nationalism possessed Divine omniscience and omnipotence it might be trusted to make discriminations between good and bad trusts upon mere inspection of the criminals, who might be tried by an ever-varying standard. If a law was bad another would be made while the villain waited, and if a Judge made an unfortunate miscarriage of justice he would be removed forthwith. The method of the old Nationalism is different. It represents the sublimated wisdom of all the ages, and changes slowly, but always is in process of change. The very processes of trade create the laws of trade, and the facts of each case imperceptibly but certainly modify every underlying principle as fast as it is safe to modify it. The common law is never perfect because it is always approaching perfection, but its worst blunders make foolishness of the statutes whose imperfections cause the demand for the new Nationalism.

Let nobody say that the old methods will not cure the new evils. This was the doctrine first asserted by the Steward of the New Nationalism in the conflict between Kansas and Colorado, and dismissed by the judiciary with a fine contempt that will be punished if the attempt to mold courts to individual standards shall prevail. Said the Court: "We are clearly of the opinion that the principles of the common law are operative upon all inter-State commercial transactions, except so far as they are modified by Congressional enactment." It is not more statutes such as those which have disappointed us that we need, and which the new Nationalism would supply. We need more common law, such as every merchant assists in enacting by every act of his trade. We need punishment of immorality according to the custom of all, and less punishment of illegalities according to the edicts of individuals, or of Legislatures such as are all too well known to all of us. It is right that the new industrialism should be subject to law, but, as Mr. YOAKUM declares, it is not right that it should be "the sport of politics, the theme of demagogues, or the plaything of Socialists."

THE LOS ANGELES OUTRAGE.

A week has elapsed since the destruction by dynamite of the building of The Los Angeles Times and the murder of twenty or more men employed in the various departments of that newspaper. In spite of many early assurances that the police of the neighborhood were on the track of the miscreants who caused the explosion and the brutal sacrifice of human life, if, indeed, they were not already in the toils, there seems to be, at present, no clue to the identity of the perpetrators of the deed. Are they to escape punishment?

The explosion was not accidental. It has been bluntly charged to hostile trades unionists. Simultaneously with the placing of dynamite in the newspaper building destructive bombs were laid at the doors of the owner and editor of the paper, Gen. HARRISON GRAY OTIS, and others who have fought against union tyranny. The purely circumstantial evidence against union men or sympathizers with their cause is strong. It is therefore of the greatest importance to trades unions generally, and to the typographical union in particular, that this reproach against their organizations should be removed. The International Typographical Union would do well to offer a reward for the capture and conviction of the criminals. Nobody believes that trades unions generally sanction bomb throwing and murder. It is to the interest of union men that the Los Angeles murderers should be identified and brought to justice. Honest workingmen should make the removal of the suspicion under which union labor will rest, until the Los Angeles mystery is solved, a common cause.

"A REASONABLE PROFIT."

In all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries.

This is the declaration of the Republican National Convention two years ago. In the Spring of the following year the Congress elected on that platform was called in extraordinary session and passed the Payne-Aldrich tariff. It reduced some duties which were not needed to sustain combinations of protected interests. It largely advanced others, and among them the duties on cotton goods used by the mass of the people of the country and a veritable necessary of life to the laboring classes and to those of moderate means. We recently cited certain kinds of these goods, actually imported, with the rates of duty under the Dingley tariff and those under the new tariff. The increase in these duties ranged from 47 per cent. to 84 per cent. According to the Republican platform these changes, which have been explicitly indorsed by Mr. ROOSEVELT'S Saratoga Convention, were intended to secure "a reasonable profit" to the cotton industry. Here are some figures showing the profits of half a dozen large cotton mills, and these profits were for years the profits before this advance in duties. They are taken from the circular of a prominent banking and stock house in Boston and New York, where they are published as evidence of the value of the stocks or securities of these concerns offered for sale by this house. For convenience we put them in tabular form, giving the name and location of each concern, the period for which dividends are reported, and the average rate of annual dividend for that period:

	Period. Years.	Average Yearly Dividend. Per Cent.
Richard Borden Company, Fall River, Mass.	9	12.66
Cornell Mills, Fall River, Mass	4	14.37
Sagamore Manufacturing Company, Fall River, Mass	4	22.50
Union Cotton Manufacturing Company, Fall River, Mass	9	22.55
Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Biddeford, Me.	9	24.77
Dartmouth Manufacturing Company, New Bedford, Mass	9	53.77

Added light on the condition of these concerns, their rate of profit and their need of extra protection at the expense of the consumers of cotton goods, is afforded by the following brief table giving the capital and surplus of each, in round numbers:

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total.
R. Borden	$1,000,000	$546,000	$1,546,000
Cornell Mills.	400,000	245,000	645,000
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	1,200,000	397,000	1,597,000
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	1,200,000	390,000	1,590,000
Pepperell Mfg. Co.	2,556,000	2,654,000	5,210,000
Dartmouth Mfg. Co.	1,200,000	663,000	1,863,000
Total	$7,556,000	$4,895,000	$12,451,000

It will be noted that during the time that they have been in existence under the fostering influence of protection, these concerns, in addition to the dividends they have paid, of which some fat samples are given in the first table, have managed to pile up a surplus averaging 63 per cent. A business that can make such a showing may surely be said already to enjoy a "reasonable profit," or an unreasonable one. The demand that the people of the country shall pay an additional tax on competing goods, mounting in some instances, as we have shown, to 84 per cent. of previous taxes, is, as Mr. TAFT has said of a like increase in duties on woolens, "indefensible."

How many of the farmers, the tradesmen, the workingmen of the country are there who are, relatively, anywhere nearly as prosperous as are the owners of these concerns? How many have investments paying from 18 per cent. to 54 per cent. a year and steadily growing in value at the same time? Yet these are the classes who by law—not voluntarily, not because they are getting the best bargain they can in an open market, but because their markets are walled in by the tariff—have to pay the high prices which yield these exorbitant profits. With great fortunes honorably and fairly earned, the average American has no quarrel. But he has reason to quarrel with fortunes to which he is arbitrarily and unrighteously forced to contribute, to fortunes built on privilege, and on privilege in large degree corruptly obtained. The contribution in the case of the cotton industry is compulsory. The goods must be had for clothing, for bedding, for a hundred forms of household and business use, and on every yard of them the tribute to the wealth of the favorites of the tariff is extorted. Our cotton fields supply the material for ourselves and largely for the world; our machinery is of the best; our labor is ingenious, skilful, and productive; every advantage conceivable is with our manufacturers who, in open competition, should defy those of all other lands. Yet the tariff, with a false and cruel pretense of "protecting American labor," wrings from the common, helpless people the outrageous profits we have shown above. How long shall we stand it?

HOW MORE COMPLEX?

In a paper by Mrs. F. L. RANSOME read at the recent meeting of the National Association of Master Bakers we find this sentence:

> Now, account must be taken of the fact that the housewife has had an ever-increasing complexity of problems to meet as conditions of living have been steadily changing since Colonial times, until now the difficulties of housekeeping are so great that many women shun them, living in hotels or apartments or leading professional lives altogether.

Prof. SIMON PATTEN of the University of Pennsylvania has recently preached a different doctrine. Prof. W. I. THOMAS of Chicago, too, has been saying that the occupations of the housewife have since Colonial times been steadily taken away from her—spinning, weaving, dyeing, buttermaking, cheesemaking, soapmaking, rum and wine making, and, to a large extent, sewing and baking. Great business industries have sprung up since the Colonial days to relieve the housewife of these occupations. Even in her paper, which holds forth to the bakers the advantage of making bread that will actually rival the homemade kind, it is recalled "how much poorer bakers' bread used to be than it is now, as made in the good, up-to-date bakeries." This augurs the complete transference of this domestic activity to the bakeshops. Yet Mrs. RANSOME speaks of the "ever-increasing complexity of problems" in the home.

What more complex things does the modern housewife do than her grandmother did? Her occupations are very different, at any rate. What are they?

THE SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

The outline of the programme of the victorious Republicans of Portugal, conveyed to the world's notice by Dr. ALFONSO COSTA, Minister of Justice in the Provisional Government, through THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, justifies strong hope for the stability of the newly formed republic. Many problems must be dealt with that are not exactly specified in the statement of Dr. COSTA. Most of the inhabitants of Portugal are woefully ignorant, the country has been afflicted with superstition, and it is now seen that the dominant party represents a high order of intelligence, while there must be many organizations, allied more or less closely with the revolutionists, whose aims are less lofty and less distinct.

But the outlook, at present, is gratifying. Educational facilities are to be extended "to all classes of the population in the widest possible fashion"; the national defense is to be placed on a sure footing, colonial administration is to be reformed. Clearly the Republican Government has not yet heard the wild rumor that the colonies of Portugal are to be distributed among other Powers. The "essential liberties" of the individual are to be protected, criminal procedure is to be reformed, and measures are to be taken to strengthen the credit and finances of the nation. Our Minister reports the new Government in full control. Courageous and able statesmanship will be required to carry out these reforms. There is substantial testimony that at least two members of the Provisional Government, Dr. COSTA and ANTONIO JOSE DE ALMEIDA, have the qualities which count most in such reformatory and constructive work, while the provisional President, Senhor BRAGA, is a studious, peace-loving man, who may be expected to possess those traits of character which serve best to harmonize opposing elements and cure the energy and enthusiasm of his overzealous associates.

The proposed summary expulsion of all the nuns and monks may seem a somewhat too violent measure. There must be, among the various holy orders in Portugal, a few patriots. But the Portuguese revolutionists probably have the experience of the French Republic in mind, and are determined to escape the troubles of which WALDECK-ROUSSEAU and his successors were forced by slow and painful process to rid France. The closing of the congregational schools, for a short time at least, if not permanently, is inevitable, and so is the separation of Church and State.

The fugitive King of Portugal has not acted in such a manner, since the outbreak, as to deserve the sympathy either of royal adherents at home or the conservatives in other lands. Obviously he has held his dearly bought crown less valuable than his life. He has made no attempt whatever to preserve his Kingship. We do not infer that the troubles of Portugal are all over. But the new republic has already done well. The Minister of Justice has explained the aims and policy of the Republicans, through the medium of THE NEW YORK TIMES, (in the selection of which as a means of world-wide communication he has shown excellent judgment,) coherently and succinctly. A republic based on the policies he has outlined is well grounded, and is likely to live and to win the respect of other nations.

THE TENNESSEE DEMOCRATS.

Senator ROBERT L. TAYLOR'S acceptance of the Democratic nomination for the Governorship in Tennessee must be construed as a political and personal sacrifice in the interest of his party and his State. He shows that he is willing to give up the Senatorship to serve Tennessee as its Governor. The Governor's term in Tennessee is two years. Mr. TAYLOR'S term as United States Senator expires on March 4, 1913.

Senator TAYLOR'S magnanimous response to their appeal should inspire the Democrats of Tennessee with a determination to elect him. Perhaps we need not go so far as ex-Gov. VARDAMAN of Mississippi, who in addressing the Nashville Convention told the Democrats that "it must be victory or the end of the Democratic Party in Tennessee," but they must see that a Republican victory in their State this Fall would be a bad thing for them, a bad thing for the Democrats of the South generally. Tennessee more than any other State of the Solid South seems to be exposed to Republican assaults. The Republicans are always looking for the remains of "the old Whig sentiment" in Tennessee, and seeking to restore that sentiment to life. The curious fusion movement in that State is one that should receive no countenance or encouragement from any Democrat. When Gov. PATTERSON withdrew from the race there was no good reason for further effort on the part of the so-called "independent" Democrats. Their professed motive was opposition to PATTERSON. When he went out they should have gone out also. But they continued to support HOOPER, the Republican candidate, and prohibition has become one of the issues of the campaign.

If the Republicans with the aid of these Democrats who describe themselves as independent should elect HOOPER they would rejoice greatly, for in that case they would have control of the State patronage, and they would make the best possible use of it to intrench themselves for the struggle of 1912. Nominally aiming at the Governorship, the Republicans are really thinking of Electoral votes.

The Democrats of Tennessee can and ought to make an end of their hopes and of their plans. In Senator TAYLOR they have a candidate who is exceedingly popular throughout the State. He is worthy of the support of every voter who calls himself a Democrat, and he ought to receive it. If the organization is to be kept in good fighting trim for the next Presidential campaign, it must win a victory this Fall. The professions of the Independents are not even plausible, much less convincing. At a time when the Democracy of the North is giving evidence of new hope and courage, the Democrats of Tennessee ought not to falter.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Promise of Rain Not Kept.

Yesterday's rain started in with a good many of the signs that usually indicate a meteorological intention to last a long time, but after all it turned out to be a shower rather than a real storm of the kind that is so much needed all through this part of the country. Up in Westchester County, especially, it raised hopes only to disappoint them, for so eager was the thirsty ground for water that most of what fell remained close to where it first touched the ground. Indeed, the depleted reservoirs probably received nothing at all except the drops that went directly into them, and that counts for practically nothing so far as the storing up of a supply goes.

And the situation all through Westchester County is decidedly serious. Of actual thirst, of course, there has been none, and such failure of crops as the county has suffered was an excuse, not a cause, for higher prices in the local vegetable markets, as Westchester doesn't even pretend to feed itself, though it could do so easily enough if it tried, since it contains vast stretches of unused land. Both trouble and danger have resulted, however, and still continue in many of the towns because in them the accustomed flow of water through the pipes called public, though most of them, unfortunately, are owned by private corporations, has been scanty at best and intermittent at worst.

What that means in the modern house is more easily imagined than described, for such houses become almost uninhabitable, or at least not safely habitable, when their supply of running water is cut off for a few hours, and this has been done many times in the last month in not a few of the Westchester towns. At present none of them is altogether without water, but everybody is worried by the thought of fire, and already there is an ominous increase of typhoid fever and like diseases, the direct or indirect consequence of using water from unusual or nearly exhausted sources. The value of artesian wells as auxiliaries of reservoirs filled—or not filled—by natural drainage has been strikingly illustrated in several of the towns, for the drought of no single season seriously affects these deeper springs.

Venturesome, but Not Reckless.

In pointing out that danger and uncertainty attended an attempt to cross the Atlantic in a dirigible balloon, The Scientific American only said what everybody knew, but its article reduced to definite form and clear detail just the features of the undertaking that make it a highly venturesome experiment.

To the argument that the airship is going to start with only what may be called shop tests, there is the answer that circumstances render other trials of this particular machine more perilous than is departure without them, for each preliminary journey would consist of little more than a taking of the huge structure out of its hangar and getting it back again, operations in which the risk of disaster is vastly greater than in the long flight across the sea. As Mr. VANIMAN, the engineer of the expedition, said in the conversation we printed yesterday, though this airship is untried, it is the successor of one that did receive trial, and was built with the object always in mind of remedying the defects and weaknesses then disclosed.

It is evident that Mr. VANIMAN shares to a considerable extent the apprehensions expressed by The Scientific American in regard to the "equilibrator," the long and heavy storage-cable which is expected automatically to keep the airship from approaching the surface of the sea too closely or from rising too high above it. Just what that contrivance will do when dragged rapidly through big waves, nobody as yet really knows, but it is sound enough in theory, as balloons have already proved while making extended passages over water with the help of a long rope acting on the same principle.

And after presenting the "conservative" view of the undertaking, The Scientific American declared it bold rather than reckless, and was, on the whole, hopeful as to the result. That is the conclusion or impression attained by everybody who has carefully examined the great balloon and talked with the men who, with a full knowledge of what they are risking, have gladly consented to accompany Mr. WELLMAN on his adventurous cruise. Their faith as well as their enthusiasm is contagious, as almost all their visitors have discovered. It should be remembered, though most people forget the fact, that, even if the America comes to grief before reaching Europe, her passengers will have much more than an even chance of escaping with their lives. Of course, it is not a trip for elderly maiden ladies, but then elderly maiden ladies are not going to make it.

Masters of Detail and Others.

Several of our readers have manifested interest in the question, raised by one of them in a letter we printed, whether success in life comes from ability to handle minute details efficiently or from the power to see and deal with things broadly.

All who have attempted to solve this problem agree in deciding against the man of detail, and doubtless they are right as regards him who is a man of detail and of detail only. He is doomed to spend all his days in subordinate positions, working for wages, and small wages, usually, and disaster will attend any rash efforts he makes to get out of his natural sphere. But is it not true that the other man of this discussion—the man who sees largely and acts largely—is also one who always, or almost always, can give as much and as intelligent attention to detail, when necessity to do so arises, as can he who can do nothing else?

The difference between them may be of extent rather than of essential quality. The bigger man can do all the smaller one does, but he can do more, and his most valuable superiority is a better sense of proportion.

BREAD BY THE POUND.

This Way of Selling Long Practiced in England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice that the New York bakers are kicking up a great fuss about Commissioner Driscoll's innovation of having bread sold by the pound, and that some prominent bakers have stated that it is impossible to obtain workmen who are so skillful as to be able to make up a loaf of bread which will weigh exactly sixteen ounces.

I would point out to you, Sir, that in the United Kingdom, and in most of Great Britain's colonies, bread has always been sold by weight in either one-pound, two-pound, or four-pound loaves.

The method of procedure is that a customer asks for the particular sized loaf he needs, say a one-pound loaf; the baker places it on the scales and we will assume it weighs but fourteen ounces. He makes up the other two ounces by cutting off a piece of another loaf, the rest of which is used up in the same way.

Of course the bakers are careful to see that a loaf never weighs more than it ought, and although in my earlier schoolboy days in England I have bought bread hundreds of times, I never saw a loaf which was overweight, but I have many a time asked mother for the "make weight" (as the piece that makes up the weight is known by) as a reward for going the errand.

The fact of the matter is that the bakers do not want to sell bread by weight. It will bring about too much competition.

Commissioner Driscoll's order is a good one and thoroughly sound in practice and should stand and be rigidly enforced.

CHARLES B. ELLIS.

Catskill, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1910.

Illiteracy in Portugal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Figures as to illiteracy are often very misleading in some respects. Every one is supposed, and perhaps with some right, to be so far down in the social scale if he cannot read and write that race or religious feeling often tends to make otherwise honest persons attribute illiteracy to a nation in a degree unwarranted by facts, and to make out the results as blacker than they are.

Portugal, we are told, has 80 per cent. of its population illiterate, with a million only able to practice two of the three Rs; but surely there is another million under 8 years old up to which age lack of learning is not counted as a defect. In this favored land statistics on the subject start at ten years.

A similar unaccountable error (or something else), was recently referred to in America, where the census statistics for the last Irish census were shown to include some tremendous number of illiterates, 964,000 or so. This number included every person unable to read and write, no matter what his age. If I remember rightly, there were 40,000 infants under one year who should have been put down as dumb in addition to "illiterate."

ROBERT P. GREEN.

New York, Oct. 7, 1910.

1660-JERSEY CITY-1910

THE NEW YORK TIMES is to award 500 Tiffany silver medals and 500 engraved certificates of merit to the children in the public, parochial, and private schools of Jersey City for the best compositions on the founding in 1660 of Bergen Village, now part of Jersey City Heights, and its subsequent history, the compositions to be based on seven articles by Daniel Van Winkle, which will appear in THE TIMES every day this week, including Sunday next, Oct. 9. They will carry the story of the old town from its founding to the time of its absorption into Jersey City in the following seven articles:

TOFICAL HEADS FOR MR. VAN WINKLE'S ARTICLES.

1st Article, Monday, Oct. 3—The causes that led to the voyage of Hudson. His discovery and the earliest settlements.
2d Article, Tuesday, Oct. 4—The Dutch West India enterprises. The system of patronage. Michael Pauw settles at Pavonia.
3d Article, Wednesday, Oct. 5—Indian troubles. The settlers reach the site of Old Bergen and open house there.
4th Article, Thursday, Oct. 6—The first church. The first school house. Habits and customs.
5th Article, Friday, Oct. 7—Occupancy by the English. Confirmation of laws and customs by Gov. Carteret.
6th Article, Saturday, Oct. 8—Bergen in the Revolutionary period.
7th Article, Sunday, Oct. 9—Civic and government changes. Later history of the settlement to the date of consolidation with Jersey City.

Medals and certificates will be awarded to the school children of Jersey City according to these rules:

1. To the pupil in each class in the grammar departments of the public and parochial schools writing the best composition, a Tiffany silver medal.
2. To the pupil writing the second best composition, an engraved certificate of merit.
3. To the pupil in each grade of the Jersey City High School offering the best composition, a cash prize of $10.
4. To the pupil in each grade of the Jersey City High School offering the second best composition, a cash prize of $5.
5. To the pupil of each grammar grade of the private schools offering the best composition, a Tiffany silver medal.
6. To the pupil in each grammar grade of the private schools offering the second best composition, an engraved certificate of merit.
7. To the teacher in each grade of the grammar department in the public, parochial, and High Schools whose pupils shall produce the five best compositions, a cash prize of $10.

While the awards will be confined to the pupils of the Jersey City schools, State School Supt. Charles J. Baxter has designated Wednesday, Oct. 19, as the day for the observance of Bergen Day in all the Schools of the State, and, as he has pointed out, THE NEW YORK TIMES'S historical articles are the source of information for the compositions with which chiefly the school children of the State are to commemorate the day.

The essays offered for prizes must be based on all of Mr. Van Winkle's seven articles, and prepared only after all of the seven articles shall have been read. The essays must also be not over 500 words in length, and must be legible and neat.

History of Bergen Village.

Written by Daniel Van Winkle for the guidance of pupils of the public, parochial, and private schools of Jersey City in the competition for The New York Times Prizes for the best essay upon the founding and history of Bergen Village.

SIXTH ARTICLE.

Bergen in the Revolutionary Period.

We need not here repeat the causes that led to the American Revolution, for every schoolboy is familiar with them. The people of New Jersey joined with those of the other States in their resistance to the oppressive demands of Parliament, and that part of Hudson County, known as Paulus Hook, was recognized from its location to be an important point of vantage.

Lord Stirling recognized the importance of holding this territory, and determined upon the building of fortifications at that point. To establish easy communication with the mainland he proposed a good road from Paulus Hook to Brown's ferry, on the Hackensack. This was a short distance south of the present plank road bridge. To prevent the danger from incursions by the enemy from Staten Island, he suggested a redoubt be thrown up on Bergen Neck. To these works the militia from Bergen, Essex, and Middlesex Counties were assigned.

Hugh Mercer of Virginia, a warm friend of Washington, threw in his fortunes with the American Army. The flying camp was about being formed in New Jersey and the Pennsylvania Militia was transferred to that State. Lord Stirling having been assigned to New York, the command was given to Gen. Mercer, who was ordered to Paulus Hook to receive and assign the raw troops as they arrived. He entered upon his duties with energy, strengthened the fort and redoubts at Paulus Hook, and erected defenses on Bergen Neck at about Forty-fifth Street and Avenues B and C Bayonne. Guards were likewise stationed along the Hudson and Hackensack and the Pennsylvania Militia were assigned as they arrived, to the post at Bergen Neck.

Everything was now in readiness for the expected invasion. During the latter part of June, 1776, the British fleet hove in sight, at Sandy Hook, and ere long the green hills of Staten Island were whitened with their tents. On the 12th day of July following unusual activity was noticed among the vessels of the fleet now lying off Staten Island, and soon a ship of 44 guns, a frigate of 28 and three tenders were seen coming up the bay. The drums beat the alarm calling every man to his station. The fort at Paulus Hook was fully manned and with matchlocks open, the troops awaited the coming of the fleet.

As the vessels drew near the batteries at the lower end of New York City opened a vigorous fire, which caused them to veer off toward the Jersey shore. Now the batteries gave them a warm reception, and the vessels replied by broadsides as they passed up the Hudson. The casualties at the fort were insignificant, as we find the report states "none killed or wounded and but two shots penetrated the house of Verdine Ellsworth, a hotel keeper." On the other hand, we find the vessels were not so fortunate, for an extract from a letter of a British officer states, "The most damage received was in passing the battery at Powles Hook and the Blue Bell. The cook of one of the vessels had a leg shot off and some others were wounded. * * *"

In the early part of August Gen. Mercer had collected a considerable body of men, and in response to a request from Gen. Washington for reinforcements at New York, wrote as follows:

Powles Hook, Aug. 15, 1776.

"The points along the shore opposite to Staten Island are sufficiently guarded and new troops are daily arriving. If you approve, a body of 400 men, well accoutred from the Delaware counties, may be stationed at Powles Hook, and 400 Jerseymen for the flying camp at Bergen. Eight hundred men will cross to-day to join you."

On the 28th of August he wrote to the President of Congress: * * * "Our whole force, including the New Jersey militia from Powles Hook to Shrewsbury, amounts to 8,300 men. * * * What troops I have I am pushing on to Bergen, and shall be with them immediately."

At the time this letter was written the battle of Long Island was raging fiercely. The defeat and successful retreat of the American Army across the East River are all matters of familiar history. The fate of New York City was now plainly evident. With the British Army in possession of Brooklyn Heights and the waters of both the Hudson and East Rivers under the control of their fleet, but a short time could elapse before its capture. A fort had been commenced on the Jersey shore opposite to Fort Montgomery on the New York side, to aid in preventing the passage of the fleet up the river. It was first called Fort Constitution—afterward Fort Lee and was located within the territory of what is now known by the latter name.

On the 15th of September, 1776, the Asia and two other British vessels passed the fort at Paulus Hook, but were roughly handled, and fire ships being sent in among them by the Americans, they narrowly escaped destruction, and, as reported, "came down the next morning faster than they went up." The impossibility of holding New York City by the American Army caused steps for its abandonment. The stores and artillery were removed, and the sick ordered to Newark, but many of them were left at Paulus Hook and Hoboken, and as the report states "as there is but one house at each of these places many were obliged to lie in the open air till the morning. They were made as comfortable as possible and the next day forwarded them to their place of destination."

The capture of Fort Washington, on the New York side, determined Washington to withdraw his forces to a more secure place in the interior. The occupation of New York City by the British Army placed the troops at Fort Lee and Paulus Hook in a dangerous position. The British vessels had control of the waters that hemmed in the peninsula on both sides, and the possibility of throwing a cordon of troops across the northern part would make their capture almost certain. Therefore Washington issued orders for the immediate removal of supplies and provisions.

On the 20th it was discovered that the enemy had landed in force a few miles above. Troops were sent out to hold them in check, and Washington who was then at Hackensack was notified. He shortly after arrived at Fort Lee, ordered its immediate abandonment, and a force to be sent to protect the bridge over the Hackensack. The troops sent out to check the enemy were recalled, and the retreat commenced in earnest. The near approach of the British compelled the rear guard to abandon some of the stores. The tents were left standing and the camp kettles left over the fire.

The troops stationed at Paulus Hook retreated "with drums beating and colors flying," to Bergen, and were posted on the heights, where embankments were thrown up near the present Baldwin Avenue and Newkirk Street, the remains of which could still be seen at a comparatively recent date. A guard was also left at Prior's Mill, at the foot of the point of rocks that formerly jutted out where the present Pennsylvania roundhouse now stands.

On the evacuation of the fort at Paulus Hook the British Army took possession and continued to hold it until the close of the Revolutionary War. This carried with it the practical ownership and control of the territory now known as Hudson County.

The inhabitants of Bergen were now subjected to extreme privation and suffering. Raiding parties from both sides constantly covered its territory and the homes of the people plundered, their cattle and farm produce carried off, and themselves subjected to every indignity. Bands of freebooters ravaged the country caring only for the plunder they secured. After a little time, however, the British found it to their interest to extend as far as possible, a semi-protection to the farmers and bought from them whatever supplies they offered. As a result they suffered more from the raiding parties of the American Army. What wonder then that the flame of patriotism burned dimly, and that so few were found among the people of Bergen actively supporting the patriot cause.

There were some, however, who braved all the dangers by which they were surrounded and remained true to the patriot cause. Much valuable information was secured by them and conveyed to the commander of the American forces, by means of which he was often able to thwart the enemies' plans.

An incident which has become a household story, and which deserves much more notice than it has received, was the capture of Paulus Hook in 1779. Occurring as it did at a time when even the minds of the most sanguine patriots were filled with foreboding, its success inspired them with new hope. Major Henry Lee in one of his frequent raids down into Bergen Neck, discovered the post at Paulus Hook to be carelessly guarded and conceived the plan of capturing its garrison. His plans were successfully carried out, and while the American loss was but two killed and three wounded, they secured and carried off 159 prisoners. The effect of this raid was most encouraging to the whole army and Congress passed a resolution of thanks to Lee and his army. As intimated, the recent erection of the monument at Paulus Hook in commemoration of the event, and the celebration connected therewith, has made the story of this gallant act familiar to all.

The discovery of Arnold's treachery in 1780 and André's capture, caused much excitement within both the American and British lines. The manly, courtly bearing of André excited much sympathy for him, while the base treachery of Arnold aroused a feeling of deep indignation. A fruitless attempt was made to secure the person of Arnold by offering to release André in exchange. This having failed, the capture of Arnold at all hazards was determined upon. The plan adopted was to induce some reliable patriot to make a pretended desertion from the American Army, enlist in the regiment of deserters and refugees from the American Army Arnold was raising, and at an opportune moment seize the traitor, bear him away to a boat in waiting, and take him to the guard posted in the woods near Hoboken.

Major Lee selected a sturdy patriot named John Champe for this service. Champe at first recoiled with horror from taking any part in the scheme, not from fear, but because of the ignominy that would attach itself to his name. At last his scruples were overcome and he entered upon his preparations with alacrity. On the night of October 20, taking his cloak, vallse and orderly book, he started forth on his perilous duty. Unfortunately he was discovered by one of the guard and the alarm sounded. Major Lee was obliged to order a pursuit, but delayed the departure of the men as much as possible. With all haste they followed after the suspected deserter and as he was mounting a hill some miles north of Bergen he was sighted by his pursuers. At the same moment he discovered them and immediately put spurs to his horse, and instead of continuing his course to Paulus Hook, which was at first his objective point, he determined to seek protection from two British vessels lying at the time in the Hackensack River, a short distance below the present plank road bridge. As he reached Bergen, he passed through the village and turning toward the river, followed the road to Brown's Ferry—present Oxford and Cleudenny Avenues. But his pursuers were rapidly approaching and hastily lashing his valise to his shoulders he drew his sword, throwing away the scabbard, plunged into the marsh calling for help. The vessels fired upon his pursuers and sent a boat to his relief. He was taken on board and carried to New York. He then enlisted in Arnold's corps and completed his arrangement for his capture. Unfortunately on the day agreed upon, Arnold moved his headquarters which defeated the project.

In the latter part of August, 1780, the movements of the army over the territory of Bergen were particularly active.

Aug. 24, "Lee with his command marched to the brow of the hill east of Bergen." 28th, from British and as the news did learn, "Gens. Washington, Lafayette, Greene, and Wayne, with many other officers and large bodies of rebels, have been in the vicinity of Bergen for some days past. They have taken all the forage from the inhabitants of that place." And so the years rolled on. At times peace and quiet reigned for many days, to be followed by intervals of fear and trembling as the bands of raiders swept over the country, leaving in their wake smoking ruins and despoiled hearthstones.

The band of refugees stationed at Bergen Neck, occupying the fort built by Gen. Mercer at the beginning of the war, was especially troublesome. Many of these were Tories and loyalists, residents of Bergen, who had chosen to cast in their lot with the English King. By reason of their knowledge of the habits and customs of their neighbors, they were enabled to secure much booty that would perhaps otherwise have remained hidden.

Frequently they watched for the return of the farmers from market at New York and took away from them the money or goods they had received in exchange for their farm produce.

But the long struggle for independence was fast drawing to a close. The surrender of Cornwallis in 1781 virtually ended the war, although the territory of Bergen continued to be debatable ground. But the continued successes of the American Army warned those who had been traitors to their country that the day of retribution was at hand. The refugees at Bergen Neck were especially fearful of the vengeance of those they had so cruelly treated, and on Oct. 5, 1783, the whole band sailed away, never to return, and the territory of Bergen, now freed from the oppressor, became part of "the land where freedom dwells."

HONORS TO CARDINALS AT CATHOLIC CLUB

Throngs at Reception to Visiting Prelates, Where Vannutelli Replies to Welcoming Speech.

A MESSAGE TO THE POPE

Sisters of the Sacred Heart Entertain Italian Cardinal at Luncheon —Archbishop Praises Laymen.

A reception to Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli, Prefect of the Apostolic Signature, and Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh, was held last night at the Catholic Club, which was lavishly decorated with flowers and flags. Cardinal Vannutelli and his suite arrived at 9:30 o'clock, and by that time the clubhouse was filled. The Reception Committee, seventy-five in number, headed by Morgan J. O'Brien, awaited the guests in the lower hallway. As Cardinal Vannutelli entered a hearty cheer was given. He bowed to right and left as he passed to the main reception room on the second floor.

So many hundreds attended the reception that only a small part were able to crowd into the room. Cardinal Vannutelli occupied a seat on the centre of the platform. On his right was Cardinal Logue and on his left Archbishop Farley. Other guests who occupied seats of honor were Bishop Deoca of Mexico, Father Urginet, and Father Gelase.

There were hundreds of women in the throng, including many nuns of different orders.

Archbishop Farley referred to the recent attack on the Church by Mayor Nathan of Rome. He asked the club to send to the Holy Father a message of faith and condemning the utterances of Mayor Nathan. There was a great outburst of applause, and then Vice President Joseph T. Ryan signaled for silence.

Address of Welcome in French.

"I wish to announce that such a message will be sent this very night," he said.

Andrew J. Shipman, Second Vice President, made the principal address in behalf of the club. He spoke in French. Archbishop Farley had stated that the presence of two great Princes of the Roman Catholic Church marked an epoch in the history of the club, and this remark Mr. Shipman seconded. "This evening marks an event the greatest, the most memorable, and the most touching of all that has ever taken place within these walls," he said. "During the few moments that Cardinal Vannutelli remains here among us we will reinvest him again in our minds with his office of Legate, so that he may become for us the Pope himself, in order to receive as such our homage and our devotion. When your Eminence will have returned to Rome, we hope that you will point out to the Holy Father the flourishing and progressive state of the church in America."

Cardinal Vannutelli, in replying, also spoke in French. In part he said: "I asked the Divine Providence when I left for Canada to attend the Eucharistic Congress that I would be granted the privilege to visit the United States, and I bless above all things the pleasure of this evening. I am impressed with the devotion of Catholics in America. I have passed from one surprise to another, each one rivaling the other. I have admired the great buildings erected by Catholics which are devoted to works of charity, and I have admired the magnificent schools.

Will Give Tidings to the Pope.

"You may rest assured that I will tell the Holy Father of the great faith of the Catholic Church in this great Republic. You should be proud of being citizens of the United States, a country so great, but you should be proud of being Catholics and heirs of Jesus Christ. I will give the Holy Father an account of you, of your faith and progress, that will be to him a great consolation."

The ceremony of kissing the Cardinal's ring was omitted, the Vice President of the club announcing that the Cardinal had so requested.

Cardinal Vannutellie was entertained at luncheon yesterday at the Columbus Hospital, 226 East Twentieth Street, conducted by the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. This is an Italian order, and the special invitation to Cardinal Vannutelli was due to the fact that he is an Italian.

The luncheon was attended not only by nearly every member of the Italian priesthood of the city but by many other prominent Catholics. Some of the latter included Mrs. Philip Dugro, wife of Supreme Court Justice Dugro, Countess Spottiswoode Mackin, who gave the Sacred Heart Sisters a home in Paris, and who was in the receiving line with Mme. Cabrinia, and Mrs. John M. Lemoyne.

Dr. Ramon Guiteras, an Italian physician of this city, presided at the luncheon. The Cardinal was accompanied by a suite of twelve, among them being Bishop Gabriel, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., Mgr. Edwards, and Mgr. McMahon, who ley.

Lorenzo Ulloa, an Italian lawyer, made an address of welcome, followed by four-year-old Letitia Verzaro, who attends the educational institute connected with the hospital.

The Cardinal in an address in Italian congratulated the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, who conduct the hospital, upon the progress made by the order since its establishment eighteen years ago. He blessed all the guests of the occasion and the 150 patients in the various wards, visiting each patient separately.

The only service at the cathedral yesterday was the pontificial mass at 10:30 o'clock for the members of the religious orders of the Archdiocese. After the sermon by the Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, S. J., of St. Francis Xavier College, Archbishop Farley paid a special tribute to the religious laymen and their work, and recounted the work of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Sisters of Charity, of Mercy and of those who assist the sick in the home and the hospitals.

Cardinals Logue and Vannutelli walked in procession through the aisles.

To-morrow Cardinal Vannutelli will visit some of the secular institutions and religious orders in this city, accompanied by his suite, and Saturday night he will go to Boston as the guest of Archbishop W. H. O'Connell.

Dr. K. W. Buell to Marry Nurse.

Dr. Kenneth W. Buell, a young physician of Bellevue Hospital, and Mary B. Miller, a trained nurse of 120 East Thirty-fourth Street, applied for a marriage license yesterday at the City Hall. They are to be married in December. The romantic attachment between the young physician and the nurse had its inception during their professional round of duties. Dr. Buell is 24 years old and the prospective bride gave her age as 22.

Circus Rider Dies After Operation.

Lucien Hucke, one of the circus riders in the Hippodrome, died on Thursday at the French Hospital, following an operation for appendicitis performed ten days before. He came to this country from Paris only five weeks ago. The services will be held at the Funeral Church, on West Twenty-third Street, at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

Walter Hartman Weds in Havana.

Elias Hartman of 527 West 113th Street received word yesterday that his son, Walter, was married on last Thursday to Georgina Margarita Portela in Havana, Cuba. Young Mr. Hartman has been engaged in business in Havana for the last two years. He expects to bring his Cuban bride to visit his parents here this Winter.

AT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE F. B. STEARNS CO., Cleveland, Ohio, manufacturers of Stearns Motor Cars, Oct. 6, a cash dividend of Twenty-five Per Cent. was declared as against Twelve Per Cent. paid the preceding year. The following officers and Board of Directors were elected: F. B. Stearns, Pres.; R. F. York, Vice Pres.; E. McEwin, Sec. and Treas.; F. M. Stearns, E. A. Merritt, A. W. Thompson, Phillip Wick, the last named succeeding his father, the late Myron T. Wick of Youngstown, Ohio.—Adv.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard and Miss Muriel Morris returned to town yesterday from Newport. Their arrival much earlier than usual is due to the preparations for the wedding of Miss Morris to Pennington Moore, to take place soon in this city.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has opened her town house, at 1 East Fifty-seventh Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin have just returned from Easthampton, L. I., and will reside at the St. Regis for the Winter.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth de Selding, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joel Shrewsbury de Selding, to Henry Mason Day will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn. Mr. Day is the son of Mrs. Henry Day of 5 West Seventy-fifth Street.

Mrs. Howland H. Pell of Westbury, L. I., is spending the week-end at the Hotel Gotham.

Marquis de Villaviejo of Paris arrived here yesterday from Mexico City, accompanied by Count de Maza. They will remain here until after the Belmont aviation meet.

Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg passed through town yesterday on her way to her Long Island farm, greatly benefited by a two weeks' stay at French Lick Springs, Ind.

Mrs. John Astor is living quietly at a hotel on upper Fifth Avenue. She had luncheon informally with friends yesterday at Sherry's.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman spent several hours in town yesterday, on their way from Newport to Philadelphia to visit Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener.

Baroness von Hengelmüller, wife of the Austrian Ambassador, who recently underwent a slight operation here, was reported yesterday as rapidly convalescing.

Among those arriving in town yesterday for the week-end were Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. Bradish Johnson and Miss Marie Johnson, Mrs. Leigh Hunt and daughter, Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Ladd.

HELD FOR THREATS TO SCHIFF

Former Montefiore Home Collector Now in Bellevue for Observation.

Miss Anna Volinsky, former collector for the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, was arrested yesterday afternoon charged with being of unsound mind and of having threatened Jacob H. Schiff, President of the home. The arrest was made in the office of her counsel, Bernard H. Sandler, at 257 Broadway, just after she had told her side of her troubles with the home. She denied having threatened Mr. Schiff. She has suffered from epilepsy in past years.

"I never in my life owned a pistol," said Miss Volinsky. "I never in my life fired one, and it is certain that I never in any way or in any manner threatened Mr. Schiff. Mr. Schiff I have always found to be a gentleman in every sense of the word, and while I differed from him in regard to my treatment by the authorities of the home, still I have always entertained the highest regards for the President of Montefiore, and I would be the last person to wish him harm in the slightest degree."

In the Tombs Court Miss Volinsky told Magistrate Appleton that she was 40 years old and lived at the Trowmart Inn in Abingdon Square. She repeated her story of her troubles and said that the letters she had written all concerned her commissions on the money she turned over to the Montefiore Home.

Dr. S. Wachsmann, medical director of the home, who appeared as complainant against her, said that she had written threatening leters not only to him, but also to Mr. Schiff and to Kaufman Mandel, a Director of the home. Attached to the complaint were many of these letters.

Magistrate Appleton committed the woman to Bellevue Hospital for five days for observation as to her mental condition.

WANTED TO LOSE HERSELF.

Child Found Wandering in the Bronx Was Ashamed of Poor School Marks.

Returning early yesterday morning from the theatre along Longfellow Avenue, the Bronx, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Nathan of 768 Fox Street met a little girl weeping bitterly. The streets were dark and deserted, and the child was wandering aimlessly about. She told them her father and mother were dead, that she had no home, and nothing to eat since noon. So they took her to their home, gave her some supper, and put her abed.

Mrs. Nathan heard yesterday evening that Mrs. Margaret Laubheimer of 520 East 146th Street had reported to the police that her fifteen-year-old daughter, Blanche, was missing. The child had left home at noon, to return to Public School 27, St. Ann's Avenue and 147th Street but never reached there.

Mrs. Nathan thought the description of the Laubheimer girl and that of her little charge tallied, but when she asked whether her name was Blanche Laubheimer the child at first denied it. Later, however, she admitted that she was the missing girl. She said she had run away from home, determined to lose herself in the city, because her monthly school report showed marks lower than those she usually had attained, and she was ashamed to show the report to her parents.

They didn't scold her for the marks when Mrs. Nathan took her home last night.

After the little girl returned home, a letter was received inviting her parents to deposit $2,000 in a box in the World Building. It is believed to be the product of some person who knew the child was lost and took advantage of this knowledge.

ON THE ATLANTIC HIGHWAY.

Duke and Duchess Del Monte Sail To-day on the Berlin.

The transatlantic steamships sailing today and some of those booked to depart on them are:

BERLIN (Genoa)—Mr. and Mrs. Clyde S. Adams, Mrs. L. Ray Clement, the Duke and Duchess Del Monte, J. B. Donnewald, Mr. and Mrs. John Armstrong Faust, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Fiske, Jr., Benjamin T. Hammond, Mrs. J. A. Hinckley, Rudolph Kauffmann, Mrs. R. Grosvenor Hutchings, Mrs. W. H. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Ogle, Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Rummel, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. William Wheatley, and C. S. Winans.

LAPLAND (Antwerp)—Mrs. William Babcock, Mrs. Richardson Clover, Mrs. C. B. de Garmendia, Col. and Mrs. Thomas H. Handbury, Lieut. D. Pratt Mannix, Jr., Mrs. D. Pratt Mannix, Rowland D. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. C. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Palmer, Dr. and Mrs. S. M. Rinehart, Miss Edna A. Willets, and Miss Mildred Leeds Zell.

CELTIC (Liverpool)—Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Allardyce, Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Arensberg, J. Pink Cuneo, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Healey, G. T. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Richmond, A. H. Saxon, T. V. Slatworthy, Sir William Treloar, Miss H. Mabel Sugden, and Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Edward White.

DEUTSCHLAND (Hamburg)—C. C. Brown, G. W. Burr, Paul L. Baerwald, Mr. and Mrs. Calvert Brewer, Garrit S. Cannon, Anton Engels, Miss Mary Foster, Prof. Graf Gleispach, William Albert Harbison, Prof. and Mrs. Walter Hempel, William P. Harvey, Major von Livonius, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Thompson, and Mr. and Mrs. George O. Wagner.

FURNESSIA, (Glasgow)—Charles Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Brenon, Robert Brown, Miss Jean Buchart, George Easton, William Hyslop, Mrs. Ellen Livingston, P. S. McFarlane, David Robertson, Charles Tyrrell, and Capt. J. E. White.

NEW YORK, (Southampton)—Alfred W. Anthony, Thomas S. Barbour, Col. M. P. Grant, Mrs. Paul Harrison, Mrs. L. E. C. Kempton, Mrs. E. Sydney Lunt, and E. J. Spaulding.

Passengers arriving yesterday on the Cunard liner Mauretania were:

Mrs. George E. Adams, Ryozo Asno, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Barbour, Mr. and Mrs. Bechman, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bernheim, Dr. and Mrs. James Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Brill, W. P. Clyde, Miss Grace Dalrymple, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Du Bois, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Eno, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, Mr. and Mrs. W. Herbert-Jones, Mrs. J. B. Joel, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Kelso, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Kent, Judge Leventritt, Philip M. Lydig, G. Croydon Marks, Count Maza, John H. McFadden, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Naumburg, His Excellency R. Nakashoji, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Partridge, Prof. C. A. L. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. V. Henry Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Rothschild, Mrs. W. A. Schiffer, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Scribner, Mr. and Mrs. Albert T. Sire, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mrs. B. C. Stoker, Col. Robert M. Thompson, F. W. Whitridge, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Makgill Crichton, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Cutter, and Mrs. J. H. Worthington.

SUFFRAGISTS DIG HOLE FOR THE ANTIS

Mrs. Blatch Says They Are to be Asked to Serve as Watchers at the Polls.

COMPLAINS TO THE MAYOR

Suffrage Leader Asks Him to Punish Police Captain Whom Baker Failed to Discipline on Her Charge.

The anti-suffragists are to be invited to act as watchers at the polls this year, and the suffragists say that if they do not appear it will be inconsistent with their previous decl rations.

"The anti-suffragists have always objected to our working for the vote," said Mrs. Stanton Blatch yesterday, "because they have declared that women once having the franchise, they, the anti-suffragists, would be forced by conscience to vote, and while the suffragists themselves might forget sometimes and stay at home with their knitting, they would feel that they must hold up their end by voting.

"Now we have permission to watch at the polls," continued Mrs. Blatch, "and if the anti-suffragists are consistent they will have to watch too, and in the calls we are sending out for women to work from the middle of this month to the 8th of next we shall give the anti-suffragists a chance."

Mrs. Blatch, for the Equality League of Self-Supporting Women, sent a letter yesterday to Mayor Gaynor, requesting him to see that the women are protected while the yare acting as watchers. In the letter she told the Mayor that the women had been arrested on Sept. 13 after it had been decided by Magistrate Kernochan that sex was no disqualification in watchers, and that she wished to make definite charges against one of the Police Captains at that time. The letter followed a letter written by Mrs. Blatch to Police Commissioner Baker and his response, in which he did not take up the complaint regarding the Police Captain.

"I am sure you will agree with us," said Mrs. Blatch in her letter to the Mayor, "that the Police Commissioner is our servant and should be anxious to learn from orderly, reputable citizens of the unseemly conduct of officers under him."

The Volunteer Watchers' Association has promised Mrs. Blatch that it will place for the coming election all the women watchers she will send. Miss Elizabeth Cook, the former Cornell student, who has seen hard service as a watcher, is already placed, and in one of the worst districts in the city. She will serve for four registration days and election day as well. There is one politician opposing woman suffrage uptown and one downtown that the women in the coming election will work to defeat.

The big suffrage pageant and parade, which was to have been held this year and which has now been postponed until Spring, is still occupying all the time the women can spare from active politics. Thirty-five out of forty artists who were asked to assist with designs for banners have responded, and many effective ones have been received and are being made up. Among those who have given money to pay for bands in the procession are George Foster Peabody, Herbert Parsons, W. D. Howells, Walters Memys, from the office of J. Pierpont Morgan; Col. Harvey, Mrs. John H. Hammond, Mrs. Herbert S. Carpenter, Mrs. Thomas Chadburne, and Mr. and Mrs. William J. Glackens. Mr. Glackens, who is an artist, is to assist the women in arranging the pictorial effects in the procession. Many outside States are to take part, the last to request permission being California.

The women who visit the nominating conventions had an unpleasant time yesterday when they called at Tammany Hall on leaders Daniel E. Finn and John F. Curry of the First and Thirteenth Assembly Districts. They were refused without much courtesy permission to attend the nominating conventions last night to distribute their appeals.

"You will take out a strong delegation to stay outside and distribute your pamphlets when the convention is closed," said Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party for Manhattan Borough, when she heard the report.

Mrs. Harriet Johnston Wood, at the Equal Suffrage League meeting at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon, proved to the satisfaction of the women present that they had always been citizens and could not be disenfranchised. She said the way to get the vote was not to beg like mendicants, as the women were doing, for something already their own, but to appeal to the courts for justice. "Let the women go by hundreds and thousands to the polls," said Mrs. Wood; "then let organizations like this support them when they take their cases to the Supreme Court."

Indirectly, in talking of enfranchisement, Mrs. Wood used the word "nigger," and Mrs. Kate Butler took exception to it. She said people of a race whose members were received by royalty abroad should not be mentioned by a name to which all right-feeling colored people took exception.

CHOLERA PATIENT BETTER.

Health Precautions in Port More Rigid —Ships in Quarantine.

Dr. A. H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port, reported yesterday that the cholera patient taken from the steamship Moltke and now in the hospital on Swinburne Island, continues to improve.

The steamship Alice, which was detained at Quarantine for several days because of the possibility that she might be a cholera bearer, was released by the health authorities yesterday afternoon. Her cabin passengers were released earlier in the day. Dr. Stoner of the Marine Hospital Service is maintaining a rigid examination of all steerage passengers arriving at Ellis Island.

Health officers made a careful examination of the steerage passengers on the Mauretania yesterday. The vessel arrived in Quarantine early and was detained until 9 P. M. There was one death on the Mauretania. Thomas Burke, a steerage passenger of Dublin, died of acute alcoholism.

The steamers Sant' Anna and Moltke are still in Quarantine.

Miss Lucas to Wed Philip L. Jones.

Mrs. Alexander Ludwig Lucas is announcing the engagement of her daughter, Miss Hélène von Stoltz Lucas, to Philip Livingston Jones. Miss Lucas is a granddaughter of the late August Lucas, Court painter to the Court of Hesse-Darmstadt. She is a niece of Mrs. Edward Prime and a cousin of Mrs. Benjamin, who was Miss Charlotte Prime. Mr. Jones is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones of Cold Spring Harbor and 116 West Seventy-second Street, New York.

Son of Lord Rosebery Here.

The Hon. Neil Primrose, a son of Lord Rosebery, was a passenger on the Mauretania yesterday. He is accompanied by his cousin, Baron James Rothschild.

La Follette Continues to Improve.

ROCHESTER, Minn., Oct. 7.—Senator La Follette had another good night and this morning was in excellent spirits. He has shown continued improvement since the operation for gallstones.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.
12:10—126 Hester St.; James Rutzo.........$25
1:35—112 Division St.; Finkelstein & Co.... Trifling
P. M.
2:05—151 E. 108th St.; M. Siegman...Trifling
3:30—120 Avenue D; Samuel Rosenfeldt....$10
3:50—255 W. 144th St.; Mrs. E. Khanwriter. Trifling
6:15—562 8th Av.; Alfred Adler...........$25
6:45—106th St. and 5th Av.; N. Y. Bill Posting Co.........Trifling
7:10—903 Freeman St., Bronx; M. Rabitzek.$5
8:30—63 E. 176th St.; C. Nicholas....Trifling
8:50—164 W. 74th St.; unknown........$25
9:35—224 E. 32d St.; Anna Wagner........$10
11:00—719 5th St.; A. Chifel...........$25

BURTON ADVISES BANKERS.

Monetary Commissioner Says Politics Have No Place in Currency Regulation

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 7.—F. O. Watts, President of the First National Bank of Nashville, Tenn., to-day was elected President of the American Bankers' Association. William Livingston, President of the Dime Savings Bank of Detroit, was elected First Vice President.

Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, a member of the Monetary Commission, in addressing the convention this afternoon, said, in part:

"Whatever method is adopted, these four principles should be observed in any plan for regulation of the currency:

"The same care should be observed for the cancellation or withdrawal of circulating notes when they are redundant as for their increase in times of scarcity or stress. Great pains should be taken to prevent the utilization of note issues for the promotion of speculation or injudicious enterprises.

"In regulations for the issuance of currency the decision of the amount and continuance of its circulation should rest upon demands of trade. The basis should be assets upon which there can be promised realization. There should be the greatest possible divorce from arbitrary control or political influence.

"Circulating notes should possess absolute security, or at least the nearest possible approach to absodute security. The pleasing fiction written down by some writers on finance that a bill intended for universal circulation and acceptance as money is only one form of the obligations of a bank and sholud be possessed of no more sanctity than other debts cannot be accepted. The time will not and should not come when, after reading of the failure of a bank, the reader will anxiously look through his pocketbook to see if he has any bills of that institution.

"In case of bills issued by banks, profits should not be expected from the exercise of the privilege, but rather from the added ability to provide for their customers and the advantages which accrue from their ability to met any and all emergencies. I do not think that the banks have sought profit in this direction."

New Orleans, Atlantic City, Richmond, Va.; San Antonio, Niagara Falls, and St. Louis are after the 1911 meeting. The Executive Committee will make a decision at a meeting next May. The association adjourned to-night.

MEETING TO HONOR STRAUS.

East Siders Whom He Has Aided Will Urge Him to Keep Up Milk Depots.

Arrangements are complete for the great mass meeting at Cooper Union to-night when the thousands whose families have been benefited by Straus's pasteurized milk will testify to the value of the work. Hundreds of parents from the east side, whose children have been spared to them through the Straus milk depots, are expected to march to the hall in a body. The meeting was arranged by representatives of more than a score of philanthropic organizations whose work has brought them to know the benefit of the depots.

The speakers to-night include Dr. A. Jacobi, Arthur Brisbane, Secretary of State Koenig, Rabbi Joseph Silverman, Louis Lande, Dr. A. Stella, Dr. Charles E. Nammack, the Rev. H. Masliansky, J. N. Francolini, and the Rev. J. J. Curran, Commissioner of Weights and Measures Driscoll will preside.

Tributes to Mr. Straus's work and requests that he continue it come from many sources, including scientific authorities.

John F. Anderson, Director of the Hygienic Laboratory, United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, writes from Washington:

> I have seen in the daily papers that Mr. Straus was going to close his infant milk depots and, in ommon with all those interested in matters of public health, and particularly in the reduction of infant mortality, I was exceedingly concerned to learn of this decision. I am sorry that Mr. Straus has not closed his ears to the attacks that you state have been made upon him and allowed them to cause him to decide to close the milk depots.

Many such letters have been received from high medical authorities all over the country indorsing the use of pasteurized milk as pasteurized in the Straus depots, and deploring as a public calamity the withdrawal of this philanthropy.

MAXINE ELLIOTT RETURNS.

Will Begin Her Second Tour in "The Inferior Sex" Next Monday.

Maxine Elliott, who has been abroad since the closing of her season last Spring, returned to New York yesterday on the Mauretania to begin her second tour in "The Inferior Sex" next Monday. The company that is to be her support this year has been rehearsing for two weeks to be in readiness for the opening in New Haven.

Miss Elliott's personal baggage amounted to fifteen trunks, but she brought no foreign purchases. All of the gowns and hats she bought during the Summer she left at her house in London. On the dock to meet her were Mrs. Grace Chadbourne and Miss Dorothy Hayden, both close friends of the actress. Next Sunday she will be the guest of the former at her house in Port Chester, where Miss Elliott's sister Gertrude, (Mrs. Forbes-Robertson,) and Forbes-Robertson will also be entertained.

Miss Elliott expects to spend the entire Winter on tour, and for that reason she will not open her New York house, but has taken an apartment at the Plaza.

Francis Macmillen, Violinist, Back.

Francis Macmillen, the young American violinist, who has been playing abroad for a season or so, returned to America yesterday on the Mauretania. He comes back for a long season of seventy concerts or more and will be heard at Carnegie Hall on Sunday, Nov. 6. In New York he will be heard with the Philharmonic Orchestra, and also with the Symphony Society of New York. The Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Cincinnati, and Toronto orchestras are others wth which he will appear.

Matinee Premier for "The Penalty."

Cohan and Harris announce the first performance of "The Penalty," a new play by Henry C. Colwell, with Hilda Spong in the leading rôle for Friday afternoon, Oct. 14, at the Gaiety Theatre. After the matinée premier, which is given in order that George M. Cohan may be present, the production will be taken to Philadelphia to begin its regular season. Others in the cast besides Miss Spong are John Flood, Scott Cooper, Dorothy Rossmore, Cuyler Hastings, Harry Mestayer, Kate Lester, Charles Laite, Edna Baker, Charles H. Riegel, Bert Fields, and Charles Mason.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Julia Neilsen and Fred Terry and their entire English company from the New Theatre, London, will sail for New York next Wednesday, to begin an engagement by arrangement with Klaw & Erlanger, at the Knickerbocker Theatre on Oct. 24, in "The Scarlet Pimpernel."

Weedon Grossmith, the English actor, will begin his New York engagement under the direction of Daniel V. Arthur, at one of the Shubert Broadway theatres on Oct. 21. Mr. Grossmith will present R. C. Carton's comedy, "Mr. Preedy and the Countess."

"The Happiest Night of His Life," a new musical comedy by Sydney Rosenfeld and Junie McCree, with music by Albert Von Tilzer, has been selected by Frazee and Lederer as the starring vehicle for Victor Moore. The new production will be presented at Atlantic City on Nov. 7, and will go to Chicago for a run New Year's week.

F. C. Whitney announced yesterday that he had altered his plans for the production of "Baron Trenck," which was to have been given in New York in November. He has now arranged to have the first performance in London, and will leave for England in a few days.

LENDING MONEY KEPT TONY PASTOR POOR

Friends Not Surprised That His Estate Amounted to Only $6,153.

ALWAYS HELPING OTHERS

Made a Million in His Time, but Gave Most of It to Those Who Had No Claim on Him.

The statement published yesterday that the estate of the late Tony Pastor amounted to only $6,153 caused little surprise among the theatrical manager's old friends. Some said that they had not expected there would be that much. Mr. Pastor's will was probated in 1908, and the statement yesterday was from the schedules filed on Wednesday by Mrs. Pastor, administratrix of the will.

"Almost all his life Tony Pastor was the original 'Easy Mark,'" said one of his oldest friends last night. "Any one, actor, manager, agent, could 'touch' him successfully; and how he happened to leave more than $6,000 when he died is a mystery. He never seemed to keep any account of the money he loaned, and I know he must have passed out a good many thousand dollars during his career without a slip of paper to show for it. Here's an example:

"I was having lunch with him one afternoon in a Fourteenth Street restaurant and Tony saw a story in an afternoon paper about a theatrical company being stranded in Salt Lake City. He went across to his theatre and had his manager get the details. When he learned that it was a bona-fide case of stranding, with a business manager who had skipped, Tony had his own bank wire to Salt Lake enough money to get the company out of debt, pay their fares to New York, and feed them on the way. How many times he did that sort of thing nobody knows. His friends used to remonstrate with him about his generosity, but it did no good. He simply could not be kept from lending his money.

"He was constantly helping variety actors. In the old days those fellows were always broke, and they always came to Tony for help. A chap would come to him and ask for $25. Tony would ask him to play in his house in return, and the fellow would promise. Maybe one in ten kept the promise.

"When he used to go on the road with his own company it was a shame to see the way the stranded actors used to wait for his arrival. It was worst in Chicago. They would meet him at the train with hard luck stories, and Tony would always stand for them. They were not only actors, but business managers and agents and every sort of person connected with a theatre.

"When Keith took the Union Square Theatre and began to present modern vaudeville there, Tony's business began to fall off and his profits to shrink. This did not seem to affect his lending to any extent, however. It only curtailed his own spending money. In the last few years before his theatre closed he made comparatively little money. I am surprised that his estate amounts to as much as it does. He must have made a million dollars in his time, and I thought he had given away almost that much."

Some time before his death Mr. Pastor bought a house in Elmhurst, L. I., on Fifth Street, in one of the most attractive parts of the village. He died there, and his widow, Mrs. Josephine M. Pastor, still occupies the house. What incumbrance, if any, is on this part of the estate could not be learned.

COL. LOOMIS'S WIDOW DEAD.

Her Estate of $1,250,000 for Loomis Institute of Windsor, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Mrs. Mary Hunt Loomis, widow of Col. John Mason Loomis, died to-day at her residence, 1,220 Lake Shore Drive. Her death followed an illness of several months, due to a stroke of paralysis.

Because she is survived by no direct heir, Mrs. Loomis's entire estate of approximately $1,250,000 will go to the Loomis Institute of Windsor, Conn. The money will be devoted, it is said, to the foundation of a modern technological school.

Mrs. Loomis had been prominent in social and charitable circles in Chicago for many years. She was an active member of the Fortnightly Club. She was born in Sherburne, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1829, and was reared and educated in her native town. She was married to Col. Loomis in New York City, coming shortly after to Chicago.

Upon the outbreak of the civil war she accompanied her husband to the front and acted as the head of a company of Red Cross nurses.

MISSIONARY ENDS HIS LIFE.

Ernest Linton Paige Deranged by Overwork and Heat in China.

Officials of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church received a cable dispatch from Foochow, China, yesterday announcing the death by suicide of Ernest Linton Paige of Hamilton, N. Y., a missionary in China. The dispatch stated that the act was due to a serious mental derangement brought on by overwork and the heat.

Mr. Paige was a graduate of Colgate and had been in the missionary service only a year.

Actor Dies from a Fall.

Walter Condit, 55 years of age, an actor, was stricken with vertigo at Thirty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue early yesterday morning and fell so heavily to the sidewalk that he fractured his skull. He was removed to the New York Hospital by Dr. Wilkerson and died there at 10 o'clock. Condit's last engagement was with the "Ben Hur" company. He had been out of work for a long time. He lived at 231 West Thirty-seventh Street.

Obituary Notes.

HARLAN J. SWIFT, former County Judge of Allegany County and Past Department Commander of the G. A. R., in New York State, died Thursday night at North Evans after an illness of more than a year. He was 67 years of age.

EDWIN A. THOMPSON, editor and owner of The Denison Daily Herald, and one of the best-known newspaper men in Texas, died Thursday, aged 41 years. Mr. Thompson came to Denison from Kansas City. He was born at Steele, Vt.

JULIUS FREDERICK KORN, a former Chief of the Middletown (N. Y.) Fire Department, is dead in Middletown, aged 54 years. He was prominent in Masonic circles, a Past Master of Hoffman Lodge, and also a member of Monhagen Hose Company, Old Orchard Club, Pine Kill Club, and Royal Arcanum. He was connected with the Howell-Hinchman Tanning Company for twenty-six years.

JOHN ANDERSON of 106 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, died suddenly on Thursday. He was 51 years old, and had been employed for thirty-five years in the Park National Bank, where he was a clerk in the note teller's department.

SAMUEL TWEEDY of Danbury, Conn., died Thursday night at his Summer home on Bell Island, South Norwalk. Mr. Tweedy was a lawyer, and death came in his sixty-sixth year. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

Good tea, if properly made, refreshes and invigorates the brain without increasing the heart's action. Most ill effects are from improper brewing and the failure to use

"SALADA" TEA

MRS. ADRIANCE FINED $5,000.

Woman Who Tried to Smuggle a Pearl Necklace in Her Hat Escapes Prison.

Another fine of $5,000 was administered yesterday by Judge Hand in the United States Circuit Court to a wealthy smuggler caught in the act of trying to get finery into this country without paying the duty. The defendant was Mrs. J. C. Adriance of Poughkeepsie, wife of the Vice President of the International Harvester Company, who pleaded guilty to trying to smuggle $20,000 worth of wearing apparel and jewelry.

Mrs. Adriance came into court ill at ease, after Judge Hand's remarks the day before about the prospect of prison sentences for persons caught smuggling. The court remarked, however, after her plea of guilty, that this statement applied to persons caught smuggling after Oct. 6, and not to cases pending from arrests made prior to that date, adding that it was only fair to give public notice of the intention of the Federal Judges, because of the practice to administer fines heretofore.

BABY DEAD; FATHER A SUICIDE

Last of Six Children Gone, and He Was Sunk in Grief.

Grief over the death of his six-months-old son two weeks ago was said to have driven Samuel Drew, a warehouse packer, to commit suicide early yesterday morning at his home, 636 President Street, Brooklyn. Drew was 37 years old, and had been married eighteen years. The baby boy was the last of six children, all boys, and death had taken them all. When the last one died Drew became despondent. He hardly said a word to his fellow-workmen, and his wife said yesterday that he had barely noticed her in the last two weeks.

She was awakened about 4 o'clock yesterday morning by hearing a moan. She searched all the rooms, and finally found her husband lying face downward on the bathroom floor, with his throat cut, and breathing his last. By his side was a razor, with which he had ended his life.

Engaged.

WILHELM—REUTLINGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Reutlinger of 200 West 111th St. beg to announce the betrothal of their daughter Bertha to Mr. Max Wilhelm.

Married.

HARTMAN—PORTELA.—At Havana, Cuba, on Thursday, Oct. 6, 1910, Georgina Margarita Portela to Walter Hartman of New York City.

KELLOGG.—WINTHROP.—Marie Winthrop to Morris Woodruff Kellogg by the Rev. Dr. Slattery of Grace Church at 9 West 50th St., at 3 P. M., Oct. 6.

SNIVELY—WRIGHT.—At St. James Cathedral Toronto, Canada, Oct. 4, 1910, by the Rev. Dr. J. O. Miller, assisted by the Rev. Canon Plumtre, Alexander Crosby Snively, eldest son of Mrs. W. Murray Alexander and grandson of the late Hon. Clarkson Floyd Crosby of New York, to Edith Wragg, youngest daughter of Dr. Adam Wright of Toronto.

Brooklyn.

DAVIDS—PRESSEY.—Oct. 6, Etta M. Pressey to Walter Davids.

GUNTHER—CZERNY.—Oct. 4, Dorothy Czerny to Christian Gunther.

RENNIGER—WOLFF.—Oct. 5, Bertha M. Wolff to William Renniger.

WETHEREL—PEYTON.—Oct. 5, Minnie Peyton to William Wetherel.

Died.

BENSON.—At Glen Ridge, N. J., on Oct. 6, 1910, Margaret, widow of Samuel Benson and daughter of Henry and Elizabeth King, in her 96th year. Funeral services from her late home, 885 Bloomfield Av., on Monday, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.

CHARTRAUD.—In Newport, R. I., on Friday, the 7th inst., Louisa Juliana Macomb, widow of John Louis Chartraud, in the 82d year of her age. Funeral services on Sunday, Oct. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. McCarty Little, 44 Everett St., Newport, R. I. Interment private.

FORRESTER.—Frederick Forrester, aged 47, at Long Branch, N. J., Oct. 7, 1910. Funeral notice later.

GILFORD.—On Thursday, October the sixth, at his residence, 473 Lexington Av., New York City, Thomas Buchanan Gilford, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th Street, on Monday, October the tenth, at 10 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

GROOCOCK.—Entered into rest at Clifton, N. J., Mrs. Ann Groocock, wife of the late Samuel Groocock, in the 86th year of her age. Funeral services Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock at her late residence, 807 Main Av., Clifton, N. J.

HURST.—On Oct. 6, at the residence of her son, William S. Hurst, Westfield, N. J., Mary Ferris, widow of Euphrates Hurst, in her 89th year. Funeral from her late residence, 322 Boulevard, Westfield, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Train from Central R. R. of N. J., foot of Liberty Street, 2:30 P. M. Interment at Greenwood on Monday.

HUCKE.—Oct. 6, Lucien Hucke. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (FRANK CAMPBELL BUILDING.)

JACOB.—On Thursday, Oct. 6, 1910, Alexander Jacob, beloved son of William and Carrie Jacob, in the 13th year. Services Sunday, 9 A. M., 2,288 7th Av.

LIVINGSTON.—At Rutherford, N. J., Oct. 7, 1910, Sophie Crinton, beloved wife of William F. Livingston. Funeral service at Grace Episcopal Church, Monday afternoon, at 1:30. Train leaves Chambers St., Erie Railroad, 12:30.

MALLEY.—Mary Helen, in this city, Oct. 7, sister of Henry C. Schwall. Interment at Oakwood, Troy, N. Y., Sunday afternoon.

MOORE.—At Seabright, N. J., Oct. 7, Edith Georgiana, only child of George H. and Edith Owen Moore, aged 13 months. Funeral at Seabright, Sunday, Oct. 9, at 11:30.

OVERTON.—On Thursday, Oct. 6, John King Overton, in his 67th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 47 West 71st St., on Sunday, Oct. 9, 1910, at 1:30 P. M. Friends and members of the Confederate Veteran Camp are invited to attend. New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Opelousas, and Alexandria, La., papers please copy. Kindly omit flowers.

SCHWARTZ.—Louis L. Schwartz, on Thursday, Oct. 6, 1910. Funeral from his late residence, 4 West 92d St., on Saturday morning at 9:30; thence to the Church of St. Gregory the Great, 89th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Interment Calvary.

SCHWARTZ.—At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Catholic Club of the City of New York, at the clubhouse, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Managers of the Catholic Club of the City of New York in special meeting assembled, desires to make and record this expression of deep sympathy on the death of Louis L. Schwartz, an earnest and faithful member of the board, who, on many occasions and at much sacrifice, gave his time and ability for the interests of the members of the club.

He entered upon the various duties assigned to him with enthusiasm, and performed them with intelligence.

His death, coming so suddenly, is a shock to his large circle of friends, a loss to the Catholic Club, and a void in the hearts of his intimate friends, who long will miss his genial disposition and companionship; and be it

Further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Board of Managers and another copy be forwarded to his family.

FRANK S. GANNON, President.
PERCY J. KING, Secretary.

SCHWARTZ.—Louis L. Schwartz, on Thursday, Oct. 6, 1910. Funeral from his late residence, 4 West 92d St., on Saturday morning at 9:30; thence to the Church of St. Gregory the Great, 89th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Interment Calvary.

SMULL.—On Wednesday, Oct. 5, Sarah McJilton Smull, widow of Jacob Boyer Smull and daughter of the late Rev. John N. McJilton, D. D. Funeral from her late residence, 31 West 76th St., at 2 P. M., on Saturday, Oct. 8. Interment private. Baltimore papers please copy.

SUYDAM.—On Thursday, Oct. 6, 1910, Mary Moore Suydam, widow of the late James Adrian Suydam, at 438 Classon Av., Brooklyn. Funeral private.

TRACY.—On Thursday, Oct. 6, 1910, Cathrine A. Tracy, wife of the late Nicholas A. Tracy. Funeral private.

TYLER.—Oct. 6, John S. Tyler. Services at FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (FRANK CAMPBELL BUILDING.)

WALKER.—After a brief illness, at the Hahnemann Hospital, James Nelson Walker. Funeral services will be held from the Madison Avenue M. E. Church, corner of 60th St. and Madison Ave., on Sunday, Oct. 9, 1910, at 8:30 o'clock. Interment private.

WHITEHEAD.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 6, 1910, Asa Whitehead, in the 74th year of his age. Funeral services from his late residence, 32 Fulton St., Newark, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, the 9th inst., at 2:30 o'clock. Interment Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

BRENNAN.—Katherine, 32 West 131st St., Oct. 5.
BURGESS.—George, 154 East 23d St., Oct. 5.
CARR.—Margaret, Oct. 6, aged 79. Funeral 171 8th Av., to-morrow 2 P. M.
CULLEN.—Margaret, 300 West 153d St., Oct. 6. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.
DUNN.—Eliza E., 2,974 Valentine Av., Oct. 6. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

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HENNESSY.—Daniel, 620 Hudson St., Oct. 6. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
HERITY.—Patrick, 626 3d Av., Oct. 4. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
HIGGINS.—Sarah, 1,067 Simpson St., Oct. 6. Funeral to-morrow.
HOUSTON.—William F., 1,263 Washington Av., Bronx, Oct. 6. Funeral to-morrow, 1 P. M.
KNIPE.—David J., 1,344 Stebbins Av., Oct. 15, aged 27. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.
LINDSAY.—Ida, Oct. 6, aged 50. Funeral 171 8th Av., to-day, 2 P. M.
LOEWI.—Valentine, 14 East 81st St., Oct. 6, aged 72.
McCARDLE.—Annie, 2,107 8th Av., Oct. 5. Funeral to-morrow, 1:30 P. M.
McCLAY.—Edward J., 221 West 20th St., Oct. 5. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
MADDEN.—Patrick, 283 Avenue A, Oct. 6. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.
PEREZ.—Antonio, Oct. 5, aged 53. Funeral 171 8th Av., to-day, 1 P. M.
SCHUMACHER.—Frederick, 189 Hester St., Oct. 5. Funeral to-day, 3 P. M.
SHEA.—Timothy, 20 Morton St., Oct. 5.
STRIBHEI.—Peter, Oct. 5, aged 52. Funeral 88th St. and Lexington Av.
THIELE.—Therese, 413 East 82d St., Oct. 6, aged 32. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
WAGNER.—Daniel, 49 Greenwich St., Oct. 5. Funeral to-morrow, 1 P. M.
WAKEFIELD.—William A., 273 West 114th St., Oct. 6. Funeral service to-day.
WARING.—Edward, Oct. 6, aged 50. Funeral 171 8th Av.

Brooklyn.

BODE.—Henry, 283 Wythe Av., Oct. 6, aged 19.
CLEGG.—Marie D., 12 St. Mark's Place, Oct. 4.
DETTMER.—Julius H., 72 Cumberland St., Oct. 6, aged 58. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.
GRONEBERG.—Anna M., 254 Woodward Av., Oct. 6, aged 70. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.
HARRIS.—Sarah A., 2,465 Pitkin Av., Oct. 6, aged 68.
HOLMES.—William, 119 Conover St., Oct. 5, aged 58. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.
JEFFREY.—Margaret L., 244 Willoughby Av., Oct. 6, aged 77. Funeral service to-day.
KOCH.—Robert, 87 Suydam St., Oct. 6, aged 69. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.
KOTZ.—Maria, 415 Stanhope St., Oct. 6. Funeral to-day.
LEVINESS.—Ella, 29 Shepherd Av., Oct. 5.
MOORE.—John, 1,265 Bedford Av., Oct. 6, aged 57. Funeral service to-day.
PETER.—Elizabeth, 73 Schaeffer St., Oct. 5, aged 63. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
PURCELL.—Alice, 357 76th St., Oct. 6, aged 73. Funeral to-day.
RELLING.—Henry, 261 Stanhope St., Oct. 6, aged 62. Funeral to-morrow.
RINGEL.—Joseph, 304 Tompkins Av., Oct. 6. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
SAUNDERS.—Arthur W., 861 Halsey St., Oct. 6, aged 38.
SEWARD.—Jenisha D., 204 President St., Oct. 5.
WALTERS.—Carrie B., 946 Lorimer St., Oct. 6, aged 44. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

Connecticut.

HALLER.—Maria, South Norwalk, Oct. 4. Funeral private.
TWEEDY.—Samuel, South Norwalk, Oct. 6, aged 65. Funeral Oct. 10, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

NICHOLSON.—Isaac N., Jamaica, Oct. 5. Funeral private.
SHRIMPTON.—Frederick, Port Jefferson, Oct. 5, aged 50. Funeral to-day, 10:30 A. M.
WILSCHERE.—Mary, Port Jefferson, Oct. 5, aged 75.

New Jersey.

ECHEVERRIA.—Paulino, Morristown, Oct. 6. Funeral notice later.

New York State.

MOLLERGREN.—John, Tuckahoe, Oct. 5, aged 57. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
WHELAN.—Jane, 55 Clinton Place, Mount Vernon, Oct. 5. Funeral to-day, 11 A. M.

In Memoriam.

FREDERICA.—Sister M., mass Chapel of Our Lady of Rosary, Glenwood, N. Y. To-day, 10:30 A. M.
SMITH.—Mary A., mass St. Ann's Church, to-day, 8 A. M.

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MISS H. ALEXANDER HANDLES REINS WELL

Drives Morris Howlett's Four-in-Hand to Victory at Piping Rock Horse Show.

LONG ISLAND SOCIETY IN RAIN

J. Parker Kirlin's Red Prince Captures Chief Honors, Two First and One Second Prize, in Exhibition.

Special to The New York Times.

LOCUST VALLEY, L. I., Oct. 7.—Lovers of fine horses, thoroughbred and otherwise, had their innings here to-day at the opening session of the eighth annual exhibition of the Piping Rock Horse Show Association, which concludes to-morrow.

Strictly amateur, but only in its competitive restrictions, the show's many classes attracted the pick of the establishments of Paul D. Cravat, F. Ambrose Clark, Thomas Hitchcock, George E. Fahys, J. Parker Kirlin, W. R. Grace, J. E. Davis, Alfred B. Maclay, E. D. Morgan, Clarence H. Mackay, Mortimer L. Schiff, R. L. Smith, and W. Burling Cocks, among many others.

Filled almost to repletion, the many classes and the quality shown caused the judges to have their work cut out for them, and many were the heartburnings before, during, and after their deliberations.

Jay F. Carlisle, Alfred B. Maclay, and Howard N. Potter awarded the prizes and their accompanying ribbons.

Piping Rock is situated among the hills three miles from here with all the appointments for a perfect show ground. Long Island entrants only were permitted to strive for prizes, but it was conceded on all sides that the association leads all others in both the quality and number of competitors.

Probably the two most attractive numbers were those confined to polo ponies and the four-in-hand driving contest, ladies to drive. In this latter event for cups presented by Mrs. Thomas Hastings there were three starters. The conditions demanded that the ribbons be handled three times around the ring describing the figure eight, cutting through an imaginary park gate and through the gates.

Miss Harriet Alexander, driving Morris Howlett's four, succeeded in making the best showing, defeating last year's winner, Mrs. Arthur Iselin, and Miss Marion Hollins.

Although placed but third in the polo pony handling contest, Miss Emily Randolph gave a remarkable exhibition of the manipulation of these somewhat hard to handle animals. She put Streak, the property of J. E. Davis, through his paces with all the dexterity of a polo player in a game.

Thirteen classes in all were disposed of, with sessions morning and afternoon. Midway during this latter portion the rain came on, but lowering clouds had no terrors for the devotees, who stuck to their ground bravely despite the torrents, finally trooping over to the new steeplechase course to view the several races over the jumps and on the flat.

Miss Marion Hollins handled Clarence H. Mackay's Ben Hur in the class for single horses shown to an appropriate vehicle.

J. Parker Kirlin's Red Prince carried off the individual honors of the day with two firsts and a second. Although beaten in one of the early classes by Thomas Hitchcock's Jolly Dixon, Red Prince found favor in the judges' eyes in the novice saddle horse class, and came right back in the next event, for green or qualified heavyweight hunters, winning this also.

Paul D. Cravath's Prince won the middleweight hunters' class after Eagle Plume had been declared ineligible. The best jumping of the day was seen in the lightweight hunters' class, which required careful consideration by the judges.

Virtually two rounds and a final were gone through with before a decision could be arrived at. So nearly aligned were Nancy Lee, Edward Everett, Memmonia, and Gunner's Mate in jumping ability that only the conformation determined the selection which was named.

The entries were in such good condition that in but two cases was there any occasion for calling upon the services of the veterinary inspector, T. Delaney, who admitted that such conditions were wonderful.

Seventeen classes will be judged to-morrow, beginning at 10:30 A. M.

Some of those present were Miss Marion Hollins, Alfred B. Maclay, Paul D. Cravath, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, George Bullock, H. B. Renwick, Miss Tillie Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Fahys, W. B. Cocks, J. E. Davis, Mortimer L. Schiff, F. D. Delaney, H. S. Page, W. Berry Wall, Miss Eustis, Mrs. O. W. Bird, Miss Claire Bird, Miss Helen Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, R. L. Smith, Miss Ellen Colgate, H. L. Bell, H. L. Potter, Miss Frances Hadden, Miss May Bird, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Dietrich, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Morgan, Miss Harriet Alexander, Allen Pinkerton, S. Tabor Willets, Miss Emily Randolph, Malcolm Stevenson, James Fox, Miss Dorothy France, Mrs. W. G. Parkis, and Miss Parkis.

The stewards of the track metting were H. S. Page, Thomas Hitchcock, and Bradley Martin, Jr. Judges, Alfred B. Maclay, and Frank J. Bryan. Starter, R. L. Smith.

Summary of the events:

Single Horse, over 14.2 and not exceeding 15.2 hands. Cup presented by Walter T. Rosen.—Won by William Post & Son's Noble Tom; Mortimer L. Schiff's Maxey, second; Harry S. Shultz's Haydock, third; George E. Fahy's Penelope, fourth.

Ponies, under 12 hands. Cup presented by Harry Payne Whitney.—Won by J. Parker Kirlin's Trinket; Richard Trimble's Honey Bee, second; John S. Phipps's Baby, third; David B. Rintoul's Buster, fourth.

Single Horse. Cup presented by the association.—Won by Clarence H. Mackay's Ben Hur; Mortimer L. Schiff's Northwood Wonderful, second; same owner's Northwood Wonder, third; Clarence C. Chapman's The Gadfly, fourth.

Saddle Horse, over 15.2 hands. Cup presented by W. D. Guthrie. Won by Thomas Hitchcock's Jolly Dixon; J. Parker Kirlin's Red Prince, second; H. L. Pratt's Dutchess, third.

Ponies, Single. Cup presented by Herbert L. Pratt.—Won by Alfred B. Maclay's Berkeley Bob; William Carson Kane's Imp. Mabel, second; Mortimer L. Schiff's Northwood Belle, third; J. Parker Kirlin's Trinket, fourth.

Polo Ponies.—Won by John S. Phipps's Wayboy; same owner's Moonlight, second; J. L. Davis's Streak, third.

Four-in-Hand Driving Contest. Cup presented by Mrs. Thomas Hastings.—Won by Miss Harriet Alexander.

Combination Horse. Cup presented by George E. Fahys.—Won by R. Lawrence Smith's Gunner's Mate; Henry Willink's Avoca, second; Old Westbury Stable's Sarno, third; Miss M. S. Whitney's Merry, fourth.

Saddle Horse, Novice, Cup Presented by John T. Pratt.—Won by J. Parker Kirlin's Red Prince; Thomas Hitchcock's Jolly Dixon, second; S. Taber Willett's Timber, third; Henry W. Warner's Handcar, fourth.

Single Horse, Cup Presented by the Association.—Won by Mortimer L. Schiff's Northwood Wonderful; Miss M. S. Whitney's Judge, second.

Green or Qualified Heavyweight Hunters; up to carrying 190 pounds and over to hounds; cup presented by Walter Jennings.—Won by J. Parker Kirlin's Red Prince; same owner's Blue Peter, second.

Green or Qualified Middleweight Hunters; up to carrying from 165 pounds to 190 pounds; cup presented by Harvey Murdock.—Won by Paul D. Cravath's Prince; J. Parker Kirlin's Noble Lad, second; W. Burling Cock's Black Bird, third.

Green or Qualified Lightweight Hunters; up to carrying 165 pounds to hounds; cup presented by Mortimer L. Schiff.—Won by W. Burling Cock's Nancy Lee; E. S. Hatch's Edward Everett, second; F. W. McCutcheon's Memmonia, third; R. Lawrence Smith's Gunner's Mate, fourth.

SUMMARY OF TRACK EVENTS.

FIRST RACE.—Steeplechase for horses, non-winners in 1910, that have hunted with a recognized hunt during the season of 1909 or 1910; about two miles. Allen Pinkerton's Macedonian, 159, (Mr. Bell,) first; A. D. Lewis's Parson Kelly, 159, (Mr. Page,) second; David Dows's Wexford, 159, (Mr. Dows,) third; Yams Christy, 159, (Mr. Stevenson,) also ran. Time—4:50. Won by a neck, fifty lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For hacks and hunters duly registered by the Hunts Committee of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association; about one mile and a quarter on the flat. Frederick Johnson's Pete, 152, (Schmidt,) first; J. E. Davis's Malaga, 152, (D. Meaney,) second; David Dows's Al H. Woods, 162, (Mr. Dows,) third. H. L. Bell's Tyosa, 152, (Mr. Bell.) also ran. Time—2:23. Won by fifteen lengths, three lengths between second and third.

KAHN'S FOUR ARE WINNERS.

Driven to Coach at Morristown, They Score Over George Watson's Entry.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 7.—Wretched weather conditions marred the second day of the Morristown Field Club Horse Show. There were many spectators, however, who braved the cold, drizzling rain and stood for hours watching the pedigreed horses and their adjudication.

The most interesting event of the afternoon was the contest between the road fours of Otto H. Kahn and George Watson. Mr. Kahn's entry included Go-Light and Tip-Toe as the leaders, and Tip-Top and Star-Light as the wheelers, with John as cock horse. Francois Guillot was whip and George Miller guard. On the coach were the Misses Maude and Margaret Kahn, Miss Brice, Miss Fanshawe, Miss Chisolm, Miss Tippie, and Dr. James Mosedale. The coach was the Mascot and Guillot drove his team to victory.

Mr. Watson's coach, the Meteor, carried Miss Rose Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Eddy, and Mrs. Julius Walsh, Jr. Whip Charles J. Barrie handled the ribbons over Florham Dick and Florham Tom, the leaders, and Florham Sport and Florham Squire, wheelers. Florham Red Leaf essayed the rôle of cock horse. Bert Hilton was guard.

The coaches tooled down South Street and Woodland Avenue to Glen Road, thence to Madison Avenue and return to the show grounds. The run was made in close to twelve minutes, Mr. Kahn's team having a little the better of the Florham four in the time.

Competition was keen in the class for harness horses to a gig. De Witt C. Flanagan's famous Prince Charming winning the decision over Richard Delafield's Roundelay. Miss Alice Foote was a prominent figure in the show ring this afternoon, riding and driving many of the ribbon winners. The summary:

Harness Horses, 14.2, not exceeding 15.1.—Won by Miss Maude Kahn's Princess; Marcellus H. Dodge's Tendresse, second.

Saddle Horses, 15.1 or over.—Won by Somerset Farm's Royalist; George P. Fiske's Raymond, second; Thomas Howard's Telephone, third.

Single Roadster.—Won by E. C. Rich's Amanda Baron; A. H. Humphreyville's Clyde B, second; Arthur C. Hensler's Derby Lou, third; A. M. Guerin's Queen Louise, fourth.

Open Jumpers.—Won by U. D. Benner's Sunday Morning; Charles Pfizer's Your Fellow, second; U. D. Benner's Willow King, third; Frederick Bull's Knight of Elway, fourth.

Open, Pairs of Harness Horses, over 15.2 hands.—Won by Florham Stud Farm's Florham Royal and Florham Regent; Florham Stud Farm's Florham Chief and Florham Count, second; O. H. Kahn's Mikado and Caesar, third.

Open, Combination Harness and Saddle Ponies.—Won by Florham Stud Farm's Florham Beauty; Eltam Farm's Toro, second; Miss F. A. Humphrey's Robin Hood, third; Florham Stud Farm's Florham Flirt, fourth.

Tandem.—Won by Miss Maude Kahn's Duchess and Princess; Robert B. Brady's Salt Cellar and Pepper Box, second; Mrs. Charles M. Chapin's Nip and Tuck, third.

Open, Harness Horses, 14.2, not exceeding 15 hands.—Won by Florham Stud Farm's Florham Leader; Brook Farm's Energy, second; Mrs. Julius S. Walsh, Jr.'s, Mary Cary, third.

Open, Saddle Horses, 14.2 and under 15.2, ladies to ride.—Won by Florham Stud Farm's Florham Belle; Miss Laura Stanley's Martini, second.

Open, Harness Horses, best suited for and driven to a gig.—Won by De Witt C. Flanagan's Prince Charming; Brook Farm's Roundelay, second; De Witt C. Flanagan's Kentucky, third; A. F. Hyde's Squire Brown, fourth.

Four-in-Hands, Road Four, to be driven to a coach carrying not less than seven adults, including grooms.—Won by O. H. Kahn's four; Florham Stud Farm's four, second.

Saddle Horses, open to all, over 14.2 hands up to carrying 200 pounds.—Won by E. T. H. Talmage's Richmond; Florham Stud Farm's Florham Red Leap, second; Florham Stud Farm's Florham Flirtation, third; O. H. Kahn's Dixie Girl, fourth.

Open, Hunters, up to carrying 160 pounds to hounds.—Won by Frederic Bull's Knight of Elway; U. D. Benner's King Edward, second; Charles Pfizer's Pickwick, third; U. D. Benner's Sans-a-Tout, fourth.

Open, Harness Horses, to be shown before a lady's phaeton.—Won by Mrs. Julius S. Walsh, Jr.'s, Honor Bright; Florham Stud Farm's Florham Surprise, second; Miss Maude Kahn's Princess, third.

Open, Branded Ponies, not exceeding 15 hands, up to carrying 165 pounds.—Won by Eltam Farm's Toro; Alfred Macy's Nobby, second; Marcellus H. Dodge's Vive, third; T. Douglas Robinson's Handspring, fourth.

"Fighting" Joe Hyland Fails to Appear

Members of the Lehigh Athletic Club to the number of 1,000 packed the clubhouse on Boston Road to the doors last evening to see "Fighting" Joe Hyland clash with Joe Phillips in a ten-round bout. When they filed out at the close of the evening's session each member carried a little piece of pasteboard which had a meaning of its own. It will admit the member to the meeting next Friday without the usual formality of further dues because last night's meeting was a fizzle.

A few minutes before the main bout was scheduled to go on Hyland got one of the club officials on the 'phone and stated that he was on his way. When it was time to introduce Hyland he was not in sight. It was announced that "Fighting Joe" would not do any boxing because of the recent bruises he received at the hands of "Knockout" Brown. Phillips was dressed and ready for the bout, and stated that he was willing to meet Hyland or take on a substitute boxer. No one cared to take Hyland's place, so Young Allen and Billy Clover were substituted as the main performers. Allen had the advantage of the milling. The regular programme of preliminaries was run off. Next Friday Billy West and "Fighting" Kennedy will meet in the main bout.

Attell Defeats Frank White.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 7.—Abe Attell, champion featherweight, to-night outfought Frank C. White of Chicago at almost every stage of a ten-round no-decision bout before the Badger Athletic Club. From the tap of the bell in the first round Attell seemed able to plant blows wherever he pleased. In only a few instances was the Chicagoan able to make a momentary showing. A decision was not necessary, even if the law permitted one. The boys fought at 130 pounds.

West Point Polo Victory.

Polo teams representing Squadron A and officers from West Point met yesterday in a special match at Van Cortlandt Park, the latter quartet winning by a net score of 6 goals to 2¼. West Point was penalized for two fouls, while the Squadron boys lost three-quarters of a point for one foul and a safety. The usual eight periods were played. The line-up:

WEST POINT.	SQUADRON A.
1—Grebel Dodds.	1—E. Ely.
2—De Armond.	2—J. B. Spenser, Jr.
3—Cooper.	3—W. B. Boulton, Jr.
Back—Allen.	Back—H. E. Holt.

Mott Haven A. C. Attractions.

The Mott Haven A. C. will hold a benefit smoker as a testimonial of respect for George Duffy, one of its most efficient members, who died recently, at the clubhouse, 2,585 Third Avenue, to-night. To-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock a set of members' games will take place on the club grounds. On the evening of Oct. 21 a reception will be held at the club.

Event of the Motor World, Automobile Number, The New York Times, Sunday, October 16th. Eight-page section in colors. Expert writers on airships and automobiles, 1911 models, development of the motor truck, automobile racing in 1910 and forecast for 1911, popularity of automobile touring, the New York to Chicago Aeroplane Race, and the latest aviation news. The New York Times, the accepted medium for automobile advertisements, is read by more persons with the means to purchase motors than any other newspaper in the United States.

LONG ISLAND MEN LEFT FOR GOLF TITLE

Travis, Ward, White, and Jones Reach Nassau Country Club Semi-Finals.

Four Long Island golfers worked their way to the semi-final stage of the invitation tournament at the Nassau Country Club yesterday. They were John M. Ward of Garden City, Gardiner W. White of Oakland, Walter J. Travis of Garden City, and A. E. Jones of the home club, and they will meet as named to-day. Although a severe change in weather conditions affected the sport, most of the amateurs rose to the occasion by playing up to their best form.

First to return a card on the low side was White, who reeled off a 76 at the expense of James D. Foot of Apawamis. The interscholastic champion reached the turn in 38, even with a stroke lost on the fifth green, where his opponent laid him a stymie. With the comfortable advantage of 4 up at that point it was no trick at all for the youth to down the senior 5 up and 4 to play. Finishing out the bye holes White got a 76.

In the meantime Travis was having his hands full with Howard F. Whitney, a Nassau man, who played so steadily going out that Travis found himself one down at the turn, the strokes reading 38 to 39 in Whitney's favor. Thereafter Whitney became unsteady, so that Travis managed to win by a 3 and 1 margin.

Ward had a rather easy match with Donald McKellar, the Midland youth, who developed wildness off the tee. He turned for home 2 down, and the match ended on the fifteenth green.

All the other morning matches were hard fought. George Brokaw, after being 3 down to B. T. Allen, finished like a champion, and won by 2 up. As the rain increased in force Allen's game became less steady. G. C. Greenway of Garden City, after being 2 down to W. L. Hicks at the turn, set such a pace on the homeward journey that the Nassau man found it impossible to stave off ultimate defeat, though the contest did not end until they had holed out on the home green. It also required the full round for Jones to down H. O. Parsons of Dyker Meadow. Even more protracted was the match between Roy Webb of Englewood and Clifford Dunning of Nassau, the first named only winning after an extra hole had been found necessary.

In the afternoon Ward did the low scoring stunt, getting a 76 against Brokaw. On the tenth green Brokaw ran down a put from the edge for a 4, whereupon Ward brought off one nearly as long for a 3. That made Ward 3 up, and always maintaining his advantage, the former baseball player won by a 4 and 3 margin. Travis went out in a fine 36 against Greenway, but even at that the former champion only turned for home one up. The pace slackened considerably coming back, Travis finally winning by 4 up and 2 to play. White had to work hard to beat Webb, but finally did the trick on the seventeenth green. Jones had to play two extra holes in order to beat M. N. Buckner, the Garden City man, who got a default in the morning. The summary:

First Sixteen.—First Round—Gardiner W. White, Oakland, beat James D. Foot, Apawamis, 5 up and 4 to play; Walter J. Travis, Garden City, beat Howard F. Whitney, Nassau, 3 up and 1 to play; G. C. Greenway, Garden City, beat W. L. Hicks, Nassau, 1 up; M. N. Buckner, Garden City, beat C. E. T. McCann, Nassau, by default; George Brokaw, Garden City, beat B. T. Allen, Fox Hills, 2 up; John M. Ward, Garden City, beat Donald McKellar, Midland, 4 up and 3 to play; Roy Webb, Englewood, beat Clifford Dunning, Nassau, 1 up, (19 holes;) A. E. Jones, Nassau, beat H. O. Parsons, Dyker Meadow, 1 up.

First Sixteen.—Second Round—Ward beat Brokaw, 4 up and 3 to play; White beat Webb, 2 up and 1 to play; Travis beat Greenway, 4 up and 2 to play; Jones beat Buckner, 1 up, (20 holes.)

First Sixteen, Beaten Eight.—First Round—McKellar beat Allen, 3 up and 2 to play; Foot beat Dunning, by default; Hicks beat Whitney, 3 up and 2 to play; Parsons beat McCann, by default.

Second Sixteen.—First Round—H. S. Hubbell, Nassau, beat G. E. Robinson, Nassau, by default; G. F. Willett, Essex County, beat C. V. Meserole, Dyker Meadow, 7 up and 6 to play; G. B. Adams, Baltusrol, beat A. Palmer, Crescent A. C., by default; F. C. Jennings, Nassau, beat W. Wallace, New York, 6 up and 5 to play; C. J. Travelli, Brae Burn, beat C. E. Barker, Maple Bluff, 4 up and 2 to play; E. P. Gates, Pasadena, beat C. E. Maltby, Wykagyl, 5 up and 4 to play; J. H. Ottley, Nassau, beat E. L. DeForest, Garden City, 2 up; P. R. Jennings, Garden City, beat R. M. Tarleton, Oakland, 3 up and 2 to play.

Second Sixteen.—Second Round—Willett beat Hubbell, 6 up and 5 to play; F. C. Jennings beat Adams, by default; Gates beat Travelli, 2 up and 1 to play; Ottley beat P. R. Jennings, 4 up and 3 to play.

Third Sixteen.—First Round—T. D. Hooper, Nassau, beat H. D. Tremper, Nassau, 6 up and 4 to play; W. D. Johnson, Garden City, beat C. A. Boody, Dyker Meadow, 4 up and 3 to play; B. B. Hull, Mohawk, beat H. C. Fogler, Jr., Nassau, by default; S. W. Trawick, Nassau, beat H. K. Hudson, Nassau, 2 up; George Abbott, Dyker Meadow, beat W. C. Beecher, Nassau, 2 up and 1 to play; J. F. Tobin, Nassau, beat Fulton Coville, Atlanta, 3 up and 2 to play; L. Tefft, Fox Hills, beat H. L. Stearns, Nassau, 4 up and 3 to play; G. W. Fairchild, Manhattan, beat Harvey Murdock, Nassau, by default.

Third Sixteen.—Second Round—Tobin beat Abbott, 1 up, (19 holes;) Hooper beat Johnson, 2 up and 1 to play; Hull beat Trawick, 3 up and 1 to play; Tefft beat Fairchild, 3 up and 2 to play.

Fourth Sixteen.—First Round—H. S. Jennings, Kingston, beat J. H. Williams, Dyker Meadow, by default; A. C. Aborn, Montclair, beat J. R. Buchanan, Nassau, 1 up; W. H. Nichols, Jr., Nassau, beat W. F. Richards, Nassau, by default; J. W. Gammack, Nassau, beat W. W. Beecher, Nassau, 1 up, (19 holes;) F. Hayes, Garden City, beat C. Runyon, Jr., Nassau, 8 up and 6 to play; I. C. Munoz, Montclair, beat P. B. Pratt, Nassau, 8 up and 1 to play; T. T. Rushmore, Garden City, beat C. Dunning, Nassau, 6 up and 4 to play; E. F. Oates, Flushing, beat C. J. Trevorrow, Powelton, 2 up.

Fourth Sixteen.—Second Round—Aborn beat H. S. Jennings, 3 up and 2 to play; Nichols beat Gammack, 4 up and 2 to play; Hayes beat Munoz, 1 up, (20 holes;) Rushmore beat Oates, 5 up and 3 to play.

Fifth Sixteen.—First Round—C. B. Smith, Flushing, beat J. N. Stearns, Nassau, 4 up and 3 to play; C. D. Smithers, Nassau, beat H. G. Martin, Nassau, 4 up and 2 to play; W. A. W. Stewart, Nassau, beat G. E. Tangeman, Nassau, 8 up and 7 to play; I. L. Allen, Nassau, beat W. F. Simpson, Baltusrol, by default; W. F. Kimball, Nassau, beat C. H. De La Vergne, Kingston, 5 up and 4 to play; H. W. Ely, Flushing, beat W. V. Hester, Nassau, 5 up and 4 to play; F. L. Stuart, Montclair, beat A. Fletcher, Nassau, 4 up and 3 to play; J. S. Langthorne, Kingston, beat P. S. Russell, Garden City, 5 up and 4 to play.

Fifth Sixteen.—Second Round—Smith beat Smithers, 2 up; Stewart beat Allen, 6 up and 5 to play; Ely beat Kimball, 5 up and 3 to play; Stuart beat Langthorne, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Women Practice on Homewood Links.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Entrants in the Women's National golf tournament, scheduled to start on Monday at the Homewood Country Club, practiced to-day on the Homewood course. Miss E. C. Nesbit of Woodstock, Ontario, made the best score of the day, turning in a 91, which is within one stroke of the women's record for the course. Among the arrivals were Miss Elkins and Miss Fownes of Pittsburg, Miss R. H. Barlow, runner-up for the National title last year, and Miss Eleanor Chandler and Mrs. William West of Philadelphia.

Ten-Mile Run and Other Events.

The annual athletic meet and Brooklyn-Jamaica race of ten miles, which will be held under the auspices of the Jamaica Athletic Association at Jamaica Oval on Columbus Day, Oct. 12, promise to attract a big field of athletes. The start of the run will be at 1 o'clock from Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. The contestants will follow the Long Island Railroad to Greenwood Avenue, then east on Jamaica Avenue to Jamaica Oval. The athletic events at the oval, open to all registered athletes of the A. A. U., will include 100-yard, 300-yard, and one-mile runs, handicaps; two-mile run for novices, five-mile bicycle race, scratch, and a medley relay race, handicap.

Kramer and Clarke to Race Again.

Another attractive card has been arranged at the Velodrome track, Newark, to-morrow. Frank L. Kramer and Jackie Clarke, the little Australian, will renew their battle for supremacy, competing in two open races. There will also be an unlimited Australian pursuit match race between Albert Goullet and Peter Drobach. In the one-mile race for professionals both Kramer and Clarke will be started from the honor mark. The remainder of the card includes a five-mile open race and a two-mile invitation handicap for the professionals with a one-third-of-a-mile handicap, and a five-mile open event for the amateurs.

BOSTON TERRIERS BENCHED.

The Demon Best Dog Judged at Madison Square Garden.

The largest number of Boston terriers ever assembled in one exhibition in this city were seen at the two days' specialty show of the Boston Terrier Club of New York, which opened in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall yesterday. In the entry list of 325 terriers there were 218 actual competitors on the benches. Dog fanciers said that it was the finest collection of Boston terriers ever seen at a bench show here. Marked improvement has been shown in the breeding of terriers in recent years, and by careful and intelligent interbreeding the Boston terrier of to-day is far different from the terrier of a few years ago.

The patronesses and patrons of the show are Mrs. Herbert Harriman, Miss Anna Sands, Bertram Sears, Mrs. C. Davies Tainter, Mrs. Charles S. Bates, Mrs. Brady Harris, M. Harry Harnickel, Mrs. Robert E. Livingston, Mrs. Thomas L. Hamilton, Mrs. Benjamin Weaver, Hamilton Pell, Mrs. G. Foster Rawlins, Mrs. L. L. White, John G. Bates, Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, Mrs. Alfred Conkling, Harry Peters, Mrs. Bertram Sears, Mrs. E. W. Roy, Mrs. J. Carpenter, and C. Davies Tainter.

There were so many entries that the judging took a long time. Frank J. Heilbron's The Demon was declared to be the best dog of the show. The Demon is a winner of many ribbons, and his victory yesterday was well deserved. He is by Chauncey Boy, Jr.-Parker's Lady Alice, and is from Mr. Heilbron's kennels at Plainville, Mass. The reserve dog was Newport Boy, owned by Mrs. George H. Pell of Bronxville, N. Y. The Demon took two ribbons in the judging, and a three times ribbon winner was Acme Frisk, owned by B. J. Torkomian of Waterbury, Conn.

This year's show will probably result in more sales than the shows of previous years, and several were recorded yesterday. Mrs. George H. Pell bought T. E. Rafferty's Little Mose, a novice toy dog, for $325. Sanford R. Foster, President of the Philadelphia Boston Terrier Club, purchased Mrs. K. Faulkner's Faulkner's Little Blossom, for $300, and W. C. Bechtold of Philadelphia paid $300 for Louis Rudginsky's Young Hooker.

The summaries are as follows:

Junior Puppy Dogs.—Won by Mrs. Charles Upham's Walter Boy; William O'Connor's Aero Mack, second; Mrs. A. J. Richard's Duke XI., third.

Senior Puppy Dogs.—Won by B. J. Torkomian's Acme Frisk; Mrs. F. A. Dallen's Dallen's Sport, second; M. F. Doherty's Doherty's Derby, third.

Novice Dogs, 12 Pounds and Under 17 Pounds.—Won by M. Bayerdorffer's Halloo Prince, William Wallace's Acme Chief second; M. F. Doherty's Doherty's Derby, third.

Limit Dogs.—Won by Mrs. George H. Pell's Newport Boy; M. Bayerdorffer's Halloo Prince, second; William Wallace's Acme Chief third.

Open Dogs, 12 Pounds and Under 17 Pounds.—Won by Mrs. George H. Penn's Newport Boy; M. Bayerdorffer's Halloo Prince, second; Mrs. F. A. Dallen's Dallen's Sport, third.

Novice Dogs, 17 Pounds and Under 22 Pounds.—Won by Thomas J. Healey's Funston Rex; Julian M. Platz's Etah, second; John T. O'Hearn's Cappoquin, third.

Limit Dogs.—Won by Frank J. Heilbron's The Demon; Louis Rudginsky's Young Hooker, second; Julian M. Platz's Kaptune Derby, third.

Open, Dogs.—Won by Frank J. Heilbron's The Demon; Julian M. Platz's Sealskin Kid, second; E. B. Dusenberry's Baby Paul, third.

Novice Dogs, (22 pounds and not exceeding 28 pounds.)—Won by B. J. Torkomian's Acme Frisk; Henry Ives's Juggler, second; George Elliott's Crackers, third.

Limit Dogs (22 pounds and not exceeding 28 pounds.)—Won by B. J. Torkomian's Acme Frisk; Henry Ives's Juggler, second; Frank J. Walsh's Doc Anthony, third.

Open Dogs, (22 pounds and not exceeding 28 pounds.)—Won by B. J. Torkomian's Acme Frisk; Mrs. E. H. Hance, Jr.'s, Spotswood Piffle, second; Henry Ives's Juggler, third.

Winners' Dogs.—Won by Frank J. Heilbron's The Demon; Mrs. George H. Pell's Newport Boy, reserve.

Junior Puppy Bitches.—Won by Louis Rudginsky's Wishper Hooper; Mrs. William R. Dunn, Jr.'s, Cameo Queen, second; J. B. Brennan, Jr.'s, Edgawood Betty, third.

Senior Puppy Bitches.—Won by Mrs. H. Hoger's Virginia R.; Tirmount Kennel's Tirmount Countess, second; Mrs. K. Faulkner's Faulkner's Little Blossom, third.

WILLIE BEECHER WHIPPED.

Young Sammy Smith Takes His Measure at National Sporting Club.

Young Sammy Smith of Philadelphia easily outclassed Willie Beecher, the local lightweight, in the star bout of ten rounds at the National Sporting Club last night, and demonstrated that the clever boxer can stand off the rugged type of fighters and clearly earn the decision. Although defeated, Beecher made a far better showing against the clever Quaker than did "Knockout" Brown, and repeatedly got over some telling blows, but Smith was never in real danger and always was ready for an attack.

The bout was full of action in all ten rounds, as the cleverness exhibited by Smith was well appreciated, and when Beecher would land any hard blows he was urged on by the crowd. Smith scored with a right hook to the body in masterly style, and the timing of his blows aroused praise from the fans. He seemed to measure distance exactly, and only on one or two occasions missed his mark.

Beecher devoted most of his time to in-fighting, which suited him best, for at long range he was outclassed. Beecher shaded Smith in the third round, got an even break in the fifth, and had the better of the final session, while all the others were Smith's by good margins.

Beecher was not as aggressive as usual, knowing that the Philadelphian could meet this style of attack and withstand it, but after going along for six rounds he started real hostilities in the seventh round. He started to mix matters very fast at the start, and was successful for about the first minute, as Smith was unable to get going, landing right and left hand blows on Smith's body without a return, and it looked as though he would win. After once getting squared Smith came in and mixed it at a furious clip, landing his right hook to the stomach with ease, and had Beecher tired as the bell sounded.

At times Beecher was very wild, and missed wicked swings that never once endangered Smith, as he could dance out of their range almost the instant the blow was started. Smith had a decided advantage in the first two rounds by jabbing and hooking his right to the ribs, but Beecher managed to get a shade the better in the third round by getting in close to the body, where he used both of his hands to advantage.

After this round the boxing favored the Quaker City boy, who scored three blows to one from his opponent, and invariably landed without any returns until the seventh round. This was where Beecher cut loose and waded in, getting another shade. The next two rounds were easily Smith's, who was apparently stronger and had little trouble in getting his right hook to the body.

Beecher made a whirlwind finish in the final round by going right after his man. He kept up a steady assault on the stomach as close quarters with both hands, and had Smith dazed and unable to get a footing. When they separated Smith jabbed, but Beecher again got in at close range, and refused to let up in his aggressiveness, but as the bell sounded he was very tired and could not have lasted much longer.

Jack Johnson a Racing Pilot Now.

Jack Johnson, the world's champion heavyweight, qualified as a driver of a racing car yesterday when the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association issued him a registration card. The card is signed by John Arthur Johnson and S. M. Butler, Chairman of the Contest Board, and the number is 669. Johnson will be in New York in a few days to prepare for the race with Barney Oldfield which is to be held at Sheepshead Bay on Oct. 20. The status of this race will be established in a few days when the promoters of the meeting will apply for a sanction from the Contest Board.

Billiard Results at Doyle's.

J. Dankelman defeated William Klasen by the score of 40 to 38 in sixty-seven innings last night in the game of the league preliminary three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at John Doyle's Forty-second Street Billiard Academy. Klasen made a high run of 4. It was a close match throughout. Klasen will play again this evening, when he will have as his opponent Joe Stone.

In the game of Class B amateur three-cushion carrom billiard tournament George Cole defeated G. Byers by the score of 25 to 20. To-night J. Van Raalte will cross cues with Louis Frank.

Other Sports on Page 9.

THREE CITIES WANT GRAND PRIZE RACE

Savannah, However, Probably Will Hold Event—Committee Coming with Offer.

While no official announcement has been made, it is probable that the international automobile race for the Automobile Club's Grand Prize Gold Cup will be held at Savannah, Ga., under the auspices of the Savannah Automobile Club, either on Saturday, Nov. 19, or Tuesday, Nov. 22. During the week of Nov. 21 there will be a celebration in Savannah, during which the Ogelthorpe Monument will be unveiled, and the affair will take on the appearance of a general holiday.

A committee of prominent Savannah automobile men will leave for New York to-day, and will confer with the officials here over the transfer of the race to the South. Yesterday there was another large mass meeting in Savannah to make temporary arrangements for the Grand Prize. It will take but a short time to put the course in shape for the race.

Last night the promoters of the Los Angeles Motordrome, the fast one-mile course at Plaza del Rey, near Los Angeles, Cal., telegraphed an invitation to bring the race to that place. The Indianapolis Speedway is also after the event.

Jesse Froehlich, Managing Director of the Benz Auto Import Company, whose three entries were rejected for the Grand Prize by the Motor Cups Holding Company, issued the following statement yesterday:

"I think that the move the Motor Cups Holding Company have taken in calling off the race was an excellent one on their part, and one that will be appreciated not only by the contestants, but the trade and public in general, who love the sport of automobile racing when it can be conducted in a safe manner. In the Grand Prize race held in 1908 the people of Savannah showed that they were truly able to successfully handle a race of this kind, and I sincerely trust that proper negotiations can be made to take the race to Savannah."

Louis Wagner of the Fiat team, winner of the Grand Prize race of 1908, became highly enthusiastic when he heard that it is practically a foregone conclusion that the race will go to Savannah.

"Fine! Great!" he exclaimed. "As long as nothing further can be done regarding the Long Island situation Savannah is the one place for the contest. Savannah deserves it after handling it as well as it did two years ago. It will be a pleasure to me to return to the scene of my victory of two years ago. I shall drive harder than ever before to break my record for that course. Savannah for the race by all means."

Wants to Play Basket Ball Games.

The Carlton Club, Incorporated, of Hoboken, N. J., has a strong basket ball team, the average weight of the players being 130 pounds. The Hoboken five is ready to play any team away from home, providing it receives a suitable guarantee. Address H. L. Von Brandis, Manager, 501 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J.

FAIRMOUNT PARK RACE.

Thirty-two Cars to Compete in 200-Mile Event at Philadelphia To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 7.—Everything is in readiness for the third annual 200-mile automobile race over the Fairmount Park course and the start will be made at noon to-morrow if weather conditions permit. It was announced to-night by the officials of the Quaker City Motor Club, under whose auspices the race will be held, that definite announcement will be made at 9 o'clock to-morrow whether or not the start will be made as scheduled. If the weather is not propitious at that time a postponement will be made until Monday, or possibly until the following Saturday.

Thirty-two of the fastest motor cars in the country, including five of the first nine to finish in last Saturday's Vanderbilt Cup race, have entered for to-morrow's event.

The course, which extends for eight and a half miles through the picturesque West Park, affords unequaled facilities for spectators to view the racers in absolute safety. Extending along the greater part of the course are high sloping banks, and 3,000 police will aid the park guards to keep the roads absolutely clear during the progress of the race.

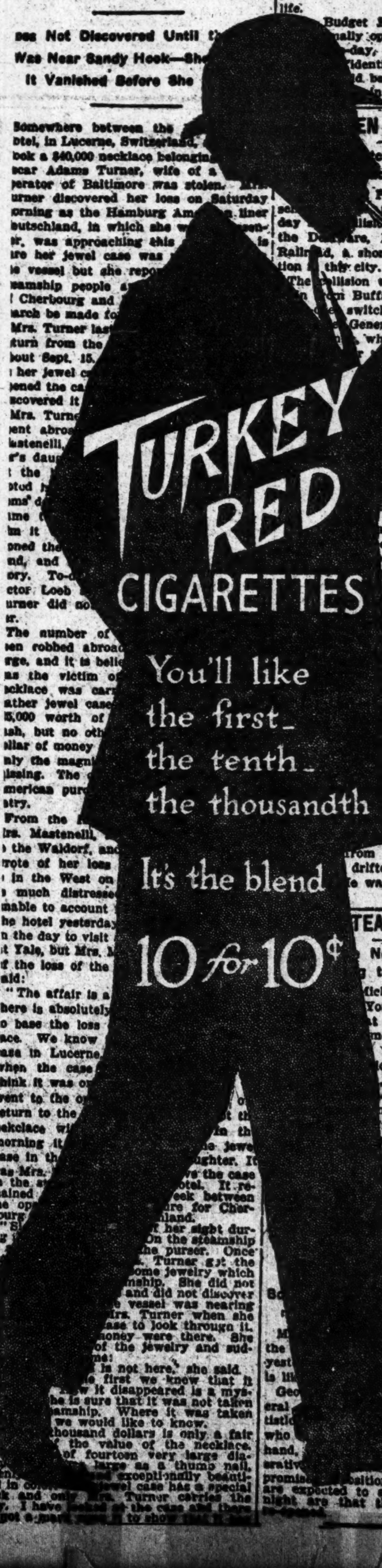
The cars entered have been divided into five classes, according to their piston displacement. A cash prize of $1,000 and a trophy donated by the City of Philadelphia will be awarded to the winner in each class, and a grand prize of $2,500 will be awarded to the car which covers the course in the shortest time.

Among the competitors in the recent Vanderbilt Cup Race who will start in the Fairmount Park race are: Joe Dawson, driving a Marmon, who finished second; John Aitken, who finished third, in a National, and Ralph Mulford, who finished fifth, in a Lozier; Vincent Padula, who struck a telegraph pole on the first lap last Saturday in Long Island, will drive an Abbott-Detroit. The cars and drivers entered are: William Endicott and Harry Endicott, driving Cole, "30;" Frank Kulick, driving a Ford; Mortimer Roberts, Montague Roberts and Vincent Padula, Abbott-Detroits; H. P. Frey, Mercer; Joe Matson, Corbin; Ernest Gilliard and Harold Hardesty, Pullmans; Frank Yerger, Otto; Willie Haupt, Ed. Herne, C. A. Bergdoll and Erwin R. Bergdoll, Benz; Harry Cobe, Jackson; Ray Harroun, Joe Dawson, Marmons; Harry C. Knight, Westcott; H. S. Wilcox, National; H. M. Hanshue and George E. Davis, Apperson; Hugh N. Harding and Tobin De Hymel, Stoddard-Dayton; Len Zengle and Al. Mitchell, Chadwick; J. Fred Betz, Jr., W. C. Mullen and Ralph Beardsley, Simplex; Jagersberger, Mercedes; Ralph Mulford, Lozier.

Athletic Games for Charity.

To-day at the West Side Baseball Park, Culver and West Side Avenues, Jersey City, the Hudson County Newspapermen's Athletic meet for charity will be held. If the weather man holds any grudge it is the fondest hope of the Jersey scribes that he will keep it until after to-day, for with fine weather Hudson County will turn out en mass to witness the largest athletic meet ever held in the State. Mayor Wittpenn will fire the starter's gun in the first event. A field of over 400 will perform before a Jersey City crowd. A large number of them will come from Manhattan. All of the big clubs have men entered in every event. The programme will finish with a soccer football match between the Jersey A. C. and the American Type Company team.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.



MORNINGSTAR WINS ANOTHER

Overtakes Hoppe, but Finishes Fifth Block 105 Points Behind Champion.

Ora Morningstar again won from Willie Hoppe last night in the fifth block of the eighteen-one balk line billiard match which is being played in six blocks of 400 points each at Daly's Academy. The score was 457 to 400. Morningstar's average for the twenty-four innings was 19 1-24, while his opponent's average was 16 for twenty-five innings. At one time Morningstar was ahead of Hoppe in the total number of points for the week, but the champion managed to get back into the lead again in the seventeenth inning. The standing of the two men at the close of last night's contest was 2,000 for Hoppe and 1,895 for Morningstar. This leaves Morningstar 105 points behind Hoppe and he will have to make 505 to-night to win the match.

Hoppe failed to accomplish much during his first seven innings, and made only sixty points, whereas Morningstar displayed excellent form and, with an average of over thirty-one, he ran his total up to 222. This tied the champion's score of 1,675 for the week's play. During these seven innings Morningstar made three big runs, one of 75, another of 66 and a third of 57. In the eighth inning, however, Hoppe went ahead again by making a run of 17, but fell down badly in the next few innings, and in the thirteenth Morningstar took up the lead again with a run of 41. Then it was Hoppe in the sixteenth and Morningstar in the seventeenth. This sort of play continued throughout the contest. On account of Hoppe's lead of 162 at the opening of last night's match, and the evening up of the score by Morningstar in the seventh inning, the game was most exciting from that point on and was nip and tuck between them for the lead in total number of points for the week.

On Morningstar's run of 55 in the twentieth inning he made three extremely difficult masse shots in succession, and then froze the balls so that they had to be put on the spot. In the following inning his run was 37. The game to-night is the last of the series. The score by innings:

Hoppe—7 5 7 11 22 3 5 17 0 1 10 0 1 0 19 29 72 14 45 0 2 37 22 6 65. Total, 400; average, 16.

Morningstar—4 57 2 75 66 0 18 1 3 16 0 0 41 0 4 11 15 15 17 55 37 1 17 8. Total, 457; average, 19 1-24.

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving and resident buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Horne, Joseph, Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. P. Peiser, furs; 520 Church Street.
Malley, Edward, Company, The, New Haven, Conn.; Mr. Fern, general merchandise; E. A. Sadd, upholstery goods; 320 Church Street.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss W. A. Gardiner, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; 214 Church Street.
Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. C. Stoepel, representing; 43 Leonard Street.
Willard Manufacturing Company, St. Albans, Vt.; J. B. Wilson, duck clothing; 721 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Kaufman-Strauss Company, Lexington, Ky.; S. Wile, cloaks, suits, and waists; 817 Broadway.
Silverman Brothers, Watertown, N. Y.; S. Silverman, ladies' and children's garments; 11 West Seventeenth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Levy, D., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; L. Levy, piece goods; Hotel Martinique.
Reeves, J. S., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; C. C. Phelps, dress goods and silks; 258 Church Street.
Wise, Smith & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. W. Hoagland, housefurnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Grand.
Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; M. Reilly, domestics; 520 Church Street.
Baltimore Bargain House, Baltimore, Md.; G. Freundlich, jewelry; The Hermitage.
Ascher, T., Company, Chicago, Ill.; O. B. Tennis, silks and ribbons; 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.
Watson-Glasgow Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Glasgow, hosiery; 51 Leonard Street; Holland House.
Carter Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; T. Keely, domestics; 43 Leonard Street.
Gladding, B. H., Dry Goods Company, Providence, R. I.; D. W. Morton, dress goods and silks; Murray Hill Hotel.
Lederer, B., & Son, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. J. Lederer, millinery; Hotel Latham.
Hurley-Loughran Company, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; D. Loughran, women's suits; Broadway Central Hotel.
McCarthy Dry Goods Company, Woonsocket, R. I.; A. J. La Liberta, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Cadillac.
Hinds, O. L., Company, Burlington, Vt.; C. L. Hinds, piece goods; 18 West Twenty-seventh Street; The Breslin.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. H. M. Quirk, dresses; J. N. Hudson, cloaks and suits; E. Goldman, cloaks and waists; 821 Broadway.
Gross, H. I., Boston, Mass., trimmings; Hotel Victoria.
Smith, C. S., & Sons Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. W. Smith, piece goods; Hotel Brozteil.
Nusbaum & Livingstone, Albany, N. Y.; S. H. Livingstone, millinery; The Hermitage.
Mertz, W. W., Company, Torrington, Conn.; W. W. Mertz, furnishing goods; 320 Church Street.

IRISH LACE, WAIST-PATTERNS, ROBES, Armenian Handkerchiefs, Egyptian Scarfs and Novelties. Hamrah Bros., Importers, 25 Wash'ton St.

Guide for Buyers.

Directory of Wholesale Merchants. *One line, 12 months,* $116.80; 6 *mos.,* $61.88; 3 *mos.,* $32.76; 1 *mo.,* $11.40.

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES & SOUVENIRS
A. C. Bosselman & Co., 469 Broadway.
ALBUMS AND NOVELTIES.
S. Steinberg, 12 Walker Street.
BASKETS & WILLOW WARE NOVELTIES.
Krauss & Co., 11-13 West Houston St.
BATH ROBES AND SLIPPERS.
Frederick W. Maas, 47 E. 19th St. "Mascot Brand."
CARBON PAPERS and Typewriter Ribbons.
Republic Carbon & Ribbon Mfg. Co., 46 W. B'way.
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By Prof. ABRAM S. ISAACS, New York University.

THERE are undoubtedly many elements of unrest in our country hardly comforting to contemplate. Tendencies are undeniable that if unchecked are fraught with peril to the Nation and to the individual.

It would seem that if we are to escape certain grave dangers which have overwhelmed in their time olden republics as exultant and unsuspecting as our own, we must be singularly favored and possess latent qualities of strength and permanence of which we are at present fully unconscious.

It is, however, a happy circumstance that side by side with the growth of tendencies more or less ominous there have sprung into life a number of decidedly hopeful influences, which are likely to prove corrective and stimulative in the right direction.

Due by no means to the initiative of any one individual, they appear to have received a powerful impetus within recent years and are now so firmly intrenched as not likely to prove spasmodic and transient.

Among these happy influences spreading throughout all sections with accelerating rapidity the most hopeful is the strengthening of a certain National consciousness which recognizes the claim of the Nation as higher than the demand of the individual, and holds the Nation's welfare as paramount, whatever becomes of any gentlemen's agreement whereby private interests are promoted at the public expense and a few enriched to the impoverishment of the multitude.

With the many heterogeneous elements in the Republic, intensified by successive layers of emigrants, a veritable migration of races, that this process of unity, this feeling of solidarity should have been so strengthened is little short of the miraculous and indicates without any shallow optimism that the Republic is headed right.

The National awakening or, rather, the dawning consciousness of a people's power and rights as higher than syndicate and corporation, is affecting signally three vital factors in the education of the masses—the art gallery, the public library, and the schoolhouse.

The rapidity and thoroughness with which art gallery and library are being made supplementary to the public school is one of the most gratifying signs of the new day. It is a distinct concession to the needs of the people, a silent revolution which demanded the storming of no Bastile—this co-ordination of art, literature, and the common schools.

The passion for education which is seen at its best in the West has wonderfully deepened and broadened public instruction. It is ceasing to be a bed of Procrustes, for now the people more and more demand that the schedule of studies shall fit the pupil, and not that the pupil be made to fit the schedule by as violent and abnormal a process as that of the ancient Attic highwayman.

Whatever agencies can uplift, inspire, strengthen mind and body are being enlisted in the service, even if traditional schedules are radically transformed.

In some cities, one might instance Detroit, the art museum is utilized at certain hours for illustrated lectures, given by its director, Dr. Griffith, which run parallel with school courses in history, geography, and science. In other cities, St. Joseph is a good example of this feature, the public library is not only made a hall for higher instruction to teachers in literature and history and the world of books, with regular examinations and certificate, but becomes as well a centre of distribution for supplementary reading to pupils in outlying districts, boxes of books in various departments of study being systematically forwarded and returned.

It is, however, in the schoolhouse that the advance has been most noteworthy. It was to be expected that in our era of educational development, which has so profoundly influenced college and university, our elementary and secondary schools should feel no less the impetus. In equipment, range of studies, and requirements of teachers the change could hardly have been more remarkable.

If we add the special attention now paid to defective and delinquent, the blind, the crippled, the consumptive, the school garden, domestic science, and other features that seem the advance guard of State socialism, the development has been phenomenal.

Perhaps in some degree the progress has been too rapid and unnecessary, as it appears to strike at the sense of parental responsibility.

Then in the field of school architecture compare the old-time country schoolhouse set back from the road and half hid amid the trees to the latest school building East or West, North or South, in some cases with roof garden, kitchen, gymnasium, baths, workshops, its halls adorned with pictures and statues, its spacious class and assembly rooms, its heating and lighting plants, sheltering an army of boys and girls several thousand strong. Could the triumph of the schoolhouse be more complete and its relation to the people be more clearly illustrated?

No less significant is the growth of the private school to-day. Side by side with the public school it has developed along the best lines of broad and effective instruction. They are equal partners in the work of education. The representative private school, complete in equipment, thorough in organization, scholarly in methods, marks as great a triumph as the development of the old-time model common school edifice that is our Nation's permanent fortress, even as our school children are our Nation's real defenders.

The real triumph of the schoolhouse—the actual test of its co-ordination with the needs of the people—is less a question of schedule and equipment which affects so powerfully the education of the young. There is a broader and more vital problem to which attention is increasingly directed, and which the schoolhouse is beginning to solve. The education of men and women, the social and civic enlightenment of the masses, this is the new field which the schoolhouse is entering, with every likelihood of permanent success. The schoolhouse with an open door to the great body of workingmen and workingwomen in various lines of labor with the hand and brain, the wage-earner of every class, in overalls or frock coat—what a new departure and how fruitful and blessed is the process of welding together more closely and distinctively this Nation of ours, into whose life and spirit all races seem interwoven!

The schoolhouse extension movement which is arousing widespread interest and which has assumed different forms according to local conditions, marks a radical departure in popular education. It makes the family the unit value in public instruction and broadens the school to include the child, the youth, and the adult. It widens the curriculum to provide for the wants of the wage-earner and the average citizen, renewing a taste for art, music, science, and literature. It transforms for the hour or two weekly the schoolhouse into a social centre for old and young, without distinction of race, creed, or condition, inculcating certain virtues of neighborliness at least, which have grown less familiar. It popularizes the school building as a practical club for the people, where they shall be entertained under refining influences. And, above all, it creates a forum to teach, in a winning and informal way, the basic elements of citizenship, the principles of National ethics, without the shadow of partisanship or prejudice, rallying together the forces for good so vital for the preservation of city, State, and Nation.

Apart from features which may be regarded as more or less ideal, it remedies an economic defect of no little weight, and to which due attention should be given. As was recently shown by John Cotton Dana of Newark, N. J., our schools operate only 900 hours per year, and the schoolhouse, with its costly equipment, is idle during 1,500 daylight weekly hours. Without being too utilitarian and exacting, there is urgent need of improvement. The new movement would do away with the reproach of an empty schoolhouse, when the vacant classrooms and auditorium can be utilized for the upbuilding of a community and at a minimum of extra expense.

Now it may be asked why is school ex-[illegible]

tension necessary. Have we not abundant schools of different grades and character, admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of pupils? Are not the boys and girls who pass annually from elementary to the grammar and from grammar to high school a credit to our common school system? Is not the course of instruction effective, the equipment beyond criticism, the teaching force able? These questions may be answered in the affirmative, and still there is pressing need of school extension.

A few years ago United States Commissioner W. T. Harris (Ency. Amer., Vol. VI.,) emphasized the comparative neglect of secondary and higher courses of public instruction. Of the entire number of pupils enrolled in the public schools of the land 95 out of 100 were in the elementary schools, leaving 4 per cent. in secondary schools, and 1 per cent. only in the high school grade.

The crux of the situation is the alarming fact that the great majority of the boys and girls who enter the elementary school do not graduate from the grammar grade, while but a small fraction complete the high school course.

There may be variations from the average in certain cities and among special classes of our population; but on the whole we are brought face to face with two distressing conditions; first, our schools upon which confessedly no expense is spared and which represent an enormous outlay of capital, are utilized for the full course by only one per cent. of the aggregate number of pupils; secondly, almost the total number of children, all but five per cent., begin practical life with but the rudiments of school education.

It is noteworthy that as the army of teachers is recruited preponderantly from women, girls remain longer at school so as to enter the normal classes. This tendency is fortunate from another point of view, because it ensures better educated mothers and a more cultured atmosphere for the home. With the increasing desire to choose other and more lucrative lines of work, the higher grades in the public schools will soon possess as little fascination for the girls as they now offer to boys and young men. Here economic conditions are paramount and cannot be overlooked. Our young people as a class are obliged to become bread winners—the great mass must help their parents and themselves, and the public school knows them no more at an age when they are still in pinafores or short trousers. This is an undeniable fact, but one for which the school is not wholly to blame. Experts differ as to the extent of its culpability.

There is thus each year an increasing number of young people who begin their practical life with their school education grossly incomplete—unformed and uninformed. These embrace in a decade an important body of our population, together with the multitude of recent immigrants who have little American schooling save the limited and intermittent night course and that provided in some cities by special agencies, charitable and otherwise.

Why is it not the distinct province of public instruction to teach the adult and restore in a measure the young people to their early school associations? Is it not the school's function and raison d'être to educate, and why must that education be practically restricted to kindergarten and elementary grades? The school as a school no longer reaches the great majority of boys and girls at their most impressionable age, when character and capacity alike are to receive permanent form.

Is it not imperative for the school promptly to recognize facts and cease to be hampered by traditions long since outgrown? Should it not confidently reach out and encompass the entire life of the community—childhood, youth, maturity? Is the schoolhouse, forsooth, merely for the cradle and its curriculum to be limited to the alphabet blocks and the primer? Shall it be closed at any hour and to any element in our population, when the penitentiary is ever open and vicious, disorganizing influences are ever at work? If a nation cannot survive half slave and half free, can permanence and security be guaranteed to a State, half ignorant, half intelligent, in which the schoolhouse provides merely for a dwindling minority, leaving the education of the young people at their formative age, just when they need it, to chance or circumstance? Could ignorance and incapacity—we speak not of crime, for we have faith in the essential honesty of American youth—be given a higher premium? No wonder the atmosphere of too many of our American cities is befogged with ugly partisanship and lawlessness, open or secret. Why must educational traditions, like the laws of the Medes and the Persians, stand in the way when conditions are so exceptional and demand prompt, radical reform?

Another objection has now to be met. Granted that the schools are abandoned at too early an age and the economic factor makes an effective remedy impossible. Do not the churches, the various educational and benevolent agencies, amply provide for the unschooled? Are there not numerous organizations that complete the unfinished school training and adequately supply the needs of the adults?

The work of the churches and of similar agencies, ethical and religious, is not to be underrated in this connection; they reach large numbers of young and old; they guide, protect, educate, and inspire with their classes, lyceums, and entertainments. Yet even under the best auspices the atmosphere suggests charity and the tone consciously or unconsciously is often sectarian.

It is the right, not the privilege of the people which is here concerned. They are in reality the owners of the schoolhouse; it is their property and they are surely entitled to its occupancy and to such extension of its interest as shall best promote their welfare. The people are the taxpayers; they want no special favors doled out to them, no patronizing and no charity. It is simple justice which is demanded. The schoolhouse is there for a purpose and that purpose must be maintained.

It is nearer to the hearts of the people than most of us fancy. The awe which thrills the humblest peasant abroad as he enters the stately cathedral and bows for a moment in silent adoration is blended with exultation at the thought that it is his in all its magnificence. He shares its greatness and its vastness until his lowly dwelling assumes a glory of its own.

There is something of this feeling in the attitude of many toward the schoolhouse, especially in the more congested sections of our large cities. It is their own, for their children and themselves. Nobody can rob them of it. Its bell, shrill, insistent, exultant is to them like a sacred possession. The building becomes transfigured, as with their sons and daughters they enter it again on special occasions, while its atmosphere is charged with a curious tenderness and sanctity, which give a certain glow and happiness to commonplace lives.

They reason better than they know, for the schoolhouse is in reality the people's fortress and defense. Like the Psalmist of old, they can exclaim defiantly to those who would weaken its foundations or restrict its usefulness. "It is my goodness, and my fortress, my shield, and in whom I trust."

Those who have witnessed a flag drill in our public schools, particularly among the children of newly arrived immigrants, can begin to realize the part the schoolhouse plays in the upbuilding of the Nation and its peculiar hold upon the multitude. It is their inheritance common to rich and poor, Jew and Gentile, bond and free.

It seems almost providential that the call of the schoolhouse should resound more and more triumphant in an era of strange confusion and commingling, although the joybells of a new age are more and more distinctly heard.

The schoolhouse is the one common ground and hope of the Nation. It was an old law among the Jews and adopted from them by the Mohammedans, that no private dwelling should be higher than the place of worship. The schoolhouse, too, must crown the heights as citadel of civic betterment, high above private greed and rancor. If new occasions call forth new duties, public instruction, too, must assume new obligations at the present crisis. It is passing inevitably from the child to the adult, or rather it is developing into a richer, completer training that shall include child and adult.

One begins to fathom the possibilities of the new movement as we contemplate the influence for good exerted by New York's system of free evening lectures that has attained the dignity of a university for the people, or when one considers Rochester's School Extension Society, with its numerous civil centres for diffusing knowledge, where the schoolhouse with its rooms for games, music, meetings, gymnasiums, &c., has become the educational factor for the entire community.

St. Louis shows a further illustration of proper development, with its public night schools three evenings weekly, [illegible]

helping young men and women and their elders to get on in the world. Not only are the advanced studies of the grammar school here taught, but commercial work, applied arts, mechanical draughting, joinery, chemistry, &c., are included as well, while bearded foreigners acquire familiarity with English. And other instances of school extension could readily be furnished.

As a civic temple of popular enlightenment the school house will assume its proper rank in our Republic, which it can maintain permanently by broad and effective work. A new force would seem to be necessary in the arduous task of awakening, a new factor for social and civic betterment of the masses, strong, clear-toned, uplifting.

Let us go to school again to learn the precious unities of National life as something ineffably higher than class or fashion, to realize the essential brotherhood of our citizens, however varied in origin and condition, and to acquire an intelligent public spirit which shall develop such civic virtues that vice and greed shall never long flourish on our soil. Then shall the triumph of the schoolhouse be complete, and we shall wonder why so simple an expedient was not earlier utilized.

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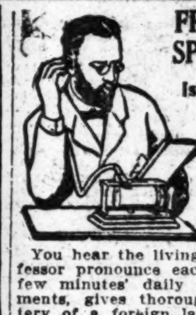

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Quiet and Little Changed —Call Money Rates, 2@2¾ Per Cent.

BANKS LOSE CASH ON WEEK

Currency Movements Cause Apparent Loss of $4,000,000—Copper Figures for September Show Improvement.

Upon a steadily declining volume of business yesterday stocks displayed a fair degree of firmness, although at the close of the day there were to be found numerous fractional recessions from Thursday night's levels. The movement was unconnected with any of the day's developments; following the sharp rise of Monday, the recessions of Tuesday and Wednesday and the recovery of Thursday a quiet and unchanged market was quite within the rules applicable to trading which is dominated by professionals. It seemed to be a little difficult to sell some of the specialties conspicuous by their activity of late, but on the other hand reports from the floor of the Stock Exchange were that pool operations were still under way and that the largest group engaged in such enterprise had taken on additional lines in the early part of the session. Beyond the interest which is always manifested in the weekly compilation of currency movements made up on Friday in anticipation of the actual statement of the banks the only matter to attract attention yesterday was the report of the Copper Producers' Association on production and consumption of the metal in September. The figures were even more favorable than had been expected; stocks on hand underwent the largest reduction reported since February last, the actual decrease being 20,087,000 pounds. Domestic deliveries were 3,230,000 pounds under those for August, but those for foreign destination increased 13,274,000 pounds, while production fell off 8,283,000 pounds. Presumably the full effect of the recent steps taken to curtail output has not been felt, and this being the case, the statistics for the current month should make an even better showing. As it is, however, it is worth noting that since the opening of the year stocks have increased only 7,027,000 pounds. Speculation on the Cotton Exchange was again excited, with prices soaring to high prices for the season.

Preliminary estimates of the currency movements of the week foreshadow a loss of between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 by the banks, the major portion of this arising from excess of shipments to the interior over receipts. The loss to the interior has been larger than was looked for, exceeding that of last week by nearly $3,000,000. On the other hand, the banks have been unusually fortunate in their dealings with the Sub-Treasury, losing to it under $1,000,000, as against nearly $10,000,000 a week ago. To-day's statement must, of course, be helped by the showing here reported, but it turns again upon the loan item, a decided increase in which has certainly not been indicated by known developments of the week. A happening of interest in connection with money markets as a whole was the further decline in open market discounts in London, bringing rates nearly one-half of 1 per cent. under the Bank's quotation.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Cincinnati Tobacco Warehouse for dividend.
Detroit & Mackinac Railway for annual meeting.
Mergenthaler Linotype Co. for annual meeting.
New York Produce Exchange Bank for dividend.
North Butte Mining Co. for dividend.
Northwest Elevated Railroad, Chicago, for dividend on preferred.
United States Industrial Alcohol Co. for dividend.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Central and South American Telegraph Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Ancram Paper Mill.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money loaned on the Stock Exchange at 2¼@2¾ per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2⅜ per cent.

Time money rates 4¼ per cent. for sixty days, 4⅜@4¾ per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@4¾ per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates 5¼@5¾ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Private discount rates abroad: London, 3⅝ per cent., unchanged; Paris, 2⅞ per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 3⅜ per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $300,122,021; balances, $14,491,350; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $225,366.

The local banks lost $912,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Sterling exchange was easier, with demand quoted at $4.8625@$4.8635; sixty days at $4.8290@$4.8320, and cables at $4.8660@$4.8675.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ plus 1-32@5.18¼ less 3-64 for cables and 5.18¾ less 1-32@5.18⅞ plus 1-64 for sight. Reichsmarks, 95¼ plus 1-64@5 3-16 for cables, and 5 1-16@95 1-16 plus 3-64 for sight.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, 10c discount; Chicago, 10@20c discount; St. Louis, 20c discount; St. Paul, 25c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; New Orleans commercial, 75c@$1 discount; bank, $1 premium; Savannah, buying, 3-16c discount; selling, par; Charleston, buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium; Montreal, 46⅞c@15⅝c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver ⅛d higher in London, at 25 1-16d per ounce, and ¼c higher in New York, at 54⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45c.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.—Publications of unconfirmed rumors of consolidation of the Railway and Lighting Company plants caused some activity in United Railways shares, which moved to a higher level, the free stock gaining ½ and the safe deposit certificates ⅝. Maryland Casualty advanced 2½. The strength of this company has greatly reduced the floating supply, so that any demand easily causes an advance. Northern Central was firmer. Prices generally had an upward tendency. Shares, 2,660; bonds, $105,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	A. C. L. R. R. conv. deb. 4s	97	96⅞	97
2,000	A. C. L. con. 4s	96	95½	95½
1,000	Anacostia & Pot. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,000	Cotton Duck 5s	72½	72½	72½
6,000	Con. Power notes	98⅝	98¼	98⅝
4,000	Con. Power 4½s	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s	93¼	93¼	93¼
9,000	Fair. & C. Trac. 5s	96¼	96	96¼
1,000	Florida South. 4s	92	92	92
1,000	G. B. S. Brew. 4s	42¼	42¼	42¼
1,000	Jamison C. & C. g. c. 5s	88½	88½	88½
2,000	Maryland Elec. 5s	98	98	98
1,000	Richmond & D. 5s	106½	106½	106½
2,000	Seaboard adj. 5s	70½	70½	70½
7,000	United El. Rys. 4s	84½	84½	84½
10,000	United Rys. inc.	62½	62	62

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	A. C. L. of Conn.	225	225	225
25	A. C. L. R. R.	115	115	115
50	Am. Bonding	78½	78½	78½
20	Con. G., E. L. & P.	60	60	60
10	Maryland Nat. Bank	24	24	24
50	Maryland Casualty	97½	97½	9[illegible]
100	Northern Central	12[illegible]	126	126
[illegible]	United Rys.	[illegible]	14⅝	14⅝
1,495	United Rys. ctfs.	15	15	15
10	Western Bank	[illegible]	36¼	36¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday.

Total sales Oct. 7, 1910	271,355
From Jan. 1, 1910	132,000,751
Corresponding period last year	163,419,397

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
10	10¼	2,300	Allis-Chalmers	9⅝	10⅝	9⅝	10	+¼
83½	84½	775	Allis-Chalmers pf	84½	84½	83⅝	83⅝	−1½
66½	66⅝	25,900	Amalgamated Copper	66¼	66⅝	66¼	66⅝	+⅜
46	46½	900	Am. Agricul. Chem.	46	46⅞	46	46	+⅛
38¼	38½	1,200	Am. Beet Sugar	38¼	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	+¼
8	8½	100	Am. Can	8½	8½	8½	8½	...
68½	69¼	100	Am. Can pf	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	...
48	48⅞	600	Am. Car & Foundry	48⅛	48⅞	48	48⅞	+¼
114	114½	130	Am. Car & Fy. pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	+½
64½	65	400	Am. Cotton Oil	65½	65½	65	65	−½
18	18½	500	Am. Ice Securities	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	−⅝
11	12½	100	Am. Linseed	12	12	12	12	−⅞
37	37¼	1,200	Am. Locomotive	38	38¼	36⅝	37	−1½
102½	103½	100	Am. Locomotive pf	103¼	103½	103½	103½	...
69	69¼	4,750	Am. Smelt. & Ref	69⅝	69⅝	69½	69½	...
102	102½	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	...
115¼	117	200	Am. Sugar Refining	116½	116½	116½	116½	...
80	82	400	Am. Tel. & Cable	80	82	80	82	+2½
137¼	137⅝	600	Am. Tel. & Tel	138	138	137	137¼	−⅜
29⅞	30⅞	100	Am. Woolen	30¼	30¼	30¼	30⅛	−½
94½	95½	200	Am. Woolen pf	95	95	95	95	+⅛
40	40⅝	1,300	Anaconda Cop. Min	40⅝	40½	40	40	+⅜
100¼	100⅜	1,600	Atch., Top. & S. F	100⅜	100⅝	100½	100⅝	+¼
100⅝	100⅝	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	+⅛
114	115	900	Atlantic Coast Line	114⅞	115	114⅞	115	+2
		5	Bank of Commerce	203	203	203	203	...
57½	58½	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	−⅛
76¼	76¾	540	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	76½	76½	76½	76½	...
10	11¼	200	Brunswick Terminal	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	−⅝
91	104	100	Buf., Roch. & Pitts	102	102	102	102	+6
121	140	100	Buf., Roch. & Pitts. pf	127	127	127	127	+2
29½	30¼	200	Butterick Co	30	30	30	30	+½
195½	195¾	8,600	Canadian Pacific	196⅛	196⅛	195	195⅞	−1
34⅞	34⅞	1,100	Central Leather Co	35	35	34½	34½	+¼
265	300	175	Central R. R. of N. J.	267	267	267	267	+2
81⅝	81⅝	4,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	82¼	82¼	81⅝	81⅝	−⅛
35	36	100	Chicago & Alton	35	35	35	35	...
23⅝	24	120	Chicago Gt. Western	24	24	24	24	...
47½	48	500	Chi. Gt. Western pf	47½	47⅞	47½	47⅞	+⅜
122½	122½	4,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	123⅛	123¼	122½	122½	+⅜
146½	147½	50	Chi. & Northwestern	147½	147⅞	147½	147⅞	...
73	77	500	Clev., C., C. & St. L	75⅝	75½	75¼	75½	...
32½	33	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	33	33	33	33	+¼
56½	57	500	Colorado & Southern	56½	57	56½	57	+⅛
133⅜	134	2,800	Consolidated Gas	133⅞	134¼	133½	133⅞	+⅜
15¼	16	400	Corn Products Ref	15⅞	15½	15½	15½	+⅜
75½	76½	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	76½	76½	76	76	−½
166	167	100	Delaware & Hudson	167	167	167	167	−½
497½	625	1	Del., Lack. & West	500	500	500	500	+1
32	32¼	200	Denver & Rio Grande	32	32	32	32	...
24	25	200	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	24⅝	24¾	24⅝	24¼	...
27⅝	27⅞	1,200	Erie	27⅝	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	+⅜
46⅝	46⅞	700	Erie 1st pf	46⅞	46½	46½	46½	+⅜
35½	36⅝	200	Erie 2d pf	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+½
59	69	100	Federal M. & S. pf	59	59	59	59	+1⅛
		14	Fourth Nat. Bank	186	186	186	186	...
151	152	2,400	General Electric	151	152½	150⅞	151¼	...
7⅞	8	4,200	Goldfield Consol	8	8	7½	7½	−⅛
127⅞	128	400	Great Northern pf	128¼	128¼	127⅞	127⅞	−½
56½	57¼	400	Gt. N. certs. ore prop	57½	57½	57½	57½	−½
20⅝	20½	1,100	Interborough-Met	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+½
56	56¼	1,300	Interborough-Met. pf	56¼	56⅝	56	56	−⅛
99	99½	800	Int. Harvester	99¼	99⅝	99	99	+½
50½	51	100	Int. Paper pf	50½	50½	50½	50½	−⅞
17⅛	17⅝	200	Iowa Central	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17⅝	...
33½	34	200	Iowa Central pf	34	34	34	34	−⅜
31	31½	1,350	Kansas City South	31½	31½	31	31	...
146	146⅝	1,800	Louisville & Nash	146	146½	145⅝	145⅝	−½
92⅜	93	900	Mackay Cos	92½	93	92½	92⅝	+⅛
76½	77	100	Mackay Cos. pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	...
145¼	145⅞	430	Manhattan Elevated	145⅛	145½	145⅝	145⅝	+⅜
24½	25½	800	Minn. & St. Louis	25½	25½	24½	24½	−⅜
132⅝	133	120	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	132⅝	132⅞	132⅞	132⅞	+⅜
34⅝	34¾	8,300	Mo., Kansas & Texas	34⅝	35½	34½	34½	−⅛
63¼	64¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	63½	63½	63½	63½	−1
55¼	55½	6,000	Missouri Pacific	55	56	55	55	...
110	111	300	Nat. Biscuit Co	110	110⅝	110	110½	+½
16	17⅞	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	17¼	17½	17½	17½	+1½
55	55½	600	Nat. Lead Co	55½	55½	55¼	55½	+½
70¼	71	300	N. Rys. of Mex. 1st pf	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70¼	−½
32⅛	32½	800	N. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf	32⅛	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	+½
20⅛	20⅝	2,200	Nevada Con. Copper	20⅛	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	...
113⅝	113⅞	500	N. Y. Central	114½	114½	113½	113½	−⅞
152½	154½	100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	153⅞	153⅞	153⅞	153⅞	−⅛
147½	148	100	N. Y., N. H. & H. sub. certs., 2d paid	147⅞	147⅞	147⅞	147⅞	+⅛
41¼	42	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	41½	41½	41⅛	41⅛	−½
98	99	700	Norfolk & Western	98	98	97⅝	97⅝	−½
67½	68	100	North American	67½	67½	67½	67½	+½
118½	118⅝	2,250	Northern Pacific	118⅝	118⅞	118¼	118¼	−⅛
31	31½	300	Pacific Mail	31½	31½	31½	31½	−1½
43½	44	1,375	Pacific Tel. & Tel	43½	43½	43½	43½	+½
130	130⅛	4,500	Pennsylvania R. R.	130⅛	130⅛	129⅞	130	+¾
68	69	100	Pittsburg Coal pf	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	−⅛
33½	33⅝	100	Pressed Steel Car	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅞	+¼
146⅝	146⅞	53,900	Reading	147¼	147⅝	146⅝	146⅝	−¼
92½	94½	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	93	93	93	93	−⅛
31⅛	31⅝	3,300	Rock Island Co	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+3
62⅝	64¼	100	Rock Island Co. pf	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅞	−1½
40¼	41½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+⅛
159	169	100	Sears-Roebuck	158	158	158	158	−1½
50½	51½	100	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	51	51	51	51	+2
115¼	115⅜	8,500	Southern Pacific	115¼	115¼	115	115⅝	−⅛
24⅞	25	3,500	Southern R'way ext	24½	25	24⅝	24⅝	−4
56⅝	56⅞	900	South. R'way pf., ext	55½	56⅝	55½	55½	+½
35¼	35⅝	5,300	Tennessee Copper	35⅝	36	35⅝	35⅝	−½
134	135	500	Texas Co	135½	135½	134	134	+½
27⅝	28¼	400	Texas & Pacific	28⅛	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	...
11	11¼	1,000	Third Avenue	11	11⅛	11	11	−½
25⅞	26½	200	Tol., St. L. & West	26¼	26½	26¼	26½	...
57	58	600	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	58½	57	56⅝	56⅝	−⅛
113¼	114	100	Twin City R. Transit	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	+⅜
167⅝	167⅞	83,200	Union Pacific	168	168⅛	167⅝	167⅞	+½
91½	92	100	Union Pacific pf	91	91	91	91	+½
104	105	200	United Dry Goods pf	104⅝	104⅝	104¼	104¼	+¾
28	29	100	United R'ways Inv	29	29	29	29	+½
35⅝	36¼	100	U. S. Rubber	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	−½
109⅜	110	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	+⅛
69⅞	70	88,500	U. S. Steel	70	70⅛	69⅝	70	−⅛
118¼	118¼	1,000	U. S. Steel pf	118¼	118⅜	118¼	118¼	+⅛
49½	49⅝	5,200	Utah Copper	49⅞	50	49½	49½	+⅜
60½	60⅝	2,500	Va.-Caro. Chemical	60⅞	61⅛	60⅝	60½	+½
50	55	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	50	50	50	50	−⅛
16⅞	17	50	Wabash	17	17	17	17	...
36⅞	37	[illegible]	Wabash pf	36¾	37¼	36⅞	36⅞	...
160	165	10	Wells Fargo Express	164⅝	164⅝	164⅝	164⅝	+⅛
47	47⅝	200	Western Maryland	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	...
75	75½	5,010	Western Union Tel	76	76⅛	75½	75⅞	+¼
72	72½	1,800	Westinghouse E. & M.	72⅝	73	71½	72½	+½
5⅝	5½	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	5½	5½	5½	5½	−½
6½	7	500	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	6	6⅜	6	6⅜	+⅜
54⅝	55⅝	100	Wisconsin Central	54½	54½	54½	54½	+½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100⅝	101¼
2s, c., 1930	100⅝	101½
3s, r., 1918	101⅝	102⅝
3s, c., 1918	101⅝	102½
4s, r., 1925	114⅝	115¼
4s, c., 1925	115	115½
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	100⅝	101¼
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	100⅝	..
Adams Exp.	250	..
Am. Ag. C. pf.	100	105
Am. B. S. pf.	92½	94½
A. B. S. & Fdy.	83⅝	85½
A. B. S. & Fdy. pf.	126½	128
Am. Coal	60	130
Am. Cot. O. pf.	103½	..
Am. Exp.	235	270
A. H. & L.	4½	4⅝
A. H. & L. pf.	21⅝	22½
Am. L. Co. pf.	31	33⅝
Am. Malt	4	5
Am. M. pf.	30½	32
Am. S. pf., B.	86½	87
Am. Snuff	240	..
Am Sn. pf.	100	101¼
Am. St. Fd.	43	43½
Am. Sug. R. pf.	115	117
A. Tob. pf.	94	94½
Ann Arbor	25	35
Ann A. pf.	68	72
Asso. Oil	..	51
B. & Ohio	106	106⅝
B. & O. pf.	90	91
Batopilas M.	2⅛	2⅝
Beth. Steel	27	28
B. Un. G.	133½	135
B. & S. pf.	..	19
Canada So.	65	72¼
Cent. L. pf.	104½	105
C. & S. A. Tel.	116	117½
C. & A. pf.	..	65½
C., B. & Q.	200	..
C., I. & L. pf.	60	80
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	147	149
C. & N. W. pf.	208	210
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	135	150
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	145	165
Chi. Un. T. ctfs. sta.	2½	3
Chi. Un. T. pf. cts. st.	5½	7
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99	110
Cleve & P.	164¼	..
Cleve. & P. Special	94	..
Col. F. & I. pf.	100	120
Col. & So. 1st pf.	74	75
Col. & So. 2d pf.	73	75
Col. & H. C. & Iron	5½	7
Cons. Coal	106	..
Crex Carpet	60	64
Cub.-Am. S.	36	39
Cub.-Am. S. pf.	..	91½
D. & R. G. pf.	73	74
D. M. & Ft. D.	5	15
Det. & M.	80	85
D. & M. pf.	95	100
Dist. Sec.	29	29½
D., S. S. & A.	12	14
Dul.-Sup. T.	80½	81½
Dul.-Sup. T. pf.	..	70
Du P. de N. Pow. pf.	82½	85
Ev. & T. H.	58	62
Ev. & T. H. pf.	70	85
F. M. & S.	30	40
Fed. Sugar	30	..
Fed. Sugar pf.	90	..
Gen. C. Co.	90	100
Gen. C. Co. pf.	100⅞	104
Granby Con.	[illegible]	30
Hav. E. R.	84	..
Hav. E. R. pf.	..	95½
Hock. Val.	134	140
Homestake	84	86½
Ill. Cent.	131½	132⅝
Ill. C. l. l.	97	..
Inger.-Rand.	93	..
Inger.-Rand. pf.	100	..
Int. H. pf.	120	122
Int. Paper	11½	12
Int. St. P.	41½	42½
Int. St. P. pf.	83½	84½
Jol. & Chi.	163¼	..
Kan. C., Ft. S. & Mem. pf.	72	75
Kan. C. So. pf.	64¼	64½
K. & D. M.	5	8
K. & D. M. pf.	35	45
Kn. I., Chi.	10	50
Kn. I., Chi., pf.	65	75
Lack. Steel	..	38½
Lacl. Gas	99⅝	100
Lacl. G. pf.	30	102
L. E. & W.	10	20
L. E. & W. pf.	38	45
Lake Shore	325	..
Long Island	67½	68
Mah. C. R.	400	..
Man. Beach	..	2⅝
Mer. Marine	3⅛	5½
Mer. Marine pf.	16½	17¼
Mich. Cent.	..	130
M. & St. L. pf.	42	51
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	145	150
M., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line	88¼	89
Mor. & Es.	176	184
N., C. & St. L.	135	140
Nat. B. pf.	121	122
Nat. En. pf.	82	87
Nat. L. pf.	103	105
N. Cent. C.	40	60
N. Y. A. B.	73	76
N. Y., C. & St. L.	64¼	65
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	104¼	110
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	88¼	91
N. Y. D. Co.	25	35
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	70	83
N. Y., L. & W.	120	126
Norf. & W. pf.	83	90
Nor. Cent.	200	..
N. O. T. & L.	38¼	39
Ont. Mining	2	2½
Pac. Coast	100	112
Pac. C. 1st pf.	80	110
Pac. C. 2d pf.	100	115
Peo. G., C.	107⅝	107½
Peo. & E.	19	22
Pere Marq.	24	35
Pere M. 1st pf.	42	65
Pere M. 2d pf.	30	38
Phila. Co.	91½	93
P., C., C. & St. L.	93	96¼
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	105	116
Pitts. Coal	17	17⅝
F., Ft. W. & C.	164¼	..
P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	165	..
Pr. St. Car pf.	95½	97
Pullman Co.	161	163
Quicksilver	2	3
Q'ksil'r pf.	2⅞	5
Ry. St. Sp.	34	34¼
Ry. St. Sp. pf.	93	90
Rdg. 1st pf.	86½	88
Rdg. 2d pf.	97	98
Rens. & S.	190	..
R. I. & S.	31½	32½
R., W. & O.	120½	120⅝
Rub. G. M. Co. pf.	95	110
Rutland pf.	20	30
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	59	65
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	..	180
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. new ctfs.	54	60
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	..	115
St. L. S. W.	29	30
St. L. S. W. pf	66	69
Sears.-R. pf.	..	125
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	103¼	114¼
So. P. R. S.	82	..
So P. R. S. pf	109	113
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	80	85
T. P. L. Tr.	85	90
T., P. & W.	16¼	..
T. R. & L.	7½	8¼
U. B. & P.	8	9
U. B. & P. pf.	54	59
Un. Cig. M. pf.	100	108
Un. Dry G.	100	102½
U. Rys. In. pf.	57	59
U. S. C. I. Pipe	15	16½
U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	53	57
U. S. Exp.	100	110
U. S. R. & Imp.	67½	69¼
U. S. R. & Ref.	6	7½
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	15¼	25
U. S. R. 2d pf.	71	74
Vand. R. R.	72⅝	..
West. Md. pf.	68	69¼
Westingh'se 1st pf.	124	125
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	10	11½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Friday.

The opposition to an improvement shown by the room-trading element was a feature of the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Stocks were offered so freely by them that practically all day a better market was presented for buyers than existed on the New York Stock Exchange. Very little evidence was presented of real liquidation, the orders handled by commission houses being generally on the buying side. Total sales were 37,350 shares, with the list comprising fifty-one different stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,320	Amal. Cop.	66¼	66⅝	66¼	66⅝
110	Am. Beet Sug.	38½	38½	38⅜	38⅜
20	Am. Car & F.	48	48½	48	48¼
30	Am. Cotton Oil	65½	65½	65	65
30	Am Ice	18½	18½	18¼	18¼
60	Am. Loco.	36½	37	36½	37
1,830	Am. Smelting	69½	69¼	69½	69¼
60	Am. Sugar	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
40	Anaconda Cop.	40½	40½	39⅞	39⅞
140	A., T. & S. F.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝
80	Brook. R. T.	76⅝	76⅝	76¼	76½
10	Canadian Pac.	195½	195½	195½	195½
40	Cent. Leather	35½	35½	34½	34½
470	Ches. & Ohio	82⅛	82⅛	81½	81⅝
250	C., M. & St. P.	122½	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝
260	Col. Fuel & I.	33¼	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝
480	Consol. Gas	134	134¼	133⅝	133⅝
10	Corn Products	15½	15½	15½	15½
190	Erie	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27½
10	Erie 1st pf.	46½	46½	46½	46½
70	Inter.-Met	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
180	Inter.-Met. pf.	56⅝	56⅝	55⅞	56½
20	Kan. City So.	31½	31½	31½	31½
30	Louis. & Nash.	146½	146½	146½	146½
120	Mo., K. & T.	34⅝	34½	34⅝	34⅝
280	Mo. Pacific	56⅛	56½	55½	55½
200	Nat. Biscuit	110½	110½	110¼	110¼
20	Nat. Lead	55	55	55	55
30	Nevada Copper	20½	20½	20¼	20¼
20	N. Y. Central	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
50	N. Y., O. & W.	41	41¼	41	41¼
10	Norf. & West.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
150	Nor. Pacific	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
30	Pacific Mail	31	31	31	31
180	Pennsylvania	129⅞	130	129⅞	129⅞
20	Pressed S. Car.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
12,780	Reading	147⅛	147¼	146½	146⅞
230	Rock Island	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31½
150	Southern Pac.	115⅝	115⅝	114⅞	115¼
360	Southern Ry	24½	25	24½	25
10	Southern Ry. pf	56	56	56	56
190	Tenn. Copper	35¼	36	35⅝	35⅝
210	Third Av.	11¼	11⅝	11	11¼
5,500	Union Pacific	167⅞	168	167¼	167⅞
7,140	U. S. Steel	69⅞	70¼	69⅝	70
40	U. S. Steel pf.	118	118¼	118	118¼
720	Utah Copper	49⅝	50	49⅝	49½
400	Va.-Car. Chem.	60⅞	61	60½	60½
220	Wabash pf.	36⅞	37¼	36⅝	36⅝
40	West. Union	76	76	75⅝	75⅝
60	West. Elec.	72¼	72¼	72	72
37,350					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	Belmont	3.75	4.00	3.75	4.00
300	Consol. Va.	.90	.90	.90	.90
3,000	C. O. D.	.15	.15¼	.15	.15¼
500	Elkton	.74	.74	.74	.74
1,100	Jim Butler	.29½	.29½	.29¼	.29¼
1,000	Kewanas	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½
200	Mexican	.90	.90	.90	.90
300	Nevada Hills	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30
100	Ophir	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1,000	Oro	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
500	Savage	.22	.22	.22	.22
100	Tonopah Ext.	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05
6,600					

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday.

Jap Gov 4½s, sterl loan
2,000 94⅝
3,500 94⅝
1,000 94⅝
Repub of Cuba 5s
4,000 103
Tenn Settlem 3s
10,000 96
N Y City 4s, 1957
5,000 99¼
N Y City 4s, 1959
1,000 99½
1,000 99⅝
25,000 99½
N Y City 4¼s
2,000 101⅞
25,000 101⅞
N Y City 4½s, 1957
11,000 108⅝

Alb & Susq 3½s
5,000 93½
Allis-Chalmers 5s
1,000 79¼
Alleghy & Wn 4s
5,000 100
Am Ag Ch conv 5s
3,000 102
Am T & T conv 4s
5,000 103½
20,000 103
10,000 103⅛
15,000 103
Am Tel & T col 4s
25,000 91
5,000 91⅛
Am Tobacco 4s
2,000 80⅝
Am Tobacco 6s
2,000 105⅝
10,000 105¼
12,000 105⅝
Armour & Co 4½s
11,000 92⅝
At, T & S F gen 4s
2,000 99⅝
adjustment 4s
1,000s20f 92¼
conv 4s
1,000 105
con 4s, issue 1909
13,000 105
sub recta full pd
2,000 102⅝
Atl Coast Line 4s
1,000 96¼
Atl Coast Line, Lo & Nash col 4s
1,000 92⅝
2,000 93
Balt & O pr ln 3½s
2,000 92⅝
23,000 93
gold 4s
16,000 99
1,000 99⅛
P, J & M 3½s
1,000 87⅝
Beth Steel 5s
2,000 86⅝
3,000 86¼
B R T ref & conv 4s
9,000 83½
Cent of Ga Ry 1st inc 5s
6,000 31⅝
3d income 5s
1,000 83½
Cent Leather 5s
7,000 99¼
3,000 99⅝
Cent Pac gtd 4s
10,000 98
Ches & O gen 4½s
5,000 102¼
10,000 102⅝
3,000 102½
Ches & O con 5s
2,000 112
Ches & Ohio temp conv 4½s
53,000 93½
53,000 93⅝
1,000 93½
Chi, B & Q joint 4s
7,000 96⅝
22,000 96½
21,000 96⅝
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
4,000 111
Chi Gt West 4s
6,000 86⅝
Chi, Ind & Lo ref 4s
10,000 95
Chi, Mil & St Paul gen 4s, Ser A
3,000 99½
Chi, Mil & St Paul 4s, 1934
5,000 93
1,000 93¼
Chi & Nthw gen 3½s
48,000 89½
2,000 89¼
3,000 89½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
1,000 97½
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s
1,000 90¼
52,000 90⅛
5,000 90¼
Chi, R I & P R R 4s
15,000 73
Col Midld 1st 4s
5,000 71½
14,000 71
Col & South ref & ext 4½s
10,000 98
Corn Prod Ref s f 5s, 1934
3,000 94
Del & H conv 4s
1,000 98¼
Del & H 1st & ref 4s
1,000 99¼
Det South, Ohio So div 4s
1,000 74
Dist Sec Corp 5s
1,000 73½
Dul, S S & Atl 5s
5,000 107¼
E T, V & G con 5s
1,000 111
Erie 1st gen 4s
2,000 76⅝
10,000 75⅞
20,000 75⅝
20,000 75½
Erie conv 4s, Ser A
10,000 73
10,000 74½
Ft Wth & D C 1st
1,000 113
Gen El conv deb 5s
10,000 145½
18,000 146
10,000 146½
3,000 146
G B & W deb ctfs B
4,000 14⅝
Ill Cent 4s, 1952
1,000 99⅝
Inter-Metro 4½s
10,000 81¼
2,000 81⅝
30,000 81¼
1,000 81⅜
6,000 c 81⅜
Int Rap Tr 5s
3,000 101⅝
Interb R T conv 6s
16,000 102
Internl Paper 6s
2,000 101⅛
Jamest'n, F & C 4s
5,000 94⅛
Kan City So 5s
5,000 73½
Lack Steel 5s, 1915
2,000 92⅛
L S & M S deb 4s, 1928
1,000 94¼
1931
2,000 93⅝
2,000 93⅝
Leh V of Pa con 4s
5,000 96⅞
L Isl Ferry 4½s
1,000 98
Lo & N unified 4s
1,000 98⅝
Mer Mar col tr 4½s
7,000 65⅝
Mich Cent deb 4s
2,000 92⅝

Minn & St L 1st & ref 4s
1,000 70½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
5,000 98
Mo, K, T s f 4½s
3,000 86¼
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
2,000 110
Mo Pac conv 5s
20,000 93½
1,000 93⅝
Mob & Ohio, Montg div 5s
8,000 108
Nat Rys of Mexico prior ln 4½s
5,000 94⅝
gen 4s
1,000 91½
N Y A B 1st conv 6s
2,000 103
N Y Cen gen 3½s
10,000 89⅝
deb 4s, 1934
5,000 94½
1,000 94⅞
L Sh col 3½s
4,000 82¼
M C col 3½s
1,000 80¼
N Y, Chi & St L 25-yr deb 4s
1,000 91
N Y G, E L, H & P coll trust 5s
1,000 102
N Y, N H & H R R non-conv deb 4s, 1956
5,000 94⅝
N Y, O & W ref 4s
2,000 96⅝
1,000s20f 96⅝
N Y Tel 4½s
25,000 98¼
Norf & Wn conv 4s
4,000 100⅛
Northn Pacific 4s
4,000 100⅞
registered
1,000 100
Pac Tel & Tel 5s
1,000 97⅛
2,000 97
Penn conv 3½s, 1912
5,000 99
1915
8,000 96⅝
5,000 96⅝
1,000 96⅝
Penn Co gtd 3½s, Series B
2,000 89¼
Penn R R 4s, 1948
20,000 102⅝
Peo & East inc 4s
2,000 54½
Pitts, Ft W & Chi 1st 7s
1,500 104¼
Reading gen 4s
6,000 98⅝
4,000 99
Rdg, Jer Cen col 4s
2,000 98
Rio Gde Wn 1st
3,000 92⅛
St L, Ir Mt & So unify & ref 4s
4,000 85¼
St L & San Fr R R gen 5s
17,000 87¼
ref 4s
1,000 82½
St L Sthwn 1st 4s
1,000 91¼
2d inc 4s
13,000 80
Sea A L Ry adjst 5s
10,000 70½
South Pacific 4s
2,000 92
So Pac 1st ref 4s
1,000 95¼
South Pac conv 4s
59,000 98⅝
50,000 98⅝
South Ry 1st 5s
5,000 108⅝
South Ry gen 4s
75,000 76½
1,000 76⅝
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
2,000 111
1,000 111⅛
Third Av con 4s, Tr Co ctfs stmpd
1,000 62⅝
1,000 63⅛
5,000 63⅝
5,000 63
5,000 63⅛
7,000 63
24,000 63¼
14,000 63⅜
14,000 63⅝
13,000 63⅜
1,000 63
10,000 63¼
4,000 63⅞
10,000 63⅛
10,000 64¼
11,000 64⅛
11,000 64¼
11,000 64
66,000 63½
5,000 63⅜
2,000 63¼
5,000 63½
10,000 63¾
15,000 63
Union Pac 1st 4s
5,000 101¼
4,000 101⅜
Un Pac 1st & ref 4s
2,000 97⅝
5,000 97½
Un Pac conv 4s
20,000 103⅛
6,000 103¼
5,000 103⅛
1,000 103
U S R & Imp 5s
3,000 87
U S Rubber 6s
9,000 103
1,000 103⅛
3,000 103⅛
9,000 103
6,000 102⅝
U S Steel Corp skg fund 5s
12,000 104⅝
6,000 104⅝
2,000 104⅝
1,000 104⅝
Vand con 4s, Ser B
5,000 97⅝
5,000 98
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s
3,000 99⅝
1,000 100
Wabash 1st 5s
19,000 109⅝
Wabash 2d 5s
3,000 100
Wab ref & ext 4s
4,000 63¼
10,000 63½
15,000 63⅝
5,000 63⅝
3,000 63⅝
2,000 63⅝
4,000 63¼
Wab Pitts Ter 1st
1,000 89
Trust Co ctfs
11,000 39
1,000 39¼
Wab Pitts Ter 2d Tr Co ctfs
5,000 5¼
Washn Ter 3½s
2,000 89¼
West Maryld 4s
1,000 86¼
7,000 86¼
W U T col tr 5s
10,000 99⅞
9,000 99⅝
Westingh El & Mfg 1st conv s f 5s
19,000 92⅝
12,000 93
Wis Cent 4s
4,000 93½

Total sales Oct. 7, 1910	$1,872,000
From Jan. 1, 1910	495,281,000
Corresponding period last year	1,055,461,700

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—There was decided diminution in the volume of dealings on the local Exchange to-day, as compared with recent sessions. As an illustration, between 1 and 2 o'clock just eight shares of Pennsylvania and 500 shares of Rapid Transit made up the sum total of the hour's dealings for the entire list. Had it not been for the tractions and Lehigh Valley the purely local list would have remained practically inert during the greater part of the session. As usual there was considerable dealing in certain arbitrage shares, particularly United States Steel, but the price movement was narrow.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
38	American Railway	43	43	43
416	Alliance Insur.	13	13	13
255	Cambria Steel	42½	41⅞	41⅞
50	Cramp's S. & E. B. Co.	30½	30¼	30½
160	General Asphalt	29	29	29
75	General Asphalt pf.	74½	74½	74½
100	Lake Superior Corp.	24	24	24
1	Lehigh Navigation	93¼	93¼	93¼
2,095	Lehigh Valley	81	79⅞	80½
87	North. Central	125¼	125¼	125¼
2,798	Phila. Rapid Transit	19¼	18½	18½
258	Pennsylvania	65¼	65	65 1-16
50	Phila. Co. pf.	42	42	42
272	Phila. Electric	15¼	15⅛	15⅛
56	Phila. G. & N.	150	150	150
72	Reading	73 9-16	73¼	73 5-16
1,200	Tonopah-Belmont	8 15-16	8 15-16	8 15-16
115	Tonopah Mining	8¼	8¼	8¼
268	United Gas Imp.	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
4,052	U. S. Steel	70¼	69⅞	69⅞
2,881	Union Traction	42½	41⅞	41⅞

SHORT TERM NOTES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cigar A 4s, Mar. 15, 1911	99⅝	..
Am. Cigar B 4s, Mar. 15, 1912	97⅞	98⅜
Balt. & Ohio 4½s, June, 1913	98⅝	99⅛
Bethlehem Steel Co. 6s, Nov., 1914	96	97
Chicago & Alton 5s, Mar. 15, 1913	98¼	99¼
C., C., C. & St. L. 5s, June, 1911	100⅛	100¼
Interborough 6s, May, 1911	101⅛	102½
Kan. City Ry. & Lt. 6s, Sept., 1912	98	99
Lack. Steel cv. deb. 5s, Mar., 1915	91¼	92¼
Minn. & St. Louis 5s, Feb., 1911	99	100
St. L. & San Fran. 5s, Mar., 1913	96	97
St. L. & San Fran. 4½s, Feb., 1912	97⅝	98
Southern Ry. 5s, Feb., 1913	97⅞	98⅜
Tidewater Co. 6s, June, 1913	100⅛	100⅝
West. Tel. & Tel. 5s, Feb. 1, 1912	99⅝	100
West. Elec. & Mfg. 6s, Aug., 1913	99⅝	100¼

Interest to be added.

To be sure of obtaining The New York Times every morning order it to be delivered at your home. Newsdealers do not carry a surplus supply, as unsold copies are not returnable.—Adv.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Some Diminution in Trading, with an Irregular Price Movement.

CHINO COPPER LESS ACTIVE

Makes Small Decline from Opening—Numerous Small Losses in Coppers Offset by Some Gains.

Curb trading was in diminished volume yesterday and prices were irregular. Chino Copper, which had been prominent in the rise earlier in the week, was less active, reporting transactions of little more than half those of the previous day. On sales of 6,700 shares the price declined from 20⅝ to 20, the close being at 20½. Miami lost ⅛ on the day's trading, closing at 19⅝ after sales of 1,500 shares. Braden and British Columbia closed 1-16 and ⅛ below opening prices, respectively. Ray Central closed 1-16 above the opening, and Ray Consolidated rose from 19 to 19¾, closing after sales of 3,000 shares at 19¾. Giroux and Greene-Cananea closed at the opening levels after minor fluctuations.

Transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Amer. Tobacco	409	409	407	407
1,000	Bay State Gas	9-16	⅝	9 1-16	⅝
1,500	In. Rub. tr. cts.	29⅞	30¼	29⅞	30
128	Standard Oil	600	600	600	600
800	U. S. L. & H.	1 15-16	1 15-16	1⅞	1 15-16
200	J. S. L. & H. pf.	8	8	8	8

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Chic. Subway	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	So. Shore Tr.	53	53	53	53

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	Ariz. Cananea.	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
3,500	Braden Cop.	4 1-16	4⅛	4	4
2,415	Brit. Col. Cop.	7¼	7⅛	7	7⅛
500	Butte Coali.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
500	Butte & N. Y.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	*Carisa	17	17	17	17
6,700	Chino Copper	20⅝	20⅝	20	20½
2,000	*Cobalt Central	7	7	7	7
720	*Comb. Frac.	35	35	35	35
500	Con. Ar. Sm.	1⅞	1 15-16	1⅞	1 15-16
400	D.-D. Cop. as. pd.	2 1-16	2⅛	2 1-16	2 1-16
525	El Rayo	†3⅝	3 9-16	3⅝	3 9-16
3,000	Giroux Mining	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7¼
700	*Greenwater	5½	5½	5½	5½
2,500	Greene-Can	7	7⅛	7	7
1,300	Harcuvar Cop.	13	14	12	14
11,200	Inspir. Copper	8⅝	9	8 7-16	8⅞
700	Kerr Lake	6⅝	6 11-16	6⅝	6 11-16
900	La Rose Con.	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
5,200	Mason V., new	9 1-16	9¼	†9 1-16	9¼
1,500	Miami Copper	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
200	*McKin.-Dar.	98	99	98	99
1,500	Nev.-U. M. & S.	1	1 1-16	1	1
300	Nip. Mines Co.	10 9-16	10⅝	10½	10⅝
1,200	Ohio Copper	1 11-16	1¾	1 11-16	1¾
800	Pacific Smelt.	9-16	9-16	9-16	9-16
600	Precious Met.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	Ray Central	1 13-16	2	1 13-16	1⅞
3,000	Ray Con.	19	19¾	19	19¾
200	Stewart	11-16	11-16	11-16	11-16
750	Sup. & Pitts.	12⅞	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝
200	Tonopah Ext.	$1.07	$1.07	$1.07	$1.07
275	Tonopah Min.	8¼	8 5-16	8¼	8¼
4,200	Tramps Con.	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3¼
1,600	Tularosa	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
700	Tuolumne Cop.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
800	Union Mines	1	1	1	1
100	United Copper	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
750	Yellow Jacket	45	45	45	45
850	Yukon Gold M.	3 15-16	4	3 15-16	4

BOND.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$50,000	West. Pac. 5s	94½	94½	94⅜	94½

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots.

The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Thursday:

	Oct. 7 Bid.	Oct. 7 Asked.	Oct. 6 Bid.	Oct. 6 Asked.
Am. Coal Products	94	95½	94	95½
Am. Tobacco	406	408	409	411
Am. Writing Paper	1⅝	2½	1⅝	2½
Am. Writing Paper pf.	24	26	24	26
Am. Light & Trac.	285	295	285	295
Am. L. & T. pf.	103	106	103	106
Bay State Gas	9-16	⅝	9-16	⅝
Borden's Cond. Milk	112	113	112	113
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	103	104	103	104
Braden Copper	4	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
British Col. Copper	7	7⅛	7	7¼
Butte Coalition	19¼	20	18½	19
Chicago Subway	4	4⅝	4	4⅝
Cobalt Central	6½	7¼	6½	7
Davis-Daly Copper	2	2½	2	2½
First Nat. Copper	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
Giroux Mining	7 3-16	7 5-16	7 1-16	7⅜
Greene-Cananea	7	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
Int. Rubber	29	30	29½	29⅞
Int. Salt	4	8	4	8
Kerr Lake	6 11-16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
La Rose Con.	3 15-16	4	3 13-16	3⅞
Manhattan Transit	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Mason Valley	9¼	9⅜	8 15-16	9 1-16
Miami Copper	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19¾
Mines Co. of America	50	55	54	55
Nipissing Mines Co.	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝
Ohio Copper	1 11-16	1 13-16	1⅝	1¾
Ray Consolidated	19¾	19⅞	18⅞	19
Ray Central	1⅞	2	1¾	1 13-16
Standard Milling	16	18	16	18
Standard Milling pf.	51	54	51	54
Standard Oil	599	600	599	600
Tonopah Mining	8¼	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
United Cigar Mfrs.	58½	62	58½	62
United Copper	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
U. S. Light & Heat	1⅞	2	1 15-16	2
U. S. L. & H. pf.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
Western Pac. 5s	94⅝	94½	94⅝	94½
Yukon Gold Mines	3⅞	4	3⅞	4

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Trading on the Chicago Exchange to-day was exceedingly quiet. Diamond Match eased off a fraction, but at the close had recovered the slight loss, to 87. Sears-Roebuck showed lasting strength during the day, and wound up with two points better than the previous close.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Chi. Pneu. Tool	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
54	Chi. Rys., Series 1	67½	65	67½
25	Chi. Rys., Series 2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
200	Chi. Subway	4	4	4
35	Chi. Title & Trust	143¼	143¼	143¼
96	Com. Edison	117	116⅝	116⅝
204	Diamond Match	87	86	87
160	McCrum-Howell	59½	59	59
9	McCrum-Howell pf.	99	99	99
45	Nat. Carbon	125	125	125
95	People's Gas	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
976	Sears-Roebuck	161	158½	161
7	Sears-Roebuck pf.	120	120	120
5	Street's Stable Car	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
5	Street's S. C. pf.	50	50	50
200	Swift & Co.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
115	United Box Board	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
15	U. S. Steel	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Chi. Rys. col. 6s	97¼	97¼	97¼
2,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
10,000	Chi. City Ry. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
10,000	Com. Edison 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼
5,000	Com. Edison 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼
18,000	Ogden Gas 5s	93	93	93
5,000	South Side Elev. 4½s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
5,000	South Side Elev. 4½s	92	92	92

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.10	Julia	.07
Alpha Con	.04	Justice	.10
Andes	.09	Kentucky Con	.09
Belcher	.55	Lady Wash. Con	.07
Best & Belcher	.30	Mexican	.94
Bullion	.10	Occidental Con	.42
Caledonia	.28	Ophir	1.00
Challenge Con	.18	Overman	.37
Chollar	.10	Potosi	.38
Confidence	.60	Savage	.17
Con. Cal. & Va.	.84	Sag Belcher	.12
Con. Imperial	.02	Sierra Nevada	.22
Crown Point	.53	Union Con	.29
Gould & Curry	.10	Utah Con	.04
Hale & Norcross	.20	Yellow Jacket	.54

Silver bars, 54⅝; Mexican dollars, 45½@47½; drafts, sight, 3@4 per cent. premium; telegraph, 5@6 per cent. premium.

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	4.05	Daisy	.03
Jim Butler	.29	Goldfield Con. M.	7.50
McNamara	.28	Great Bend	.02
Midway	.20	Jumbo Extension	.25
Montana	.93	Kendall	.02
North Star	.04	Lone Star	.03
Ohio	.02	Red Hills	.03
Tonopah Extension	1.05	Sandstorm	.04
West End	.50	St. Ives	.20
		Silver Pick	.07
GOLDFIELD.		BULLFROG.	
Adams	.01	Bullfrog Nat. Bk.	.01
Atlanta	.12	Homestake King	.01
Blue Bell	.02	Montgomery Mtn.	.01
Combination Fract.	.34	Tramps Cons.	.03
Crackerjack	.01		

Mexico National Earned $52,562,293.

The National Railways of Mexico, in its return for the year ended June 30 last, stated in Mexican Currency, shows gross earnings of $52,562,293, net earnings of $20,968,735, and net surplus of $964,767. Included in the charges against the year's income is $1,000,000 set aside as a reserve fund to repair damage by floods in the Monterey district. Among other charges made were $980,000 for depreciation on equipment and 5 per cent. of net profits amounting to $141,[illegible] transferred to general reserve fund. The total net surplus on June 30 last was $[illegible].

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—The local market was fairly active to-day, although price changes were generally small. North Butte was a feature in the early trading, advancing to 31⅝. There was some realizing during the afternoon, and the market closed steady at a fractional reaction from the high prices of the morning.

BONDS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$14,000	Am. Agr. Chem. 5s	102¼	101⅞	102
10,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
18,000	Ariz. Com. 6s	91	90	90
1,000	C. J. R. & S. Y. 5s, '15	101	101	101
3,000	Gen. Elec. cv. 5s	144½	144½	144½
5,000	Ill. Steel 5s, 1913	100	100	100
10,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	98⅝	98¼	98⅝
2,000	New River 5s	75	75	75
1,000	Shannon Ariz. 6s	96	96	96
2,000	United Fruit 4½s	97¼	97¼	97¼
1,000	West. T. & T. 5s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
149	Boston Elevated	128⅝	128	128
2	Boston & Albany	220	220	220
10	Boston & Maine	135	135	133
5	C. J. R. & S. Y.	145	145	145
84	Fitchburg pf.	128	126½	127½
50	Mass. Electric	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
29	N. Y., N. H. & H.	154½	154	154
75	Rutland pf.	27	27	27
35	West End	84⅝	84½	84⅝

TELEPHONES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
513	American	138	137⅞	137⅞

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
185	Am. Agr. Chem.	46½	46	46
104	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	102	101½	102
460	Am. Pneu. Svc.	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
150	Am. Pneu. Svc. pf.	16	15⅞	16
28	Am. Sug. Rfg. pf.	115½	115	115
8	Am. Woolen	95	95	95
110	East Boston Land	8½	8½	8½
70	Eastern S. S.	78	77½	78
62	Edison	269	267½	269
14	General Electric	152⅝	152	152
2,223	Mass. Gas	85⅞	83⅞	84⅝
71	Mass. Gas pf.	92⅝	92¼	92⅝
7	N. E. Cotton Yarn	107	107	107
5	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	108	108	108
118	Pullman	163½	162½	162½
10	Reece Buttonhole	13½	13½	13½
40	Rotary Ring	8½	8½	8½
88	Swift	102½	102½	102½
159	United Fruit	197	197	197
696	United Shoe	57½	57	57¼
700	U. S. Steel	70⅛	69⅝	69⅝
25	U. S. Steel pf.	118⅛	118	118

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
903	Adventure	8	7	8
815	Algomah	13¼	12¼	12⅞
2,182	Amalgamated	66⅝	66	66
160	Allouez	45	45	45
170	Am. Zinc	27½	27	27
110	Arcadian	5⅛	5	5
795	Arizona Com.	17⅝	17¼	17¼
640	Atlantic	7¼	6⅞	7
100	Boston Corbin	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
250	Butte Coalition	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
80	Butte Balaklava	5¼	5¼	5¼
125	Calumet & Arizona	59¼	59	59¼
1	Calumet & Hecla	550	550	550
240	Centennial	20¼	20	20¼
530	Copper Range	68	67½	68
10	Daly-West	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
675	East Butte	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
200	Elm River	15c	15c	15c
270	Franklin	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
640	Giroux	7½	7¼	7½
125	Granby	27	26	27
277	Greene-Cananea	7¼	6⅞	7
800	Hancock	23	22½	22¼
15	Hedley	15	15	15
20	Helvetia	2½	2½	2½
1,175	Indiana	17	16	16
668	Isle Royale	23⅞	23	23
85	Kerr Lake	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
110	Keweenaw	4	3⅞	3⅞
1,415	Lake	37⅞	36½	36½
70	La Salle	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1,220	Mass	9⅝	9	9⅝
250	Miami	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
85	Mohawk	50	49½	49½
541	Nevada	20⅝	20	20⅝
175	Nipissing	10⅝	10½	10⅝
6,167	North Butte	31⅝	30¼	30¼
725	North Lake	9	8½	8½
365	Ojibway	8	7¼	8
200	Old Colony	25c	25c	25c
160	Old Dominion	40¼	40	40
18	Parrot	13	13	13
10	Quincy	74	74	74
490	Ray Cons	19¾	19¼	19⅝
625	Shannon	10⅝	10½	10½
125	Shattuck & Ariz.	25	24⅝	24⅝
945	Superior	52½	52	52
100	Superior & Boston	8½	8½	8½
2,329	Superior & Pitts.	14	13	13½
70	Tamarack	59	59	59
386	U. S. Oil	40	39⅝	40
135	U. S. Smelting pf.	49	48⅝	49
60	Utah Apex	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
255	Utah Cons	23⅝	23	23
35	Utah Copper	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
65	Winona	8⅝	8½	8½
20	Wolverine	129	128	128

The Treasury Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The Treasury statement, issued to-day, gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday as follows:

	Oct. 6.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Rec., customs	$1,431,161	$5,208,163	$87,096,917
Internal rev.	970,101	4,933,895	77,191,257
Corpor. tax	365	6,344	6,230,492
Miscellaneous	187,768	673,841	10,074,361
Total receipts	2,589,396	10,822,244	180,593,029
Expenditures	1,644,223	8,641,187	188,118,600
Surplus	945,172	2,181,057	*7,525,600

*Deficit.

Founded 1873
Tobey & Kirk

WILL BUY:

5 Am. Malting 1st 6s....@ 99½
5 Am. School Furniture 6s.@ 81½
200 Am. Thread Pfd.........@ 4¾
25 Am. Type Founders' Com.@ 40
50 Borden's Milk Com.....@112
100 Bush Terminal Stock....@ 92½
100 Cramp's Shipbuilding....@ 28½
40 H. R. Worthington Pfd...@105½
50 Herring-Hall-Marvin.....@ 37
10 Milliken Bros. 6s.......@ 73
5 Omaha Water 1st 5s....@ 99
100 Omaha Water 2d Pfd....@ 19
10 Pgh., Shawmut & Nthn. 4s.@34 flat
50 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg...@125¾
100 Union Typewriter Com..@ 44½

WILL SELL:

100 Am. Snuff Com..........@295
10 Childs' Co. Com........@138
1 Det., Tol., Ironton 4½s ctfs.@ 13
5 Havana Tobacco 5s......@ 59
25 Kings Co. E. L. & Power.@123
100 Lackawanna Steel.......@ 36
5 N. J. Steamboat 5s.....@ 87½
20 Royal Baking Powder Pfd.@105
5 Union Railway 5s......@102
Bonds "and interest."

TOBEY & KIRK
25 Broad Street, New York
'Phones: 4394-5-6-7-8-9 Broad.

October Bond Circular
Upon Application.
Briefly describes various municipal, Railroad and Public Utility bonds which we own and offer.
N. W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall St. BANKERS New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco

H. M. BYLLESBY & CO.
ENGINEERS
EXAMINATIONS AND REPORTS
218 LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO
Portland, Ore. Oklahoma City, Okla. Mobile, Ala

Wm. A. Read & Co.
25 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.
BOSTON CHICAGO BALTIMORE

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS
160 Broadway, Manhattan.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK
28 Nassau Street New York.
Fifth Ave. Branch, Fifth Ave. & 43d St., N. Y.
London Branch, 33 Lombard Street, E. C.
Capital.......$[illegible]
Surplus.......[illegible]

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Gold Dollars as Security.

A report that one of the banks downtown had refused to make a loan of $1,000 on 1,000 one-dollar gold pieces served yesterday to bring out the views of bankers on the sufficiency of gold dollars as security for a loan. The theory had been that the bank which refused to make the loan did not wish to become the custodian of coins which are worth more than twice their face value, particularly as, if it ever came to a question of realizing on the security, the bank might have difficulty in determining just what was the fair market value of 1,000 one-dollar gold pieces. This supposed objection was waved aside by one banker with the statement that in accepting gold dollars as security a bank did not run any more risk than it did in making a loan on bonds. The dollars might be lost, it is true, but so, too, might the bonds. A one-thousand-dollar loan would be a rather small matter for a Wall Street bank, but there was no disposition to regard gold dollars as other than prime collateral for a loan of the face amount of the coin. Time was when gold dollars came into the hands of the Wall Street banks in large quantity, but they have not been coined in twenty-one years, and in late years they have been even scarcer in Wall Street than silver dollars, which are shunned about as much as the gold dollars are coveted. The last time that any of the Wall Street banks had any quantity of gold dollars was said yesterday to have been six or seven years ago, when several thousand of these dollar gold pieces were found in the vault of a bank when it came to move to new quarters. They were all sold at a premium. The officer of another bank said that the last time he had seen any number of these coins was more than twenty years ago, when he had received a shipment of 10,000 one-dollar gold pieces from the South, where they had been buried during the war and uncovered years later. These were all sold, but at that time they commanded a premium of only 10 cents apiece.

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Inter-State Commerce Accounting.

Railroad managements, although obliged by law to submit reports to the Inter-State Commerce Commission in keeping with the requirements of the commission, refuse in some instances to be reconciled to the form of accounts prescribed by the commission, and in making their own reports to their stockholders adhere to the form of balance sheet previously in use by them. Among the railroad reports put out this week that of the Kansas City Southern supplies an example of the roads which feel that their old form of balance sheet makes a better exhibit of the condition of the company than would the form prescribed by the commission. Running through the annual reports of many railroads are objections to the rules laid down by the commission for railroad accounts. Indeed, some roads persist in their refusal to comply fully with the requirements of the commission in this matter, and railroad men have long been wondering when, if ever, the commission would seek to enforce upon all roads full compliance with the accounting requirements of the commission.

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Outside Clearings Grow Less.

The week's returns of bank clearings throughout the country repeat the record of loss as compared with the same time last year which has been the familiar news all Summer, but this time interest is given to the statistics through the fact that almost all of the cities outside of New York report losses, too. As compiled by Dun's, the total bank clearings for the week aggregate $2,886,126,557, which is a loss of 18.2 per cent. as compared with the same period last year. New York continues to be the heaviest loser, the decline here being 23.7 per cent., while that in the outside cities totals only 4.7 per cent. Baltimore, Cleveland, and San Francisco are the chief exceptions to the rule of diminishing exchanges during the week. In commenting on the returns, Dun's points out that while under the normal level for this season the comparison with 1909 is not entirely fair, since last year at this time clearings were exceptionally heavy.

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Not Caught in Dear Rubber.

Chiefly because the speculation in rubber shares did not extend to our markets the decline in the price of crude rubber to less than half of what it sold for last Spring has passed almost unnoticed here. The best Para, which sold up to $3 a pound about six months ago, is now quoted at $1.35, and on the stocks of rubber carried in London by the speculators, who were responsible for the inflation of last Winter, it is estimated that the depreciation now totals somewhere between $6,000,000 and $14,000,000, according to whether you accept the guess as to stocks as nearer 2,000 than 5,000 tons. Last Winter, when foreign manufacturers of rubber were paying famine prices, the American manufacturers, who are the largest users of the world's output, announced that they were out of the market, having acquired enough of the staple early in the Fall to carry them through. There is nothing to indicate that the decline is over, but if the principal American interest decides to go into the market at present levels, $1 will buy about twice as much as it would have done six months ago.

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Alabama Banks Not Guaranteeing.

Private advices from Mobile deny the dispatches from that port which told of a determination of the State banks in Alabama to guarantee cotton bills of lading. The news that the banks of that cotton port were flying in the face of bankers here upon whom they have to depend in the last resort for financing was not credited when it reached Wall Street. Yesterday Mobile bankers hastened to say "No opposition to New York bankers is intended or was implied."

COPPER OUTPUT LOWER.

Stocks on Hand Less Than at Any Time Since April.

The report of the Copper Producers' Association for September made public yesterday, shows stocks on hand at the end of the month of 148,793,714 pounds, which is the lowest figure since April last and represents a decrease of 20,087,531 pounds from the showing of August. This decrease during the month is most marked since January last, when stocks shrunk 34,578,119 pounds. In August the decline in stocks was only 1,759,433 pounds, and in each previous month since January there had been gains.

Production in the month of September was 119,519,983 pounds, the smallest since July, and 8,283,635 pounds less than the August output. September is the first month to show any real effect of the curtailment of the output at the mines as a result of the agreement reached at a conference of the leading copper producing interests in London in June.

Total deliveries during the month were 139,607,514 pounds, of which the preponderating part was for export. This is a reversal of the August showing. September domestic deliveries were 64,501,018 pounds, 2,220,253 pounds less than in August, but larger than in any previous month since April. Export deliveries of 75,106,496 pounds were the largest since January.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

London Stocks Cheerful—Paris Prices Show Advance.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Money was plentiful and discount rates were easy to-day.

The stock market had a cheerful tone, the settlement of the Manchester trouble and steadier Paris advices inducing fresh buying and a general improvement in prices. Portuguese rentes advanced half a point and copper shares were strong in anticipation of favorable American statistics. The new Indian loan of $20,000,000 did not affect the markets.

American securities opened slightly higher, and further improved on fair buying. Canadian Pacific was an exception and declined ⅝. New York selling in the late trading caused a recession, and the market closed below the best.

Bar silver steady at 25 1-16d per ounce.

Money, 2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Prices advanced on the Bourse to-day on calmer reports from Portugal. Portuguese rentes and Spanish railroad securities closed higher.

At closing 3 per cent. rentes were 97f 25c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 28½c for checks.

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—Prices opened firm on the Boerse to-day. The market reacted in the late trading and closed slightly easier.

British Trade Increases.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The September statement of the Board of Trade shows increases of $10,620,500 in imports and $20,816,000 in exports. The principal increase in imports was $7,500,000 in cotton. In the exports manufactured goods and textiles showed a gain of $10,000,000.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money..	80 5-16	..	..	+ ⅛
Consols, account.	80⅛	..	..	+ ⅛
Anaconda	8⅝	40⅝	39¾ ex	+ ⅛
Atchison	103⅝	100⅞	100⅞	+ ⅛
Canadian Pac.	201	195⅞	196⅜	+ ⅛
St. Paul	126¼	123¼	122½	+ ⅛
Erie	28⅝	28	27½	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	47½	46¼	46¼	.. ..
Illinois Central	132½	..	..	.. ..
Louis. & Nash.	149⅜	145⅝	145⅝	+ ⅛
N. Y. Central	117½	114⅝	118⅛	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania	66⅜	130	129⅞	+ ⅛
Reading	75½	146¾	147	— ⅛
Southern Pac.	118⅝	115⅞	115½	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	172⅝	167⅞	167⅞	— ⅛
U. S. Steel	72	70⅛	69⅞	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	121¼	118	117⅝	+ ⅛

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The Consular and Trade Report will note the following trade opportunities abroad. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to

5,608. PANAMA CANAL SUPPLIES.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., until Oct. 17, 1910, for furnishing the following supplies: Hose, packing, torpedoes, diaphragm pumps, hose strainers, valves, cocks, grease and oil cups, lubricators, engine gongs, automobile bells, flue ferrules, scales, &c.

5,609. FANCY AND SOUVENIR BUTTONS.—An American Consular officer in Russia reports that fancy and souvenir buttons and novelties of every description are wanted by a business man in his district. The report states that he employs university students and others to canvass for him and he could handle any manufactured article that would appeal to the tastes of the middle and lower classes through a house to house canvass. He states that he has been successful in introducing novelties and wishes especially to get into communication with American manufacturers of up-to-date and unique novelties.

5,610. GARBANZOS OR CHICK PEAS.—A business man in Spain has addressed a letter to an American Consulate in which he states that he wishes to hear from American exporters of chick peas, with a view to establishing business relations with them. The report states that there has been a short crop of legumes in Spain this year and that chick peas could probably be profitably grown in the United States for that market.

5,611 AMERICAN CAPITAL FOR INVESTMENT IN LUMBER TRADE, SAWMILLS, &c.—An American Consular officer has forwarded copies of letters received from a Russian business man requesting that he be placed in communication with American capitalists who might be interested in undertakings or investments in connection with the lumber industry and the development of Russia's forests. He is recommended as a reputable business man and a specialist in the development of forest products.

5,612. ACETYLENE LAMPS.—An American manufacturing concern has written to the Bureau of Manufactures that one of its customers in the Dominican Republic is in the market for acetylene lamps and requests that American manufacturers in this line send him direct catalogues and other literature in connection with same.

5,613. AMERICAN GRAY CALICO CLOTH.—A trading company in the Far East advises an American Consul that it is desirous of getting into direct communication with American manufacturers of cloth (gray calico 36 inches.)

5,614. HOAD MACHINERY.—An American Consul reports that Government officials in Africa will shortly be in need of one or two road formers. Correspondence may perhaps be profitably conducted simultaneously with other officials whose names are given in the report. It is understood that the authorities are favorably disposed toward the purchase of road machinery of American manufacture.

5,615. FINE WOODS.—An American Consul in Italy is in receipt of a letter from a local business man in which he advises that he imports large quantities of cabinetmakers' wood, especially red gum and sap gum (satin walnut) from the United States and desires to become the direct representative of some large American house producing these woods. He states that he has been established for forty years; has a capital of $200,000, and is in a position to command a very large business in Italy, having branch houses in Milan, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Palermo, and Barletta, representatives in other cities, and six or more salesmen who visit continually all the leading Italian dealers and consumers of fine woods. He desires to hear from some firm not represented who is willing to intrust him with its business in Italy. Correspondence may be in French or Italian.

5,616. PUMPS AND STEEL TUBING.—A European business house advises an American Consular officer that it desires to import American power pumps of small capacity and steel tubing of various dimensions for city water works.

PROBLEMS FOR MELLEN.

Improvements on the Boston & Maine to be Taken Up.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 7.—President Charles S. Mellen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company will take the full duties of the Presidency of the Boston & Maine.

An important problem is the relaying of a large part of the system with new rails, the purchase of new equipment, and particularly of heavier locomotives for service upon the northern part of the system and the Fitchburg Line. The electrification of the service through the Hoosac tunnel will take several years to complete.

The $10,000,000 lately voted by the Directors will be used largely for these improvements.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
4s, May, '59, f'chg.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
4s, Nov., '58, f'chg.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
4½s, May, '57, f'chg.	108	108¼	108	108¼
4½s, Nov., '57, f'chg.	108	108¼	108	108¼
4½s, May, '17, f'chg.	102¾	108¼	102¾	103¼
4½s, Nov., '17, f'chg.	102¾	108¼	102¾	103¼
4s, May, '57, f'chg.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
4s, Nov., '56, reg.	97¾	98¼	98	98¾
4s, May, '19, f'chg.	99	99¾	99	99¾
4½s, Mar., '60, w. i.	101	101¼	101	101¼
3½s, May, '54, coup.	87⅞	88¼	87⅞	88¼
3½s, N., coup., f'chg.	88	88¼	87⅞	88¼
3½s, May, '54, reg.	87¼	88¼	87⅞	88¼
*6s, Nov., '10, rev.	100½	101¼	100½	100¾
3½s, reg., Nov., '41.	87¼	88¾	87¾	88¾

*Coupon or registered.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Joseph Egbert has become associated with Babcock, Rushton & Co., in charge of their bond department.

Otto H. Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. started for the Pacific Coast yesterday to study Western conditions. Mr. Kahn expects to return about Nov. 5.

Culvert Brewer, Vice President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, sails to-day on the Deutschland to arrange for the signing in Paris of the $50,000,000 4 per cent. bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company sold through Kuhn, Loeb & Co. last Spring to French bankers. The United States Mortgage and Trust Company is trustee. The small denominations of the bonds brings the total to be signed up to 450,000.

FOREIGN CAPITAL THAT WE DON'T GET

Daniel Guggenheim, Home from Europe, Points to French Millions Gone Into Russia.

IF THEY WENT TO ALASKA

Railroads Would Be Built and Everybody Benefited—Deplores Anti-Corporation Feeling Here.

Daniel Guggenheim, President of the American Smelting and Refining Company and head of the varied Guggenheim interests, returned on the Mauretania yesterday from his annual vacation in Europe, having spent this time four months abroad. He was in London at the time of the conferences last June between the big American and foreign copper-producing interests at which an agreement was reached to curtail production until the consumptive demands of the world caught up with the supply, but refused yesterday to be led into a discussion of the negotiations which led to concerted action. He brought back with him, however, as a result of his long period of personal observation in Europe and an exchange of views with leading financial and industrial interests, both in England and on the Continent, very definite opinions on the general situation.

In speaking of the financial situation, Mr. Guggenheim laid stress on the bad effect on the foreign investor of the continuance of the anti-corporation feeling in this country. He remarked on the large aggregate of capital invested annually by thrifty Europe, which would flow into American enterprises were it not for the distrust which the wide fluctuations in our market engender.

"It will surprise many people," said he, "to learn that France has invested in the last twenty years in Russian securities upward of $2,000,000,000, and that France has to invest yearly upward of $400,000,000 in excess of the money required for the development of her own business. Think of the advantages to a country like America, with its millions of undeveloped resources continually requiring new capital, if it could secure a part of this large sum. At present, capital to a great extent is going to develop Africa, the Congo, and South America. If $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 was obtained for the building of railroads in Alaska, and the opening up of this vast empire of which we hear so much, and which is sixteen times as large as England, I believe that in thirty years Alaska would yield from $5,000,000,000 to $6,000,000,000, and in addition pay the persons who furnish the money for the building of the railroads a very large profit. This enormous sum of from $5,000,000,000 to $6,000,000,000 would go to the American people who had enterprise enough to go after it.

"During my recent visit in France I learned that the French officials were seriously considering the advisability of listing no more American securities on the French Stock Exchange, because of the anti-corporation feeling in America, which they claim is responsible for the serious fluctuation in American securities. These fluctuations make the French investor dissatisfied with his investments and fearful of the ultimate outcome of his principal, and he therefore harasses and annoys the French banker who recommended the securities to him. Are we not paying a big price because of our agitation against railroads and other corporations?"

Regarding the railroad rate question, Mr. Guggenheim said:

"Would it not be preferable if the States which are endeavoring to prevent the railroads charging reasonable rates would insist on the railroads doing away with murderous grade crossings? Would it not be better for the business interests if the railroads were compelled to supply sufficient cars to shippers at all seasons of the year, establishing proper protection for workmen, and to provide pensions and insurance for their families when the breadwinner can do no more work? These questions are of more vital interest to our country than the matter of an extremely small increase in railroad rates."

Of the situation abroad he said:

"I find the German Empire making commercial progress at a decidedly more rapid pace than any other country. At the same time, Germany is building up its corporations and not tearing them down by agitation and too much legislation. Her agitation seems to be in the direction of protecting the corporations. I have in mind a recent exhibition of this kind, in reference to what was done for the Potash Trust. The Government seems quite busy in protecting it and doing for it what it formerly did with its sugar industries. You may possibly recall her introduction and establishment of the Kartel. In our country it is a crime to curtail a product and secure for the product, if corporations combine for any such purpose, the best prices at home and abroad. Germany fattens on this sort of thing.

"What I specially admire in Germany is the legislation in favor of the workmen in corporations. Corporations are compelled to protect their workmen, supply them with pensions, insurance against accidents, &c. Laws enacted in this direction, if reasonable, will not find any opposition from officials of corporations in America."

Mr. Guggenheim predicted that the next really "good times" or "boom times" would commence in Germany in the Spring of 1911 and then spread to other countries. In dealing with the copper situation he commented on the excellent showing abroad in the increased use of the metal.

"I never knew a time," he said, "when the consumption of copper in Germany and England was as large as it is now, and if the price was stabilized, even though at a higher price than the present one, the demand for copper would be much greater, because the buyer would not hesitate to buy, as is the case now, because he fears he might lose his manufacturing profit by a decline in the raw material."

Mr. Guggenheim was accompanied by his family. S. R. Guggenheim, President of the Yukon Gold Company, and his family were also passengers.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 192 failures in the United States during the week against 211 for the previous week and 203, 256, 192, and 192 for the corresponding weeks of 1909 to 1906. The Middle States had 67. New England 20, Southern 56, Western 30, Northwestern 7, Far West 12, and Territories 0. Canada had 28, against 48 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 5 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Oil Trust Denies Getting Coal Lands.

The Standard Oil Company emphatically denied yesterday the report from Washington, Penn., that it had just obtained 550,000 acres of coal land in Washington and Greene Counties. J. I. C. Clarke, for the Standard Oil Company, said: "There is absolutely not a word of truth in the story."

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 7.—Following were the closing quotations on the local Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot.	9¾	11	Jackpot	10	11
Elkton	75¾	76	McKinney	53	54
El Paso	83½	85	Old Gold	4¾	5
Findlay	..	10	Portland	110	120
Gold Dollar	15	18	Vindicator	98	..
Isabella	19½	20	Wm. Stamp	10¾	11

THE COMMODITIES MARKETS.

There was a rather quiet market in wheat Friday, with prices showing steadiness. The cables were disappointingly heavy, showing absence of business abroad, and there was no sensational news from the Argentine. An official cable to the Produce Exchange stated that the weather was favorable for growth and development of wheat, oats, and linseed. Several private cables were received of a favorable character, and a rather interesting analysis by one of the cable agencies showed that the Argentine future market at Buenos Ayres had made an advance of only 1½c per bushel since last Saturday and of that 1c was lost Friday. The Antwerp market is very sensitive to Argentine fluctuations, as there are large dealings in that market in Argentine wheat. Yet Antwerp was up only ⅝c. Argentine exports of wheat for the week were 1,008,000 bushels; India, 120,000 bushels; Australia, 480,000 bushels. Broomhall estimated the world's exports exclusive of North America at 13,800,000 bushels, or 1,600,000 bushels more than the previous week. Including Bradstreet's world's exports the total pointed to 16,000,000 bushels, which was 1,500,000 bushels over a week ago. Interior receipts continue to show large decrease compared with last year. Crop reports were favorable, although seeding is somewhat delayed. The drought in the Pacific Northwest has been relieved. The Ohio State report makes the crop 31,200,000 bushels, with Fall sowing excellent. The Kentucky State report makes prospective acreage 92 per cent.

Cash wheat quoted No. 2 red Winter, $1.03½ elevator; No. 2 red, spot, nominal, $1.02⅝, free on board, afloat, for export; No. 1 Northern Spring, $1.22; No. 2 hard Winter, new, $1.05, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.09⅛. Sales include 82,000 bushels Manitoba at outports.

Corn was quiet and easier, due to very favorable weather conditions following the rains. The Ohio State report makes the crop 114,000,000 bushels, against 153,000,000 bushels last year. The Kentucky report was 95,000,000 bushels, against 103,000,000 bushels last year. Western reports are that the crop is very largely cut, is safe from frost, and the weather conditions are favorable for curing corn. Exporters were better buyers.

Cash corn quoted, No. 2, 59½c, to arrive cost, insurance, freight, elevator, domestic basis, and steamer, nominal, elevator, export basis. Sales include 120,000 bushels export No. 2, at 10c over Chicago December, or 59¼c, free on board, New York.

Oats were moderately active and somewhat easier, influenced by corn and by the continued liberal movement. Receipts, however, are not pressing and cash oats are fairly steady. The Ohio State report made the crop 64,000,000 bushels this year. Cash oats continue in good demand, and distribution is active. Shipments from interior points are about equal to the receipts.

Standards, 39½c; No. 2 white, 40c; No. 3 white, 39c; No. 4 white, 38c; natural white, 39c to 40c; white clipped, 39½c to 42c.

The provision market was fairly active and somewhat easier. There seemed to be some realizing, while support was not pronounced, and the market rather easily reacted. Live hogs have continued very firm and receipts have been disappointingly light all the week.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	$1.08⅝	$1.05⅝	$1.06¼	$1.06
May	1.10⅝	1.10½	1.10½	1.10⅝
Corn—				
December	..	..	57⅜	58¼
May	..	..	60¼	61
Oats—				
October	..	..	..	39
November	..	..	39¾	39¼
December	..	..	39¾	39¾
May	..	..	41¼	41¼
July	..	..	..	41¼
	Bid.	Asked.	Close.	
Spot	12.75	13.10	12.80	
October	12.75	13.15	12.80	
November	12.15	12.25	12.25	
January	11.00	11.15	11.10	
May	10.50	10.75	10.60	

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	..	95¼
December	98⅝	97¼	98¼	96⅛
May	$1.04⅝	$1.03⅜	$1.04⅜	$1.04¼
July	99½	98¾	99⅛	99¼
Corn—				
December	49¼	49¼	49¼	49⅝
May	52⅝	51⅞	52¼	52⅝
July	53	53	53	..
Oats—				
October	..	..	32¼	32
December	33	32¼	32⅞	32¼
May	36¼	35¾	35⅞	36
Lard—				
October	12.87½	12.77½	12.77½	12.90
November	11.87½	11.77½	11.77½	11.92½
January	10.77½	10.65	10.65	10.77½
May	10.25	10.20	10.20	10.32½
Ribs—				
October	11.20	11.10	11.15	11.37½
January	9.47½	9.37½	9.37½	9.50
May	9.40	9.35	9.35	9.47½
Pork—				
October	18.25	18.00	18.25	18.15
January	17.77½	17.62½	17.65	17.82½
May	17.05	16.95	16.95	17.15

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was but little change in the market. Prices were firm and there seemed to be some speculative buying, influenced by the strength in cotton, and continued talk of small crop. There is also some anxiety regarding the October delivery and claims that the outstanding short interest is possibly 50,000 barrels, and no oil has been delivered this month. Crude oil is somewhat irregular at the South and is not offered freely. Mills, it is understood, are still finding great difficulty in making contracts ahead for seed.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	8.47@8.60	8.60
October	8.53	8.50	8.49@8.50	8.47
November	7.68	7.64	7.64@7.66	7.64
December	7.58	7.53	7.52@7.53	7.54
January	..	..	7.56@7.60	7.57
February	..	..	7.58@7.66	7.58
March	7.70	7.66	7.66@7.77	7.64
May	7.80	7.77	7.75@7.78	7.74

COTTON.

Trading in cotton showed a very large volume again, with prices making decided advance. Transactions were in large amounts and the buying very general. There was continuation of heavy commission house buying and very heavy realizing, which developed from time to time was taken and also selling by spot interests which was reported quite active. The Liverpool market was strong and higher, due to the actual settlement of the lockout and the signing of a wage scale for five years. Liverpool reported the Continent and spinners active buyers. There were also reports that spinners were good buyers in the local market, being forced into this position whether they cared to or not. Weather conditions in the South were very favorable, following the rains. It was clear over the entire belt, excepting some showers in the East. Receipts of cotton still continue moderate, possibly due to the anxiety to get cotton picked. Prices have advanced about 1½c a pound on the forward delivery, since the upward movement again, and this has brought a good deal of realizing, yet bulls are talking much higher prices. The weekly statistics showed liberal movement. The into sight figures were 478,000 bales, against 499,482 bales last week, 571,132 bales last year, and 500,643 bales two years ago. The total into sight this season is 813,000 bales less than last year. The spinners' takings of American cotton for the week were 208,000 bales, against 238,000 bales last year, indicating an increase of 270,000 bales in the visible supply, against 388,000 bales increase last year.

Southern spot markets unchanged to ¼ advance.

New York spot cotton firm, 35 advance. Middling uplands, 14.50. Middling gulf, 14.75.

COTTON PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	14.34	14.07	14.32@14.33	13.98
November	14.30	14.23	14.36@14.38	14.02
December	14.49	14.33	14.46@14.47	14.23
January	14.54	14.38	14.49@14.50	14.29
February	..	..	14.55@14.57	14.35
March	14.73	14.55	14.69@14.70	14.46
April	..	..	14.73@14.75	14.50
May	14.82	14.63	14.79@14.80	14.54
June	..	..	14.74@14.76	14.47
July	14.81	14.63	14.79@14.80	14.53

The market closed firm at 20 to 34 advance.

COFFEE.

Trading was comparatively quiet in the future market for coffee, total sales for the day amounting to 26,000 bags. Prices were steady early, opening at an advance from 1 to 5 points on firm cables, but during the day considerable selling developed in the form of liquidation on the part of outside holders, as well as selling attributed sold out bulls, who it was believed was anxious to work the market down to a better buying basis. Closing prices were barely steady at a net decline of from 5 to 10 points, and the market showed an absence of support. The French market was ¾ franc higher at the start, but later lost ¼ franc, and at the last a ¼ net advance, while Hamburg was ¼ to ½ pfennig higher. In Brazil the Rio market was unchanged, and in Santos it was unchanged to 50 reis higher. Rio exchange on London showed an advance of 3-16d. Receipts at Rio and Santos for to-day were 50,000 bags, against 118,000 last year, which brings the total up so far this season to 5,619,000, against 7,715,000 last year and 4,735,000 two years ago. Some operators continue to be impressed by the fact that receipts are so much larger than they were two years ago, when the crop turned out to be 9,500,000 bags in Santos against this year's minimum estimate of 8,000,000, but traders with Brazilian connections say that the firmness on the part of Brazil this year and the absence of pressure is a strong indication that Brazil feels assured that the crop will be a small one. Warehouse deliveries of the Brazilian coffee at the United States ports were 15,928 bags, against 24,580 last week and 22,742 last year. The spot markets were very inactive, with interior buyers apparently encouraged to hold off in the hope of lower prices, but it seems to be the general belief that the interior is not supplied for requirements beyond the immediate future.

The local spot market was steady, with prices unchanged on a basis of 11c for Rio No. 7. Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
October	..	..	8.80@8.85	8.85
November	..	..	8.85@8.90	8.90
December	9.00	8.90	8.85@8.90	8.95
January	..	..	8.87@8.88	8.95
February	..	..	8.89@8.91	8.98
March	9.04	8.98	8.91@8.92	9.00
April	..	..	8.92@8.94	9.00
May	9.02	9.00	8.94@8.95	9.01
June	..	..	8.95@8.96	9.02
July	9.02	9.01	8.96@8.97	9.04
August	9.07	9.07	8.97@8.99	9.06
September	9.08	9.08	8.98@9.00	9.08

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 192 failures in the United States during the week against 211 for the previous week and 203, 256, 192, and 192 for the corresponding weeks of 1909 to 1906. The Middle States had 67. New England 20, Southern 56, Western 30, Northwestern 7, Far West 12, and Territories 0. Canada had 28, against 48 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 5 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Oil Trust Denies Getting Coal Lands.

The Standard Oil Company emphatically denied yesterday the report from Washington, Penn., that it had just obtained 550,000 acres of coal land in Washington and Greene Counties. J. I. C. Clarke, for the Standard Oil Company, said: "There is absolutely not a word of truth in the story."

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 7.—Following were the closing quotations on the local Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot.	9¾	11	Jackpot	10	11
Elkton	75¾	76	McKinney	53	54
El Paso	83½	85	Old Gold	4¾	5
Findlay	..	10	Portland	110	120
Gold Dollar	15	18	Vindicator	98	..
Isabella	19½	20	Wm. Stamp	10¾	11

SEABOARD AIR LINE REPORT.

Surplus Over Charges Amounted to $1,324,529 Last Year.

In its report, issued yesterday, for the year ended June 30 last, the Seaboard Air Line Railway shows gross revenue of $20,556,378, an increase of $2,517,500; operating income of $6,313,690, an increase of $1,406,080, and surplus over charges of $1,895,258, an increase of $1,324,529. The increase in gross revenue was 13.78 per cent., and in operating income 30.24 per cent. The receivership of the road was ended on Nov. 1, 1909, so that the results for the last year were partly arrived at under the receivership and partly under the management of the stockholders. The previous year the road was under receivership all year.

Much improvement work was done in the year, including replacing wooden bridges by steel ones, the filling of trestles, and the laying of additional ballast. The total expended for maintenance of roadway and structures was $2,738,961, and for maintenance of equipment $2,757,615. The average ton-mile rate showed an increase from 1.118 cents in 1909 to 1.133 cents in 1910.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—

	1910.	1909.	Increase.
4th week Sept.	$181,518	$122,290	$59,228
Month Sept.	877,805	829,074	48,731
July 1-Sept. 30.	1,117,626	914,374	203,452

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—

4th week Sept.	343,300	342,500	800
Month Sept.	1,057,000	1,065,000	*8,000
July 1-Sept. 30.	3,048,800	2,805,600	243,200

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

4th week Sept.	167,521	154,557	12,964
Month Sept.	563,377	525,959	37,418
July 1-Sept. 30.	1,705,300	1,544,490	160,810

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—

4th week Sept.	251,496	273,344	*21,848
Month Sept.	907,076	784,429	43,647
July 1-Sept. 30.	2,384,885	2,087,587	297,278

DETROIT & MACKINAC—

4th week Sept.	33,510	34,188	*678
Month Sept.	105,501	106,916	*1,416
July 1-Sept. 30.	320,248	314,370	5,878

INTEROCEANIC OF MEXICO—

4th week Sept.	188,890	184,103	4,787
Month Sept.	617,076	616,116	960
July 1-Sept. 30.	2,058,908	1,943,640	115,268

MOBILE & OHIO—

4th week Sept.	278,055	269,736	8,319
Month Sept.	863,865	838,814	25,051
July 1-Sept. 30.	2,629,401	2,444,286	185,165

NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO—

4th week Sept.	1,482,790	1,386,099	96,691
Month Sept.	5,113,254	4,388,906	724,348
July 1-Sept. 30.	15,509,132	13,379,158	2,129,974

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

4th week Sept.	17,553	7,759	9,794
Month Sept.	53,732	23,943	29,789
July 1-Sept. 30.	160,074	118,201	41,873

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—

4th week Sept.	39,793	37,883	1,910
Month Sept.	116,781	110,794	11,987
July 1-Sept. 30.	333,218	296,167	37,051

BOSTON & MAINE report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for August—

	1910.	1909.	Increase.
Mileage	2,242.80	2,242.80	.....
Freight rev.	2,164,924	2,061,504	103,420
Passenger rev.	1,747,098	1,624,212	122,885
Other trans. rev.	229,766	208,069	21,696
Non-trans. rev.	60,576	58,747	1,828
Total oper. rev.	4,202,366	3,952,533	249,832
Maint. way and structures	561,362	490,475	70,886
Maint. of equip.	488,807	489,206	*398
Traffic exp.	49,654	44,093	5,560
Transp. exp.	1,607,050	1,384,441	222,608
General exp.	82,543	72,023	10,520
Total oper. exp.	2,789,419	2,430,240	309,178
Net oper. rev.	1,412,946	1,522,293	*59,346
Out. oper., net.	17,758	22,663	*4,871
Total net rev.	1,430

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Business Property Feature of the Market—Fifth Avenue Plot Sells for $200,000—McAdoo Company Sells Hudson Street Holdings—Quick Resale in Laight Street.

Business property in the lower part of the city proved the feature of the realty market again yesterday, when the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company disposed of a large plot on Hudson Street to James H. Cruikshank.

The property, which is known as 303, 305, and 307 Hudson Street, has a frontage of 79 feet and a depth of 100.

This parcel is part of the block bounded by Greenwich, Christopher, West Tenth, and Hudson Streets, secured by the railroad for a terminal before it was decided to extend the road to Greeley Square and the Grand Central Station.

When this decision was reached it was planned to sell in one parcel the entire plot of 22,000 square feet surrounding the Hudson tunnel's station at the Greenwich Street corner. No market was found, and it was decided to divide it.

There remains unsold a plot of about 12,000 square feet at the southeast corner of Greenwich and West Tenth Streets. Horace S. Ely & Co. negotiated the sale. It is understood that Mr. Cruikshank will improve the property with a modern loft building.

$200,000 for Lower Fifth Ave. Plot.

Another important Fifth Avenue sale was made yesterday when the old remodeled brownstone house at 146 Fifth Avenue, on the west side, between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets, was sold by Henry Marks and Casper Levy to a Southern investor for a price said to be $200,000. The broker in the sale was I. Katz. The property occupies a plot 26 by 100 and adjoins the Methodist Book Concern Building on the Twentieth Street corner. The sellers acquired the property three years ago, and the increasing values in Fifth Avenue realty have netted them a handsome profit. The now-extinct Arcadian Club had its quarters in the house during the palmy days of that short-lived organization.

Quick Resale of Laight Street Loft.

A quick resale of a Laight Street loft has been made by George Alexander Macdonald, who, after taking title on the preceding day to the six-story and basement commercial structure at 32 Laight Street from the Newtown Construction Company, immediately resold the property to John Sanders of this city for investment. The plot is 30.6 by 87.7 feet, and the building was erected about two years ago by the Newtown Construction Company and leased for a long term to C. Corning & Co., one of the largest rectifying houses in the country. The property is about midway between Varick and Hudson Streets and the locality has shown considerable activity recently in high-class commercial building. It is opposite the New York Central freight depot. In the early days when the freight depot was St. John's Park, the section was the home of some of the finest private residences in the city. The old house at 32 Laight Street was formerly occupied by R. Livingston Pell. Philip Lydig lived in the one adjoining at 34, now an Italian tenement, while 36 Laight Street was the home of Isaac Iselin.

Resale on Avenue A.

The property at 71 Avenue A has been resold by Leon S. Altmayer for G. Grass. The buyer is S. Berliner, who owns 73, the adjoining property.

Investor Buys Bowery Plot.

The old three-story building at 116 Bowery, on a lot 25 by 100.2, has been sold by James Murphy. The property is located near Grand Street, and it is said that the buyer who is an investor will improve the plot at once.

Seventh Avenue Sale.

Louis Schrag has sold the old four-story dwelling, on plot 16.5 by 60, at 211 Seventh Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner, for Mary A. E. Webb.

Brooklyn Sales.

Herbert Russell Ludden has sold for Stanley & Unckles a plot, 175 by 100, on the south side of Butler Street, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, to a manufacturer, who will erect thereon a six-story factory building, 100 by 100 feet.

Scarsdale Estates Buys Carr Property.

Contracts were signed yesterday by the Scarsdale Estates for the purchase of the property fronting on Walworth Avenue. This property adjoins its Greenacres tract on the north and its Scarsdale Hill tract on the south.

The Estates has now an unbroken ownership on both sides of Walworth Avenue, from the Hartsdale Station north to the White Plains Village line. This street will be macadamized next Spring and will connect with Fisher Avenue in White Plains.

In the last year more than $200,000 has been expended on the properties of the Scarsdale Estates, and at least $100,000 more will be invested within the next six months.

Suburban Sales.

The Realty Syndicate has sold at Douglaston Park, L. I., to Carlton S. Welch for occupancy a semi-fireproof dwelling on a plot 100 by 155, corner of the Boulevard and Princeton Road; to George H. Haynes, three lots on Princeton Road; to Clarence W. Hahn, on the southeast corner of Douglaston Avenue and Virginia Road, and a plot 100 by 125; to Helen A. Swift a plot, 60 by 175, on the Boulevard, near Broadway.

Recent Buyers.

Mary A. G. McLochlin is the buyer of 153 West Twenty-first Street.

H. F. Juventy is the purchaser of 555 and 557 West Thirty-sixth Street, sold Monday by the Donnelly estate.

Herman L. R. Emmet is the buyer of 102 East Thirty-sixth Street, sold Thursday at auction by the Caroline E. Johnson estate, and bid for by Newbold T. Lawrence at $37,750. Mr. Emmet occupies the house.

$330,000 Mortgage on Doctors' Building.

The owners of the new twelve-story doctors' and dentists' office building, now nearing completion at 40 East Forty-first Street, have secured a mortgage on the property of $330,000 for five years at 4½ per cent. from the Harlem Savings Bank. The property is 85 feet east of Madison Avenue, the plot being 60 by 98.9 and irregular. The adjoining Madison Avenue house on the southeast corner of Forty-first Street was recently leased for three years with an option to purchase, to protect the light and air of the new building.

Throggs Neck Garden Sales.

Joseph P. Day will sell at auction to-day on the premises 136 water-front lots at Throggs Neck Gardens.

$1,000,000 West Side Apartment.

Plans have been filed by George and Edward Blum, architects, for the Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Company, of which George F. Johnson is President, for a $1,000,000 elevator fireproof apartment house, to be erected at the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Ninetieth Street. The building will have a frontage of 100.8 feet on the avenue and 162.6 feet on the street, where the main entrance will be located, through an outer court. In addition to the public hall there will be private halls with stairs to each apartment, of which there will be four on a floor. The building will be twelve stories high, with facade of brick with limestone and terra cotta trimmings, and will accommodate forty-eight families.

Glass-Inclosed Building.

Plans have been filed for a nine-story fireproof store and wareroom building to be erected at the northwest corner of Liberty and Church Streets, directly opposite the site of the old Church Street Police Station. The building will have a frontage of 59 feet on Liberty Street and 99.7 feet on Church Street, with a facade of narrow brick columns and large glass windows set in wooden frames, which will give the interior of the building an enormous amount of air and light. It will be known as the Allight Building, and is owned by the Church and Liberty Company, who are the lessees of the land, which is owned by George N. Robinson. Hertz and Tallant, architects, estimate the cost at $200,000.

$100,000 Brewing House.

Plans have been filed with Building Superintendent Miller for a seven-story brick fireproof stock house for the J. Chris G. Hupfel Brewing Company, on the north side of Thirty-eighth Street, 381.9 feet east of Third Avenue, at a cost of $100,000. The building will have a frontage of 53.3 feet and a depth of 98.9 feet. Otto C. Wolf of Philadelphia, Penn., is the architect.

Harlem Buildings for Church.

Plans have also been filed for making extensive alterations to the two three-story and basement private dwellings at 102 and 104 East 133d Street, to cost $12,000. The alterations consist of building a two-story rear extension and changing partitions for the accommodations of a church and Sunday school. The New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of 105 Fifth Avenue is the owner of record. H. C. Odell is the architect.

Receiver of Rents.

Justice Guy of the Supreme Court has appointed Richard F. Murphy receiver of the rents of 304 West 129th Street, a tenement, pending a suit brought by Lillie B. Lilienthal against Christopher Missall and others to foreclose a mortgage of $20,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Charles A. Berrian.

111th St, 80, s s, 146.8 ft w of Park Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Seymour Realty Co., $7,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

38th St, n s, 381.9 ft e of 3d Av, for a seven-story brick stock house, 53.3x98.9; J. Chris G. Hupfel Brewing Co., 229 East 38th St., owner; O. C. Wolf, Philadelphia, architect; cost....$100,000

West End Av, s e corner of 90th St, for a twelve-story brick apartment, 100.8x162.6; 89th and 90th Street Co, 344 West 72d St, owner; G. & E. Blum, architects; cost....$1,000,000

Liberty St, 107 and 109, for a nine-story brick store and warerooms, 59x99.7; G. N. Robinson, owner of land, 897 Park Av; Church & Liberty Co., owner of building, premises; Herts & Tallant, architects; cost.....$200,000

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

40th St, n s, 525.6 ft w of 11th Av, to a three-story abattoir; David Shannon Co., 611 West 40th St, owner; A. G. Koenig, architect; cost....$10,000

133d St, 102 and 104 East, to two three-story and basement private dwellings; New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society, 150 5th Av, owner; H. C. Odell, architect; cost....$12,000

1st Av, 208, to a four-story store and tenement; L. Goldstein, 206 1st Av, owner; L. A. Sheinart, architect; cost....$6,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 7.

With name and address of purchaser.

FULTON ST, 123, n s, 25x119 to Ann St; William A. Rodgers to Harris Mandelbaum and another, May 18; attorneys, Eisman, Levy, Corn & Levy, 135 Broadway....$100

FULTON ST, 111, n s, 25.2x119.11 to 50 Ann St; Jacob Schwartz to Harris Mandelbaum and another, March 1; same attorney....$100

MADISON AV, 747, e s, 16.8x60; William A. McQuaid, referee, to Rosalie Corn, 50 West 77th St, and another, Oct. 6....$8,700

BUCHANAN PLACE, n s, 125 ft w of Grand Av, 25x100; Edmondson Construction Co. to Edwin and Arthur Bennett, 63 Buchanan Place, (mtg $6,500,) Oct. 6....$100

WEEKS AV, w s, 34 ft s of 173d St, 50x95; John Quinn, referee, to Marius Rosenthal, 67 East 73d St, Oct. 5....$3,950

153D ST, n s, 220 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x99.11; Alfred C. Bachman to Jacob Axelrod, Sept. 22; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 135 Broadway....$100

9TH ST, 218 East, s s, 21x75; the Sun Construction Co. to Fannie Scharff, 3,671 Broadway, Oct. 6....$100

153D ST, n s, 175 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Filippina F. Governale to Felippo Governale, 339 East 153d St, (mtg $4,500)...$100

OLD POST ROAD, begins 79.9 ft from n e corner of land of Richard Seaman, runs w along road around the corner as the road runs 144.7x e 79.3x n 101.2 to beginning with church, &c.; the Methodist Episcopal Church in West Farms to the New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Oct. 5; address, 150 5th Av....

NORTH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Jerome Av, 25x100; Caroline S. Thayer to Ralph Stout of Glen Ridge, N. J., (mtg $1,800,) May 2; address, 165 Broadway....$1

GAINSBORG AV, w s, 225 ft s of Tremont Road, 25x100; Bankers' Realty and Security Co. to Margaret Harron, all liens, Aug. 19; address Broadway and 42d St....$100

LOT 19, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope; Joseph E. Douglass to Max Reese, all liens, Sept. 16; address, 126 West 127th St....$100

CHERRY ST, n s, 239.3 ft e of Catharine St, 25.8x104.2; Frank Canino to Sigmund Honig; address, 655 East 158th St; (mtg $27,000,) and all liens, Sept. 29....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary Florio to same; same address; quitclaim, Sept. 30....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Martin Garone to same, (mtg $27,000,) quitclaim and all liens; same address; Sept. 30....$1

MOTT ST, 196 and 198, e s, 50x94; Michael Brigante Co. to Michael Brigante, all liens, March 19, 1909; attorneys, Strasbourger, Eschwege & Schallek, 74 Broadway....$1

MOTT ST, 302 and 304, e s, 60.8x83.4; Michael Brigante Co. to Michael Brigante, all liens, May 15, 1908; same attorneys....$1

MARION ST, 19, e s, 27x99.3; Michael Brigante Co. to Michael Brigante, all liens, April 22, 1908; same attorneys....$1

36TH ST, 234 West, s s, 20x98.9; Louise Hecht et al., heirs of Pauline Hecht, to Robert L. Hecht, 533 Belvidere Av., Netherwood, N. J., Sept. 8; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 135 Broadway....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Robert L. Hecht to Watson Vanderpoel; address, 115 Freeman St, Brooklyn, Sept. 24....$1

36TH ST, 236 West, s s, 20x98.9; Mary Dunn to Watson Vanderpoel, Oct. 1; same address....$100

259TH ST, s e corner of Tyndall Av, 50x100, except part for street; Alexander Friedberg to the Gracon Course Co., (mtg $3,000,) Oct. 5; A. C. & F. W. Hottenroth, 146 Broadway....$100

152D ST, n s, 300 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Alexander Friedberg to the Gracon Course Co., (mtg $5,000,) Oct. 5; address, 981 Prospect Av....$100

157TH ST, n e s, 200 ft s e of Courtlandt Av, 49.7x100, with all title to strip between old line of Prospect St and new line of 157th St; Otto Schmidt to Krabo-Ernst Realty Co., (mtg $5,000,) Oct. 6; address, 503 East 165th St....$100

133D ST, s s, 200.9 ft e of 7th Av, 18x100.11; Adelaide L. Mundhof to Clara R. Wright, (mtg $8,500,) all liens, Oct. 6; address, 13 West 121st St....$1

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, [illegible] St, 50x90; the Gracon Course Co. to Alexander Friedberg, [illegible] ($15,500,) Oct. 6; address, 2,304 Bassford Av....$100

74TH ST, 421 to 425 East, n s, 62x63.3x62.9x72.11; the R. & S. Realty Co. to Annie Epstein, correction of deed and all liens, Sept. 15; attorney, Charles Kaufmann, 35 Nassau St....$100

LOT 331, Map 870 of 474 lots of Haight estate, Westchester; Edwin L. Kalish to Samuel Cohen, ½ part, B. and S., July 2; S. Cohen, Times Building....$1

25TH ST, 152 West, s s, 50.6x98.9; the Twenty-fifth Street Construction Co. to Morris Bloch, Elias Goodman, and Nathan Gross, (mtgs $230,000,) Oct. 1; address, 629 West 135th St....$100

6TH ST, 806 and 808, s s, 171 ft w of Lewis St, 42x97; 6th St, 810 and 812, s s, 129 ft w of Lewis St, 42x97; Morris Bloch to the Twenty-fifth Construction Co, (mtgs $101,000,) Sept. 20; address, 31 East 27th St..$100

3D AV, e s, 62.2 ft s of 83d St, 20x80; Nathan Metzger to Emma, his wife, B. & S., Sept. 22; address, 117 East 79th St....$1

OLD BROADWAY, n w corner of 129th St, 100x83.9x99.11x38.10, (foreclosure, Oct. 6, 1910;) Ernest E. L. Hammer, referee, to John H. Behrens of Brooklyn, Oct 7; address, 668 Prospect Place, Brooklyn..$14,700 over and above mtg for....$55,000

12TH ST, 711 East, n s, 25x100; Morris Rosentover to Samuel Warshaw of Brooklyn, (mtg $15,000,) Sept. 30; attorney, David Freiberger, 302 Broadway....$1

LAIGHT ST, 32, n s, 206.3 ft e of Hudson St, 36.6x87.7x irregular; George A. MacDonald to John Sanders, (mtg $54,530,) Oct. 6; address, 62 Clinton Place....$100

177TH ST, s s, 64.6 ft e of Arthur Av, 25x100.5; Michael F. Kerby to William C. Bergen, (mtgs $9,500,) Sept. 20; attorneys, O'Grady Brothers, 227 Broadway....$100

BROOME ST, 327, s s, 25x76; Joseph R. Munster and others to Samuel D. Katz, (mtg $20,000 and all liens,) Sept. 1; attorney, W. B. Marx, 257 Broadway....$100

GREENWICH ST, 767, e s, 21x68.6; St. John's Park Realty Co to Greenwich Investing Co, (mtg $7,000,) Oct. 8; attorney, Henry Kuntz, 63 Park Row....$100

GRACE AV, w s, 107.10 ft s w of Glebe Av, 25x100; John P. Wenninger to Carolina Wenninger, (mtg $3,500,) Oct. 6; address, 1,538 Eastchester Road....$1

12TH ST, s s, 155 ft e of Avenue B, 50x108, Unionport; John P. Wenninger to Carolina Wenninger, (mtg $6,300,) Oct. 6; address, 1,538 Eastchester Road....$1

SILVER ST, n s, 50 ft e of Roselle St, 25x100; Silver St, n s, 75 ft e of Roselle St, 25x100; John P. Wenninger to Carolina Wenninger, (mtg $1,560,) Oct. 6; address, 1,538 Eastchester Road....$1

165TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Stebbins Av, 25x113.4, (foreclosure Sept. 27, 1910;) James C. Brady, referee, to the Jacob Striefler Co, Oct. 7; address, 1,344 Wilkins Place....$5,100

31ST ST, s s, 245 ft w of 1st Av, 20x98.9, (foreclosure Sept. 7, 1910;) John G. Phelan, referee, to Elmer J. Finley and Edward Henderson, Sept. 24; address, 413 East 58th St....$9,100

BROOME ST, 327, s s, 25x76; Samuel D. Katz to Max Warshauer, (mtgs $23,500,) Sept. 1; attorney, W. B. Marx, 257 Broadway....$100

AVENUE A, w s, 48.1 ft s of 5th St, 24x100; Joseph Lahres to Solomon and Feist Berliner, (mtgs $19,250,) Oct. 7; address, 71 Central Park West....$1

111TH ST, 80 East, s s, 16.8x100.11, foreclosure; James Kearney, referee, to Seymour Realty Co, 25 Broad St, Oct. 7....$7,500

13TH ST, 528 East, s s, 25x103.3; Benjamin M. Gruenstein to Jacob Klein, (mtgs $29,750,) Oct. 7; address, 1,854 7th Av....$100

ALLEN ST, 163, w s, 25x87.6, (foreclosure Sept. 22, 1910;) Augustine R. McMahon, referee, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, Sept. 23; address, 233 Lenox Av....$5,000

EAST END AV, 150, w s, 18x46; Imogene M. Parkes to Cornelius, Lucy, and Mary T. Cahill, (mtg $6,000,) Oct. 7, B. & S. and C. A. G.; address, 2,011 2d Av....$1

LOTS 201, 202, 236, and 237, map of 336 lots of Sisters of Charity; George Costar to Adelaide M. Jones, (mtgs $1,700,) Sept. 29; address, 2,012 Gleason Av....$3,500

101ST ST, 104 West, s s, 25x100.11; George Laubentracht to Elkan Marks, (mtgs $26,500,) ½ part, quitclaim and C. A. G., Sept. 30; address, 426 West 122d St....$1

216TH ST, (2d St,) s e corner of 6th Av, 25x100, Laconia Park; Goldfein Realty and Construction Co. to Lorenzo Marino, (mtgs $1,250,) Oct. 7; address, 307 Alexander Av..$1

223D ST, (9th Av,) s s, e ½ of Lot 492, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Goldfein Realty and Construction Co. to Gaspar Polz, 638 East 138th St, and George Gozner, 338 East 65th St, (mtg $1,450,) Oct 7....$1

DALY AV, 2,074, e s, 88.9x100.8x37.5x100.10; Marie Krabo and another to Arella Schmidt, (mtgs $20,000,) Oct. 6; address, 2,074 Daly Av....$1

DALY AV, 2,076, e s, 36.3x100.10; same to same, (mtg $20,000,) Oct. 6; address, same..$1

27TH ST, 27 and 29 East, n s, 28.9x24.9, with rights to alley 2.8x— on east; Robert A. Inch, trustee in bankruptcy of Harry L. Toplitz, bankrupt, to M. Davis Doughty, 71 Myrtle Av, Montclair, N. J., all title, B. & S., Oct. 6....$950

SAME PROPERTY, release dower; Lillie L., wife of Harry L. Toplitz, to same, quitclaim, Oct. 7....$2,000

10TH ST, s s, a gore, begins at party wall between 200 and 202 West 10th St — x 95 x 0.10½ rear x —; Charles O. Livingston to James F. Thompson, 52 Charles St, and George F. Degen, 200 West 10th St, quitclaim....$1

SAME PROPERTY; the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church to same, B. & S., all title, Sept. 21; address, same....$100

Recorded Mortgages.

With name and address of lender.

ROSENTHAL, Marcus, to George V. N. Baldwin, as attorney; Weeks Av, w s, 34 ft s of 173d St, 50x95, Oct. 6, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; address, Highland Park, N. J....$4,000

BENNETT, Edwin and Arthur, to Walter W. Oakley; Buchanan Place, n s, 125 ft w of Grand Av, 25x100, prior mtg $6,500, Oct. 6, due as per bond; address, Ridgefield, N. J....$2,500

BROOKE, Reuben, to Manhattan Mortgage Co.; 12th St, n s, 330 ft e of White Plains Road, 25x114, Oct. 6, due, &c., as per bond; address, 200 Broadway....$8,000

VANDERPOEL, Watson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Mary Dunn; 36th St, 236 West, s s, 20x98.9, Oct. 4, due as per bond; address, 357 West 55th St....$25,000

VANDERPOEL, Watson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Mary Hecht and another; 36th St, s s, 420 ft e of 8th Av, 20x98.9, Oct. 6, 2 years; address, 2,016 7th Av....$25,000

BRUNEL, Gladys E., to Fanny Lomas; 261st St, n s, 25 ft w of Fieldstone Road, 25.7x110.6, prior mtg $46,000, Oct. 7, due as per bond; address, 1,941 Grand Boulevard and Concourse....$500

VOLZ, John, to Christian Stoehr and another; Wadsworth Av, n e corner of 180th St, 44.6x100, prior mtg $50,000, Oct. 7, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. P. Hummel, 1,511 3d Av..$20,000

PLYMTON CONSTRUCTION CO. to George E. Bucpee; Lots 19 and 20, Parcel 17, map of William B. Ogden, at Highbridge, 2 prior mtgs $5,000 each, Oct. 5, due as per bond; address, 507 East Tremont Av., two mtgs, each....$1,000

PLYMTON CONSTRUCTION CO. to George E. Bucpee; Lot 21, Parcel 17, map of William B. Ogden, at Highbridge, prior mtg $4,500, Oct. 5, due as per bond, (same)....$1,000

WHITESIDE, George, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 87th St, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9, Oct. 7, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway....$8,000

CLANCY, James, to Clarissa L. Ferris; Tacoma St, n s, 150 ft e of St. Lawrence St, 25x100, Oct. 1, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; address, 535 West 142d St....$3,500

MAFARACI, Cosimo, to Henrietta Shotten; Magenta St, n s, Lot 195A and 196A, Map 426 of building lots in 24th Ward, Oct. 6, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Isaac Levison, 258 East 138th St....$300

REESE, Max, to Joseph E. Douglass; Lot 19, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope, prior mtg $5,500, Sept. 16, due Oct. 10, 1918, 6 p. c.; address 242 West 132d St....$1,000

RIZZUTO, Agnes, to William C. Palmer; Morris Av, 635 and 637, s w corner of 152d St, 58.10x100, Oct. 4, 1 year, 6 p. c.; address, Ossining, N. Y....$4,000

ORWELL REALTY CO. to Joseph F. Lippe; 191st St, s s, 50 ft w of Hughes Av, 75x87.9x76.4x40.10, prior mtg $18,000, Sept. 30, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, V. S. Lippe, 140 Nassau St....$2,500

SAME to same; same property, prior mtg $20,500, Sept. 30, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, same....$3,000

CLOOS-LONGO, Grace L., to Sterling Piano Co.; Edgecombe Av, 58, e s, 15.10x100, Oct. 7, due Aug. 1, 1913, 6 p. c.; address, 518 Fulton St, Brooklyn....$340

GATE DEVELOPMENT CO. to Greenwich Mortgage Co.; Varick St, 65, n w s, 22x62, prior mtg $19,000, Sept. 30, 3 years, 6 p. c.; address, 69 West 138th St....$8,000

HAUF, Amelia, to Katharine H. Loweth; road from West Farms to Hunt's Point, e s, adjoining land of David Lydig, —x— to West Farms Creek, Oct. 7, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; address, 1,000 East 182d St....$2,500

FORTY EAST 41ST STREET CO. to Harlem Savings Bank; 41st St, s s, 85 ft e of Madison Av, 60x98.9x irregular, Oct. 7, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; address, 124 East 125th St....$330,000

SUGARMAN, Harry, to Viola L. Jones; 124th St, 426 West, s s, 25x100.11, prior mtg $25,000, Oct. 7, due April 1, 1911, 6 p. c.; address, 106 West 118th St....$1,000

ECALLAW CO. to James Bradley; Broadway, s e corner of 165th St, 110.1x100x101.6x100.5, prior mtg $375,000, Oct. 5, due as per bond; address, 525 West 113th St....$50,000

RENN, William, to Julia R. Roth; Lexington Av, w s, 80.8 ft s of 90th St, 20x81, Oct. 6, due Sept. 10, 1912, 6 p. c.; address, 103 East 105th St....$1,500

STOECKER, Edna M., to John P. Stoecker; Edgecombe Av, w s, 124.11 ft s of 150th St, 25x100, prior mtg $7,500, Oct. 5, 1 year, 6 p. c.; address, 503 West 143d St....$1,000

LUCY, CORNELIUS, AND MARY T. CAHILL to Imogene M. Parker; Avenue B, w s, 76.4 ft s of 87th St, 18x46, Oct. 7, due as per bond; address, 2,011 2d Av....$6,000

DAVIS, Charles, and Jacob Martin to West Side Savings Bank; 121st St, 315 East, 26x100.11, Sept. 28, due as per bond; address, 110 6th Av....$12,000

DE WITT, Catherine, to Mary E. Elstner; Lot 307, map of Section B, Vyse estate, Oct. 5, 5 years; address, 1,055 Clay Av....$4,000

BERLINER, SOLOMON & FEIST to Joseph Lahres; Avenue A, w s, 48.1 ft s of 5th St, 24x100, prior mtg $13,000, Sept. 7, due Oct. 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; address, 246 East Tremont Av....$6,250

FINLEY, Elmer J., and Edward Henderson to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 31st St, 330 East, s s, 20x98.9, Sept. 24, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway....$8,000

CLEARY, Michael P., to Timothy Donohue; 228th St, n s, e ½ of Lot 628, map of Wakefield, Oct. 4, due as per bond; address, 504 Ferris Av....$4,600

MARINO, Lorenzo, to Gaspar Polz; 6th Av, s e corner of 216th St, 100x25, Bronx, Oct. 7, installments; address, 638 East 138th St...$250

LANTRY, Catharine, to Broadway Savings Institution; 90th St, 117 East, n s, 25x100.8, Oct. 7, due Nov. 1, 1911; address, 5-7 Park Place....$3,000

KATZ, Samuel D., to Joseph R. Munter; Broome St, 327, s s, 25x76, prior mtg $20,000, Sept. 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. B. Marx, 257 Broadway....$3,500

WIEDHOPF CONSTRUCTION CO. to Property Security Co.; Clinton Av, n w s, at n e s of 175th St, 194x149.10, prior mtg $103,000, Oct. 7, due Jan. 7, 1911, 6 p. c.; address, 180 Broadway....$3,000

JACOB STREIFLER CO. to Frank J. Schoonmaker; 165th St, n s, 50 ft e of Stebbins Av, 25x113.4, and Wilkins Place, e s, 175 ft s of Jennings St, 100.6x irregular, prior mtg $97,000, Oct. 7, due as per bond; address, 66 Lincoln Place, East Rutherford, N. J....$6,500

WINNIE REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Co. to Central Trust Co.; Dawson St, e s, 781 ft n of Longwood Av, runs e 100x n 35.4x n 30 to Intervale Av x w 63.5 to street x w 104.4x s 75.10 to beginning, Oct. 7, 3 years; address, 54 Wall St....$45,000

Satisfied Mortgages.

With name and address of lender's attorney.

CLAY AV, n e corner of 166th St, 568.5x80, Nov. 8, 1909; A. J. Schwarzler to Kate P. McKenna; Frederick A. Snow, 15 Wall St....$65,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of 176th St, 126.2x49x148.11x53.10, Feb. 10, 1910; Lavelle Real Estate Co to the New York Trust Co, 26 Broad St, attorney, same..$40,500

KELLY ST, w s, 186.11 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100, May 13, 1910; Dwyer & Carey Construction Co to the New York Trust Co, 26 Broad St; attorney, same....$32,000

INTERVALE AV, n e corner of Fox St, 88.2x78.5x34.10x76.8, May 20, 1910; Mardece Construction Co to New York Trust Co; attorney, same....$28,000

2D AV, 219, w s, 25.9x112.6, with contents and fixtures, Pensacola Club House, to secure bond issue, Feb. 8, 1904; Pensacola Club to John T. Oakley; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway....$20,000

DELANCEY ST, 124, n s, 25x100, Dec. 1, 1903; Myer Kaplan to Annie J. Bouillon of 844 Convent Av; Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway....$20,000

2D AV, n w s, 77.6 ft n of 13th St, 25.9x112.6, April 16, 1887; Samuel Kohn and Martha A., his wife, to Minna Levins, 185 East 79th St; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 176 Broadway....$20,000

101ST ST, s s, 74 ft e of 9th (now Columbus) Av, 100.11x26, Oct. 5, 1904; Abe Bruder to Francis J. and Daniel McKenny of Van Corlear Place, Kingsbridge, and Kate Kavanagh, 452 Pulaski St, Brooklyn; Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau St....$20,000

10TH AV, 665, w s, 25x75, Oct. 16, 1905; William Schweizer and Josephine M., his wife, to the National Savings Bank of the City of Albany; Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway....$14,600

53D ST, n s, 375 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x109.4; 53d St, n s, 391.8 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.5, (said parcels being 219 and 221 East 53d St,) Oct. 1, 1907; Anna Schaaf to the Standard Trust Co, 25 Broad St; Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway....$14,000

WEST END AV, 747, w s, 76.2 ft n of 96th St, 16.8x100, June 21, 1904; Joshua Y. Lazarus and Madeleine V., his wife, to Charlotte E. and M. E. Grace Peary of Hackensack, N. J., executrices of Susan A. Swinburne, deceased; George B. Class, 156 5th Av.$14,000

91ST ST, s s, 148 ft w of 3d Av, 27x100.8, April 20, 1909; Edward Graef and Anna Matilda, his wife, to Trust Company of America, 37 Wall St; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway....$12,000

91ST ST, 166 East, s s, 27x100.8, Oct. 5, 1904; Julius Stich and wife to Edward Graef, 30 Manee Av, B. of R.; Herman Graef, 206 West 69th St....$9,000

UNION AV, 991, w s, 311.9 ft s of 165th St, 164.5x45.8, Sept. 20, 1905; Joseph Mason of Canastota, N. Y., to Frederick McCarthy and Theodore M. Macy; Clocke & Clocke, 2,022 Boston Road....$10,000

15TH ST, s s, 165 ft e of 7th Av, 103.3x10x3.3x10x100x20, Sept. 28, 1894; Mary A. Kanning and Frederick, her husband, to Olive P. Williams of Poughkeepsie; Dexter, Osborn & Fleming, 71 Broadway....$10,000

116TH ST, 331, 333, and 335 East, n s, 50x100.11, Sept. 4, 1908; Samuel Geisman to Rachel Alterman, 96 Walton St, Brooklyn; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$9,000

WATER ST, 254, n s, 19.3x51x16.11x50.10, Oct. 4, 1909; Jenescener M. A. C. Bancroft (formerly Bulcroft) to Newburg Savings Bank; attorney, same....$6,500

TREMONT AV, 686, s s, 83.8x23x87.2x23.3, May 1, 1905; Paul, Henry and Louis Bechtel to Charles A. Berrian, 126 Fordham Road, East Bronx; Albert F. Gescheidt & Son, 18 East 1st St., Mount Vernon, N. Y....$6,500

PEARL ST, 59, (Stone St, 24,) n s, 23.6x17.9; Pearl St, 61, (Stone St, 26,) n s, 19.6x22.7, Nov. 21, 1906; William G. Pigueron and Magdalene, his wife, to Paul Martin; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$5,500

58TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.5, Dec. 17, 1909; Rose Hyman to Mayer Katzenberg, 206 East 60th St; Cahn, Nordlinger & Landauer, 160 Broadway....$5,000

98TH ST, 140 West, s s, 25x100.11, Nov. 29, 1905; Selina O. Cottlow to August Schraumm, administrator; O'Grady Brothers, 277 Broadway....$4,500

2D AV, 897, w s, 69.6x19.8, March 23, 1906; Thomas J. McMahon to Cecilia Potosky; Lachman & Goldsmith, 35 Nassau St...$3,700

BOWERY, 4, n w s, runs n along Bowery 13.10x n w 71.10x s 12.2x s e 71.10 to beginning, May 6, 1907; Isaac Pouker and Lizzie, his wife, to Walter Ferguson; Wells & Snedeker, 34 Nassau St....$3,500

MELROSE AV, n e corner of 157th St, 101.9x21, April 1, 1905; Augusta Aussenhofer and John Koch (the latter unmarried) to John Koch, administrator of Emma C. Koch, deceased; Fred V. Mayforth, 99 Nassau St..$3,500

7TH AV, w s, 24.8 ft n of 23d St, 24.8x69, April 30, 1902; Lizzie E. Chubbuck Kempton, Philadelphia, Penn., to William F. Moore; Scharps & Scharps, 32 Broadway....$3,000

BROOK AV, 998, e s, 129.2x25x120.4x26.6, July 20, 1908; Walter S. Johnson to Alfred Plonier; Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$3,000

114TH ST, s s, 340 ft e of Broadway, 20x100.11, Sept. 28, 1907; Emma L. T. Hopping to Mary L. Campion, 136 West 74th St; attorney, same....$3,000

WEST END AV, w s, 76.2 ft n of 96th St, 16.8x100, Oct. 12, 1905; Hilman O. Carriere to Charlotte E. and M. E. Grace Peary, executrices of Susan A. Swinburne; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$3,000

LOT 487, amended Map 514 of Mapes estate, June 17, 1908; John A. Steinmetz to Bernard Murphy, guardian; Clocke & Clocke, 2,022 Boston Road....$2,900

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of 176th St, 126.2x49x148.11x53.10, Sept. 16, 1910; Lavelle Real Estate Co. to the City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St; attorney, F. A. Snow..$2,500

WEST END AV, 603, w s, 20x90, Feb. 10, 1909; Agnes L. Durant to August F. Grimm; Charles La Rue, 132 Nassau St....$1,874

132D ST, n s, 95 ft e of Cypress Av, 20x110, Jan. 3, 1908; Emma Quandt to Annie Morrow and others; S. K. & F. B. Wightman, 229 Broadway....$1,500

7TH AV, w s, 24.8 ft n of 23d St, 24.8x69, Dec. 31, 1903; Lizzie E. Chubbuck Kempton of Philadelphia to William F. Moore; address, 45 Broadway....$1,500

152D ST, 528 East, s s, 25x117, Dec. 1, 1905; Hyman Grossman to Knickerbocker Trust Co.; Davies, Stone & Auerbach, 34 Nassau St....$1,150

134TH ST, 873 East, n s, 16.8x100, March 9, 1907; Erick Frederickson and Maria, his wife, to James L. La Coste; Andrew Fredericks, 603 East 134th St....$1,100

81ST ST, n s, 281.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2, Dec. 23, 1904; William Britsch to Margaretha, his wife, of West Nyack, N. Y., to Ida Sattler, 306 West 102d St; Theodore Sattler, 56 Bond St....$1,000

PROSPECT AV, s s, 625 ft e of Throgg's Neck Road, 108.11x25x109.7x25, June 19, 1899; Annie Marcus to Sophie V. Minasian; George A. Minasian, 182 Nassau St....$225

Recorded Leases.

With name and address of lessee.

WILLIAM ST, 111 to 121, (John St, 59 to 65,) 900 square ft on basement floor, all of third floor, 8,512 square feet; Golden Hill Building Co. to the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Co. of New York, 20 years from May 1, 1909; attorney, Norman W. Van Nostrand, 206 Broadway; $20,000 for each of first three years and thereafter....$16,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,475, corner store and part of basement; Frederick Vagto to John H. Paulsen, 10½ years from Nov. 1, 1910; attorneys, Salter & Steinkamp, 140 Nassau St....$1,500 to $1,800

LUDLOW ST, 117, all; Isaac Adler to Henry Ehlin, 3 years from Nov. 1, 1910; W. H. Kramer, 200 Broadway....$3,200

LIBERTY ST, n w corner of Nassau St, store No. 1 on ground floor; Liberty-Nassau Building Co. to Marcus M. Blechner, 4 5-12 years from Dec 1, 1910; attorneys, Cohn & Levy, 132 Nassau St....$4,800

2D AV, 391, store, basement, and first floor above; James W. Kohnstamm and others to Henry F. C. Plosser, 5 years from May 1, 1911; address, 391 2d Av....$1,400 and $1,500

CLAY AV, n e corner of 166th St, store; A. J. Schwarzler to George A. Hafenmeyer, 3 years from Aug. 15, 1910, 3 years' renewal; attorneys, Holm, Whitlock & Scarff, 35 Nassau St....$540

9TH AV, 272, four-story brick building; John J. Duffy, executor, to Morris Raphael, 3 1-12 years from April 1, 1910, (3 years' renewal;) address, 272 9th Av....$1,300

STANTON ST, 186½, store and basement; Siris & Malzman to Isidor Kaltus, 5 8-12 years from Aug. 1, 1910; attorney, Esther Kimotier, 158 Rivington St....$600 to $720

WESTCHESTER AV, e s, 40 ft n of Longwood Av, store, &c; Kollwood Realty Co. to Adolf Ichel, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1910; attorney, Edward A. Isaacs, 27 William St....$1,500 and $2,000

AMSTERDAM AV, 432 and 434, s w corner of 81st St, store, &c; Edward De Noyelles to Hygrade Wine Co., 5 years from May 1, 1910; address, 2,555 Broadway....$4,300 and $4,700

AMSTERDAM AV, 432, store, &c; Hygrade Wine Co. to Isaac Heidelburger, 4 8-12 years and 2 weeks from Aug. 15, 1910; address same....$2,800 and $3,100

VESEY ST, 98, all; Benjamin F. Blair and others to Francis J. McCooey, 98 Vesey St., 5 years from May 1, 1910....$2,500

181ST ST, 589 West, store and office; One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and St. Nicholas Avenue Co. to Hygrade Wine Co., 2,555 Broadway, 10 3-12 years from July 1, 1910....$3,000 and $3,250

Mechanics' Liens.

62D ST, 44 to 46 East; Atlantic Terra Cotta Co. against 40 to 46 East Sixty-second Street Realty Co., owner; Dalley & Co., contractors....$7,500

62D ST, 40 to 46 East; Charles Bayer Co. against same....$1,623

143D ST, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x104; Sanders & Barnett, Inc., against John Denala, owner; Picone & Oliver Construction Co., contractor....$305

AVENUE ST. JOHN, 1,020 to 1,024; same against John Picone and Vincent Oliva, owners and contractors....$305

191ST ST, s s, 50 ft w of Hughes Av, 75x87.9; Hertsch Brothers against Orwell Realty Co., owner and contractor....$180

COSTER ST, (or Av,) e s, 200 ft s of Spofford Av, 360x100; Michael Altieri and others against Feiser Realty and Construction Co. and Raffaele Luongo, owners and contractors....$475

DIVISION ST, 54 and 56; Binney-Godfrey Co. against Louis Winkler and Abraham Schultz, owners; Iversen-Gustafson Co., contractor.$230

MACOMB'S LANE, n w corner of 152d St, 100x60; Jacob M. Seidenberg against Teichman Engineering and Construction Co., owner and contractor....$152

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BOSCOBEL AV, w s, 25 ft n of Plimpton Av; Michael Skelly against representatives of the late D. Christie and others, March 30, 1910....$28

SIMPSON ST, w s, 510 ft n of Westchester Av; G. Robitzek & Brothers, Inc., against J. C. Gaffney Construction Co. and others, Dec. 31, 1909....$87

PARK ROW, s e corner of Frankfort St; James J. Bush against Sun Printing and Publishing Association and others, Sept. 16, 1910....$86

HOE AV, e s, 75 ft n of 172d St; Carter, Black & Ayers against Alfred B. Classon and others, Sept. 24, 1910....$591

16TH ST, 268 West; Hull, Crippen & Co. against St. Joseph's Home for the Aged and others, Sept. 29, 1910....$236

Lis Pendens.

3D ST, 352 East; Moses Fischman and others against Isadore Strauch and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strasbourger, Eschwege & Schallek.

CHAMBERS ST, 143; Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York against William Ferris and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Washburn, Jr.

ELTON ST, s s, Lot 366, Twenty-third Ward, 50x114.4; Henry Hahnenfeld against Henry Kruse, (notice of levy;) attorney, H. Elfers.

GOERCK ST, 68; Morris Bloch and others against Hyman Ringel and others, (foreclosure of second mortgage;) attorney, A. F. Silverstone.

117TH ST, s s, 456.2 ft e of Pleasant Av, 16.10x100; Beatrice S. B. Ziegel against Elizabeth Kuck and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Wechsler.

118TH ST, n s, 334.6 ft w of Avenue A, 20.5x100.11; Annie E. Brady against James B. Brady and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ellison, MacIntyre & Davis.

121ST ST, 330 and 332 East; William T. Gray and others against Hyman Levin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. S. Borland.

PARCEL OF LAND beginning at a point on w s of lands of Fox estate, runs n 50x w 122.7x s 52.5 to a point distant 100 ft from e s of Prospect Av x e 138.4 to beginning; Rose W. Crissey against Oscar W. Friedenrich and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Morgan, Breckenridge & Marvin.

7TH AV, w s, 25.5 ft s of 55th St, 25x100; Royal Holding Co. against John J. Reilly and others, (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorneys, Arnstein, Levy & Pfeifer.

CENTRAL MARKET PLACE, 7; E. Louise Sands against Nunziante Forlinza and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,110; John M. Bowers, executor, against Mary J. Heuer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

122D ST, n s, 88.11 ft e of 8th Av, 14.8x76.5; Margaret J. Ellis against Jacob Berman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. Simpson.

FRONT ST, 33; Walter T. Wallace and others against Howard G. Wallace and others, (specific performance;) attorneys, Gifford, Hobbs & Beard.

Building Loan Contracts.

226TH ST, n s, 330 ft e of White Plains Road, 25x114; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans Reuben Brooke....$8,000

228TH ST, n s, ½ of Lot 628, map of Village of Wakefield, Bronx; Timothy Donohue loans Michael J. and Mary A. Cleary....$4,600

MORTGAGE LOANS.

INVESTORS, ATTENTION.
6% interest on mortgage loans. Principal and interest guaranteed. Title insured by Westchester and Bronx Title and Mortgage Guaranty Company. I will invest for you sums from $300 to $3,000. For particulars, Harry Y. Halley, 103 Park Av., N. Y. City.

MORTGAGE MONEY 4½%
HENRY BRODER, 198 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—Six per cent. first mortgage, $2,700; [illegible] principal, interest, title guaranteed; [illegible] worth $8,000; discount $200. Holder, 231 [illegible], Downtown.

[illegible] Mortgages for sale, improved Bronx, [illegible] upward. Principal, interest, title guaranteed. Absolutely safe. Jenks, 115 Broadway. [illegible] Cortlandt.

[illegible] mortgages in sums from $500 to $3,000. [illegible], 2,010 5th Av., (125th.)

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Exhibit de Luxe
is now ready. Members of the architectural profession, builders, and any one interested in brick work generally, and Front Brick effects particularly, will find this a mine of artistic suggestion and practical application.
FREDENBURG & LOUNSBURY
381 4th Ave., Cor. 27th St.
"Largest Distributors of front brick in the world."

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

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Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
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Managers of Estates
Brokers, Appraisers,
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J. Romaine Brown. A. P. W. Kinnan.

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3 Story Dwelling
NEAR 72D ST. SUBWAY STATION.
Excellent condition.
Good proposition for investment or to occupy.
WHITNEY KERNOCHAN and GILBERT RIDLER, 44 PINE ST. } Sole Agents. Tel., 269—John.

Washington Heights.

3 lots, 531-533-535 West 159th St., 300 ft. East of Broadway, north side. See John P. Herren, attorney, 38 Park Row, city.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished.

50 West 47th St.
PRIVATE DWELLING,
19 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
62 CEDAR ST.

138 East 22d St.
Dwelling; 11 rooms, 2 baths.
Reasonable Rent to Good Tenant.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
62 CEDAR ST.

87th, 302 West.—Three-story, high stoop, extension; reasonable rent; good location; immediate possession; redecorate to suit; open Saturday afternoon, Sunday.

150TH ST., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.—Four-story Dwelling, 16 rooms and two baths. W. D. MORGAN, Broadway and 147th St.

Brooklyn.

To Rent.—House, 9 rooms and bath, butler's pantry, near West End Av., in Seventies; rent $1,650. Address George Graham Burnside, 275 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bronx.

At Woodlawn Heights.—Cozy cottage; rent, $20.00. Irving, 231 East 237th St.

One-family, 7 rooms, improvements, 178th, east of Arthur Av. Box 150, 4 Chatham Square.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

To let for six months, or longer if desired, a beautiful home, fully and artistically furnished, on one of the best blocks near Prospect Park West; 25 minutes to Park Row by trolley and 10 minutes to Subway; immediate possession. Harrill Brothers, 7th Av., corner 2d St., Brooklyn.

ARE YOU READY
TO HAVE THE MONEY YOU HAVE WORKED FOR WORK FOR YOU?
NOW IS THE TIME
Take Bronx Subway to Simpson Street Station, or Westchester Avenue Trolley to 163d Street, or Southern Boulevard Trolley to Hunts Point Avenue.
GO TO-DAY
Visit the Property of the Hunts Point Estate Then Attend the
NIGHT AUCTION SALE
AT TERRACE GARDEN
58th Street, Between 3d and Lexington Avenues,
TUESDAY, OCT. 11
AT 6:30 P. M.
297—BRONX LOTS—297
BUY ONE OR MORE OF THE
To be sold in single lots.
Hunts Point Avenue and Adjoining Streets
Only 30% cash needed. Balance can remain on mortgage for 1, 2 or 3 years at 5%.
It Means More Dollars to You
JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer
REPRESENTATIVE ON THE PROPERTY.

To-day's
Sale, rain or shine, of 136 Water Front Lots in Beautiful Throg's Neck Gardens at 2 P. M. opens up another new section of New York City, where first buyers of lots will again reap the largest profits.
70% of the purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 5%.
REMEMBER the purchase of a $700 lot means but the payment of $70 to-day.
If it should rain to-day, and you have made up your mind to go up to this sale, go up in the rain. You ought to have a chance to see the property if it is raining, for it is going to be there rain or shine. If it rains we are going to have the sale in Turnbull Mansion.
HOW TO REACH THE PROPERTY
Subway to Simpson St. and Westchester Ave. car to the property.
Subway to West Farms Station, then West Farms car to property.
2d or 3d Ave. "L" line to West Farms Station, then West Farms car to property.
All Bronx street car lines transfer to Westchester Ave. line, direct to property.
Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer. 31 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Valuable Bronx Lots
An Entire Block Front, two corners, close to Subway Station. Can give bargain to right party able to handle plot. Address Owner, 200 Broadway, N. Y. City, Room 506.

BRONX BARGAIN
100x100, Southern Boulevard, close to Subway Station; all excavated, ready for immediate improvement. Splendid chance for reliable builder. Address Owner, 200 Broadway, N. Y. City. Room 506.

A.—A NEW ROW OF 3-story brick and limestone 2-family dwellings, near Jerome Av., Grand Concourse, proposed new Subway, and crosstown trolleys. Premises, Wm. E. Diller, 165th St. and Walton Av.

Exquisite 10-room 3-story brick private house; beautiful furniture; cost $1,700; optional; $1,000; easy terms; sacrifice. Cragin, 168 West 120th.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE WISE INVESTOR
BUYS LAND WHICH IS NEAR THE BUSINESS CENTRE OF MANHATTAN, EASILY AND QUICKLY REACHED AND WITH AN ABSOLUTELY ASSURED FUTURE.
ELMHURST HEIGHTS
NEW YORK CITY
OFFERS AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE HOMESEEKER OR INVESTOR.
WRITE TO-DAY FOR PARTICULARS. LOOK AT THE CITY MAP, COMPARE VALUES, AND COMMON SENSE WILL DO THE REST.
MODEL 2-FAMILY BRICK HOUSES; STEAM HEAT, SEWER, WATER, GAS, ETC. FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS. CORONA CAR TO LOCAL OFFICE.
Bankers Land Corporation,
337 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

DO YOU WANT WATER FRONT LOTS
within 20 minutes of New York City? All improvements, sidewalks, streets, electric lights, sewers, fine bathing beach and yacht clubhouse on the property; can be purchased on small monthly payments; title guaranteed; call or write. K. Henry, 146 East 34th St. and 2 East 125th St., New York City.

$50 DOWN balance like rent, buys
MODERN HOUSE OR SEMI-BUNGALOW, 8 to 10 rooms and bath, separate toilet room, hardwood trim, steam heat, gas, electric light; plot 40x100; surrounded by stately oaks 100 years old; 700 feet from station on Long Island Railroad; electrified system; 16 minutes from Herald Square, 12 minutes from Flatbush Av. depot. Write or call immediately, BUILDER, Room 612, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

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NEW JAMAICA HOUSES—$250 DOWN. Best location; 7 to 9 rooms; latest improvements. F. L. FERGUSON, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

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Kinko Builders
This Company is prepared to build private houses and other buildings for individuals under a general contract which governs plans, specifications, supervision and financing. We can save the owners time and annoyance, and effect economies through our experience and organization, aggregating far more than our fees.
We are builders of Artistic Homes of the best quality. No charges for consultation or preliminary sketches.
Kings & Westchester Land Co.
350 Fulton St., Brooklyn-New York

FLATBUSH
$6,500.—This is a rare opportunity to purchase a house for $1,000 less than the market value. It is a beautiful new frame detached house containing 9 rooms and tiled bath, parquet floors, hardwood trim; sewer in street paid for. Convenient to Ave. C station of the B. B. line. Easy terms. Act quickly.
'Phone 744 Cortlandt. Joseph P. Day PRIVATE SALES DEPARTMENT, 31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

BEAUTIFUL TWIN HOUSES
Something new, semi-detached, modern, one-family brick houses, oak trim, tile roof, etc., in beautiful MAPLE GROVE; convenient to L and school; 5c. fare; will sacrifice to quick buyer; your own terms. Call at once or address
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W. R. WATSON,
5 East 42d St., New York.

A COSEY COTTAGE

or commodious country home in the near in suburbs is the real way to live. Let us tell you about

RIVER VIEW MANOR

at Hastings-on-Hudson,
the most beautiful suburb in Near New York.
HASTINGS HOMES COMPANY,
105 West 40th St.

MUST SELL

Hudson River Property

Over 65 acres, beautiful rolling land, fine old shade trees; neighborhood unexcelled; exceptional river views and mountain scenery; 10 minutes' walk from R. R. station; within easy commuting distance; suitable for gentleman's estate or subdivision.

A REAL OPPORTUNITY.

E. Nelson Ehrhart
7 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 4545.

Four acres with good house and barn, mile from station. Angell, 16 East 42d.

New Rochelle.

$5600 will buy new 9-room cottage, corner plot; hot-water heat; fine elevation; convenient to station; terms reasonable; must be sold. Cottages to Rent from $30 up. Downey, 232 Huguenot St.

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Investment.—Dwelling, 11 roms, bath; lot extra large; South B'way, Yonkers; $17,000, quick buyer; terms. MELVILLE MEAD & SON, 100 William.

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Country Homes FARMS Near New York City.

Where owners must sacrifice to quick purchasers. I. J. Auerbach, 14 East 23d St., N. Y. C.

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Westfield plot on a hill; near houses, &c., 100x100; only $800; $10 cash, $8 monthly. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

Farms, Farms—Every description; commuting distance; descriptive catalogue free. Leibuecher, 78 Bible House, Manhattan.

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Weequahic Park Tract

NEWARK, N. J.

Directly Opposite Weequahic Park.

Beautiful country park containing lake nearly one mile long. Boating, fishing, skating, etc. Tennis courts, baseball and football fields, trotting track, golf links projected. High, healthful elevation. Fifteen minutes from Broad and Market Streets.

Streets paved—parkways in centre. Water, gas, sewers, electric light, etc. Twenty minutes from New York on completion of Pennsylvania Railroad tunnels to New Jersey.

Lehigh Valley Parkview Station at property. Pennsylvania Railroad—Waverly Station, five minutes' walk.

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Beautifully located plots for sale—all restricted and guaranteed by Fidelity Trust. Monthly payments. Maps and further particulars. Take Pennsylvania, New Jersey Central or Lackawanna Railroad to Newark and Mt. Prospect cars to property.

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FARM ONLY $95.

20,000 square feet of land; rich soil; 100 peach trees with each acre; fare 15 cents; $9 down, $3 monthly. Address Mountain View, 163 Times Downtown.

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Fanwood plot, 50x250, on main Boulevard; pavement, walk, water, gas, &c.; only one block to depot; $750; $10 cash, $7.50 monthly; free tickets. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

$300 cash, $26 monthly, price $4,000; artistic 6-room cottage, every improvement; 30 minutes out; commutation 7 cents. Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

A beautiful Fanwood plot on high land; easy walk to depot; fine trees; 100x400; only $1,200; $10 cash, $12 monthly. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

Modern Westfield home, 8 rooms; sewer, water, gas, electric light; stone walk; near depot and street cars; only $4,500; $500 cash, $35 monthly. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

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Country residence, mile from Long Branch; 35 acres; $30,000; elegant condition. 54 West 68th.

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LARGE LIGHT LOFTS.

IRVING PLACE, S. W. CORNER OF 16TH STREET,

New Twelve Story Fireproof Building,
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OPPOSITE NEW BORGFELD BUILDING.

Five Elevators—Sprinkler System and all Modern Improvements.

PLOT 100 ft. x 123.9 ft.

Lofts $6,500 to $7,500 per floor.

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25 Park Place AND 22 Murray Street } near B'way

About 4,300 Sq. Feet on a Floor Completely Remodeled & Renovated

Elevator Service, Steam Heat, Electric Light and Modern Plumbing.
REASONABLE RENTS
Apply to your own Broker or to
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50 WEST 47TH ST.

WILL ALTER FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
62 CEDAR ST.

A.—156 WEST 72D ST.
Store and office for rent.
Will make terms to suit right party.

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12 Fifth Avenue
Near 8th St.,
Furnished Suites of
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Superior hotel accommodations. Select neighborhood; restaurant privileges if desired. Representative on premises.

Attractive three, four, five rooms; completely furnished; linen, silver; reasonable. Hazelton Court, 3,099 Broadway.

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WANTED, from December to April, small elevator apartment, furnished, in very quiet neighborhood, between 60th and 86th Sts., East; two in family. A 52 Times.

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$2,500 to $3,250.

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738 West End Ave., cor. 98th St.

Subway Express Station One Block.
One 8 Room } CORNER APARTMENT
One 7 "
All light rooms, parquet floors, electric light. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES or
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50 feet from Manhattan Av. Subway station. Elegant 5 large, beautifully decorated rooms. All modern improvements. Very cheap rent. Inquire janitor.

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LARGE, LIGHT, AIRY LOFT.

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A light loft, including show room and fixtures, suitable for cloak and suit, costume, or waist house, on West 22d St., to sublet; reasonable rent. Write A. L., 104 East 14th.

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Large and exceptionally desirable, to lease in fireproof office building. Elevator, electric light, etc., one block from 149th St. Subway and "L" stations and trolley cars. Heart of Bronx's business section. Apply EUGENE J. BUSHER,
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SHORT BLOCK TO SUBWAY.

Absolutely fireproof elevator apartment house, in the best residential section of the city—one block to Riverside Drive and Cathedral Parkway. All conveniences, including vacuum cleaners. Convenient to "L" and surface cars. Spacious apartments, arranged in suites of

3-4-5-6 AND 7 ROOMS

3 Room Apartments have Kitchenette.

The Alabama
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ONE BLOCK TO SUBWAY STATION. CONVENIENT TO BROADWAY AND CROSSTOWN CARS.

An apartment house of unusual construction, thoroughly fireproof and containing all improvements. All conveniences, including vacuum cleaner.

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12-Story, Steel Constructed, Fireproof Building
Now Ready for Occupancy.

9, 10 Rooms, 3 Baths, Large Foyer.
Rentals $2,500 and Upward.

One Duplex Apartment on first floor, 10 rooms, 3 baths, $2,500.

Finest Apartments and Best Value in New York City.

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High Class Elevator Apartments

Newly Constructed

One block from 145th St. Subway Station, Between Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.

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Rooms are large, light and perfectly ventilated; ample closet room. The finish throughout is exceptionally fine, selected hardwood with noiseless parquet floor. Dining rooms have paneled wainscoting and beam ceilings.

Day and Night Elevator and Telephone Service.
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Absolutely Fireproof

250 W. 88th St., S. W. Cor. Broadway.

7 and 8 large rooms and foyer. Abundant closets; complete night and day service, including porters; separate laundries with steam drying rooms, or open drying on roof. ELECTRIC LIGHT FREE; ALSO GAS for laundry use; Extra Maid's room on superstructure, if desired.
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Combining every convenience of a modern and select hotel with the privacy of a home.

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Two fireproof buildings; apartments of 3, 10, and 12 rooms and three baths; all conveniences; best possible construction; location finest in the city, with extensive views of the Hudson and the Drive; building faces southwest, insuring an abundance of sun in winter and cool breezes in summer. Rents $1,500 to $3,000.
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IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Handsome up-to-date apartments; beautiful view of Hudson River; telephone in each apartment; Subway express station.
FIVE, SIX, AND SEVEN ROOMS.
RENTS $45 to $75.
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Near Manhattan St. Subway Station.
RENTS $420 TO $900

Apply on premises or your own broker.
THE MARCY REALTY CO.,
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A—156 WEST 72d ST.

APARTMENT, 2 ROOMS AND BATH.

Most desirable location; every modern convenience; room service included. Special rate to desirable party.

CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 88TH STREET.

Modern Fireproof Apartments

8-9-10 Rooms and Baths

AT LOW RENTALS.

Apply on premises or

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MONTEBELLO,

547 RIVERSIDE DRIVE

NEAR 127TH ST.
Apartments, six and eight rooms.
RENTS $900 TO $1,200
Apply on premises or your own broker.
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210 5th Avenue
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Apartments of 2 rooms and bath to lease. All improvements. Ideal for bachelor or couple. James E. Ball, Supt.

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21 W. 31. For rent, unfurnished, parlor, dining room, two bedrooms, and bathroom; bachelor or families; meals served. Apply CHAS. E. BARRETT, or on premises.

We store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 van load; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 45th St. Telephone 2967—Bryant.

16th St., 140 West.—Seven elegant, large rooms, bath; steam; parquet flooring, electric light.

ELEVATOR, $33, $40, $45.
Five rooms, Cathedral Heights. 509 West 112th St.

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West Side.

Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

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ELEVATOR Highest grade continuous service.
4 and 6 rooms; electric light. APARTMENTS
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The largest 7-room apartment in Harlem. $40 and $35 per month. In a fine residential section. 2,023 7th Av.
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120-128 West 116th St., near 7th Av. Drive. Modern elevator apartments, 4, 5, 6 large, light rooms and bath; all-night elevator and telephone service; express Subway, surface, and "L" cars at corner; $32.50, $35, $42.50, $45, $50. Superintendent on premises.

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5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.

Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

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4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath, $36-$45-$55; steam heat, gas and electric light; telephone; wall safe; elevator; day and night service. Superintendent.

5—ROOMS—$22

New law house; steam heat and hot water. 2,087 Amsterdam Ave., between 163d and 164th Sts.

"SIX ELEGANT ROOMS AND BATH."

High-class apartment, all improvements; electric light; near Subway and All car lines; $23 up. Superintendent, Basement, 138A West 125th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.

Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

Most Liberal Concessions

will be made in the following

High Class Apartments.

ROBERT FULTON COURT,

559 West 156th Street,
Northeast Corner Broadway.

Elegantly planned elevator apartments, superior construction, facing Audubon Park and Plaza. Delightful view of Hudson and Palisades.

4 to 7 large rooms and bath.
$500 to $980 per annum.

Abundance of closets; many special features; Subway station, Broadway and Amsterdam Av. cars within one block.

ST. JOHN COURT,

Amsterdam Ave. S. W. Cor.

111TH ST., OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

Superior five to seven large rooms and bath, elevator apartments.

$720 to $1,100 per annum.

Convenient to Central, Riverside, and Morningside Parks, Surface cars, Subway, and L stations.

WEST END HALL

840 West End Avenue,

Northeast Corner 101st Street.

A house of superior excellence; elevator apartments, 7 and 8 large rooms, 2 baths; catering to small families of refinement.

$1,400 to $1,500 per annum.

Decorations to suit. Most favorable terms; inspection invited.

See Superintendents, or

CHAS. S. KOHLER, Agent,
906 Columbus Avenue, at 104th St.
'PHONE 5505 RIVERSIDE.

The Onondaga

COMPLETED OCT. 1.

Riverside Drive & 152d St.

6 Rooms $60 Up.
7 Rooms $75 Up.

ONE & TWO BATHS.
HIGHEST CLASS APARTMENT.
FINEST LOCATION.
EVERY KNOWN IMPROVEMENT.

Owners on Premises.

CONCESSION.

THE SAVOY,
610 WEST 111TH ST.
6 & 7 ROOMS & BATH.
Rents $780 to $1,300.

THE LUCETINE,
25 WEST 56TH ST.
7 ROOMS AND BATH
Concession to desirable tenants.

THE ORADELL,
709 WEST 111TH ST.
5 & 6 ROOMS & BATH
Rents $660 to $840.

THE MARKENFIELD,
645-611 WEST 111TH ST.
4-5-6 ROOMS & BATH.
Rents $600 to $1,020.

EVELYN COURT,
610 WEST 114TH ST.
5 ROOMS & 2 BATHS.
Rents $1,100 to $1,500.

Leroy Conventry, Agent,
156 W. 72d St.

TREMONT

Corner 178th Street and Valentine Ave.

OPPOSITE BEAUTIFUL ECHO PARK.

Equal to any elevator apartment house on the West Side. Convenient to all cars lines and Subways. Telephones, electric lights, gas.

ATTENDANTS IN UNIFORM.

4 Rooms - - $25 to $30.
5 Rooms - - $35 to $40.

Open Sundays and evenings.
Telephone 3547 Tremont.

LOOK HERE!

179TH ST., NOS. 706-710-714 WEST,

between Broadway and Fort Washington Av., Just West of Broadway.

The "Hargood," "Bellerose" & "Colonial."

New modern apartments just completed.

4 rooms and bath apartments; only a few more left.

Most beautiful 4-room apartments on Washington Heights.

SPECIAL FEATURES. { Electric light, telephone in each apartment; imported wall decorations; shower baths, etc. Refined, quiet location. Broadway car at corner.

181st St. Subway station 4 minutes' walk.

RENTS REASONABLE, $30 TO $33.

To see them means taking them on the spot.

MT. MORRIS COURT,

Nos. 22-23-24-25 Mt. Morris Park West, Cor. 122d Street.

Apartments of 7 and 8 rooms and bath, all light. Rent $600 to $1,000 per annum.

Electric light, all-night elevator service, private 'phone. Will be put in thorough order to suit tenant. References; leases. Subway station 125th St.

Apply to Supt., Northwest Cor. 122d St., or WM. HENRY FOLSOM, 927 B'way. Tel. 5929 Gram.

LARCHMONT

254-256 WEST 112TH ST.

BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVES.

4 beautiful rooms, steam, &c. High class section, $25, $26.

---

515 & 523 W. 122nd St.

Elevator apartment, 4, 5, 6, and 10 rooms; electric light; all modern improvements.

East Side.

39-43 East 27th St.

CAN BE SEEN EVENINGS

Housekeeping Apartments of 7 and 8 elegant large rooms, all light; the most desirable and exclusive apartments DOWN TOWN, strictly fireproof, electric light, 'phone, patent dryers, &c., &c.

One 7 rooms and bath.....$1,200
One 7 rooms and baths.....$1,300
One 8 rooms and baths.....$1,400
Superintendent. Phone, 1834 Mad. Sq.

Physician's Apartments

784 Park Av., cor. 74th St., (corner apartment); 7 rooms and 2 baths, $1,650; also 14 rooms and 4 baths, $3,150.

215 West 51st St., 224 West 53d St. { Cor. Broadway; 10 rooms and bath, $1,100. Also corner apartment 9 rooms and bath, $1,200.

353 West 57th St., (wide street), eight rooms and bath, electric light, parquet floors, &c., $1,150.

Henry D. Winans & May, Agents,
749 8th Av., near 53th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

A-Re-Co Court.

Elevator Apartments

S. W. cor. Westchester Ave. and So. Boulevard

Location ideal—only *one* block from Subway Station—only *30* minutes from downtown. Arrangement designed to secure the greatest comfort and homelikeness. The building itself is one of the most attractive in all New York.

Shower Bath and Telephone in every apartment.
All-night service—both Elevator and Telephone.
Exceedingly handsome and dignified Entrance Halls.
Mission dining rooms with massive beamed ceilings.
Gas and electric lights—double hardwood floors—abundance of closet room—very artistic decorations.

4 Rooms and Bath, . . $28 to $32
5 Rooms and Bath, . . $30 to $40
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath, . $42 to $45

FALL CONCESSIONS NOW!

Just as exceptional opportunities in these:

Chester Hall
S. E. cor. Westchester Ave. and So. Boulevard.
Just completed. New Elevator Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 rooms. Telephones, electricity and gas, and the new *Bungalow Dining* rooms. Rentals, $32 to $50.

Simpson St. Apts.
1020 to 1040 Simpson St.
Exceedingly homelike New Elevator Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 rooms—hardwood floors—sanitary plumbing—perfect ventilation.
Rentals, $21 to $35.

A very unusual feature of the A-Re-Co Apartments is A-Re-Co Park. Large playgrounds for the children—tennis courts for the grown-ups.

Apply to American Real Estate Company Owner
Founded 1888. Assets over Fifteen Millions
Rental Dept.: 1043 So. Boulevard or 1028 Simpson St. (At Simpson St. Sub. Sta.; Take Lenox Ave. Express.)

BROOKLYN'S NEWEST ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, FACING PROSPECT PARK PLAZA AND LIBRARY.

KINGS COURT

CORNER STERLING PLACE AND BUTLER PLACE, BETWEEN VANDERBILT AND UNDERHILL AVES.

8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, $1,080--$1,200.

Every Modern Improvement; Day and Night Elevator and Telephone Service. Location, Equipment and Service Equal to New York's $2,400 Apartments.

MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED. Supt. on Premises.

East Side.

THE HILLHURST

160 EAST 91ST STREET

LOVELY SUITES FOR REFINED TENANTS OF MODERATE MEANS—TASTEFUL DECORATIONS—POLITE ATTENDANTS.

$16 HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS. $40

UNFURNISHED.

3 Rooms and Bath, Kitchen.....$23.00
4 Rooms and Bath, Kitchen.....$33.00
5 Rooms and Bath, Kitchen.....$34.00

MAGNIFICENT ROOF GARDEN.
FIREPROOF BUILDING.
TWO OTIS PASSENGER LIFTS.

Free private 'phone in each apartment. Night and day service.
MEALS SERVED IN PRIVATE DINING ROOM IF DESIRED

La Casa Blanca

55 East 76th St.
NEAR MADISON AV.

Rents $1,000 to $1,400

Seven and eight rooms, bath, and servants' bath; rent $1,000. Also corner apartments, all light rooms, $1,200-$1,400. White enamelled woodwork, parquet floors; electric lights; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator service; references. Telephone 1690—Lenox.

Studio Building

134 EAST 22d ST.

4 stories and basement; 3 baths; excellent north light; will alter and put in first-class condition for good tenant.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
62 CEDAR ST.

The Walpole
43 East 25th St.

Size of apartments ranges from studio of 2 rooms and bath to suite of 5 rooms and 3 baths. Every convenience. Kitchenette. Elevator. Hall boys. Rental $720 to $1,840. Apply on premises or to F. & G. PFLOMM, 9 West 29th Street.

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13 East 36th
Southern Exposure.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS

Modern Improvements. Spacious Closets. Rent $720 Year Up.

THE LEXINGTON,

144-146-148 East 22d St.

Attractive large apartments, 5 and 6 rooms and bath. All-night elevator service. Electric light, telephone.

Rent, $52.50 to $62.50 monthly.

References: leases. Superintendent on premises.
WILLIAM HENRY FOLSOM,
927 Broadway. Telephone 5929 Gramercy.

ST. IVES—153-5 East 72d St.

Seven Extra Large Rooms and Bath

SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM

Electric Elevator & All Improvements.

$1,000

ST. ANDREW.

S. E. CORNER 5TH AV. AND 127TH ST.

Apartment of 5 and 6 large, light rooms and bath; parquet floors; separate servants' toilet in the 6 rooms; all-night elevator; refined neighborhood; rents $690 to $840 per annum. Also one apartment of 6 rooms suitable for a dentist or doctor.

DOCTOR'S APARTMENT,

LA CASA BLANCA, 55 EAST 76TH ST., near Madison Av.; has been occupied several years by successful physician; now to rent $1,000 per annum; handsomely decorated.

THE CLEVELAND,

124-130 East 24th St.

Unfurnished apartments of 9 rooms, ample closets, &c. Call between 10 and 2.

89TH ST., 50 EAST. (Near Madison Av.)—Seven large, light rooms; all improvements; bath; very moderate rent.

Lexington Av., 101.—Six exceptionally beautiful rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water; rent moderate.

49th St., 139 East.—Five, six, seven elegant rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water.

East Side.

1,229 Madison Av., 89th St.—Elegant apartments, 7 rooms, bath; steam heat; hall service; $600.

Lexington Av., Corner 48th St.—Exceptionally beautiful six rooms, bath, steam heat, elevator; telephone service.

Bronx.

The Best

Seven-room Apartment, in the largest, handsomest, and finest six-story Elevator Apartment House in the world.

Everything NEW in appointments and conveniences. You will find NEW Ideas in this NEW HOUSE.

The Hunts Point

163d and Simpson Streets,
Southern Boulevard.

All rooms conform with modern thought. Pleasing decorations, abundant light and air, elegant entrance hall, latest heating devices, luxurious baths and genial surroundings.

7 Rooms, with 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents, $65 to $70.

Private park, with Tennis and Croquet. Open for inspection day and night. Bronx Subway to Simpson St. Station.

Colonial Apartments

819-875 Hunt's Point Ave.
AT 163D STREET.

6 Rooms, $34 to $36.
7 Rooms, $38 to $40.

Special prices with lease.

The best apartments in the Bronx, at the cheapest rents. Private Park for use of tenants. Bronx Subway to Simpson St. Station.

Kemp-Jones Apartments

2, 3, 4, 5, 6 rooms, $20-$45.

Ideal location, restricted section, near parks, athletic gr'ds, and Harlem River Boat Club. HIGH CLASS, EVERY IMPROVEMENT, including private telephone and electric light. 950-974 ANDERSON AV., Near Jerome Av. and 161st St. Convenient to west side "L" 155th St. Sta. TELEPHONE 4690 MELROSE.

Decatur Av., BETWEEN E. 194 & 195 STS.

2 blocks north Fordham "L" new house; 5-6 elegant large rooms, equal to Riverside Drive apartments; latest modern improvements; rents reasonable.

---

7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $35.

Large, light apartments; electricity, steam and hot water; janitor service. Builder, 79 West 181st.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—BARTHOLOMEW JACOB and LYDIA E. JACOB, his wife, plaintiffs, against EMMA L. ELIN, GEORGE H. A. ELIN, Lawrence Jacob, Louise H. Jacob, Mary P. Jacob, Mary E. Jacob, the younger; Leonard Jacob, second, Walter P. Jacob, Leonard Jacob, Jr., Rebecca Jacob, Harriet D. Jacob, Martha J. Marshall, Levin R. Marshall, Emily M. Lawrence, Mary Agnes Lawrence, John Chase, Aimee M. S. T. J. La Farge Campbell, Douglas Walter Campbell, Ian Douglas Campbell, Lawrence Jacob, as sole surviving substituted trustee under the last will and testament of John R. Lawrence, deceased; Lawrence Jacob, as sole surviving executor and trustee under the last will and testament and codicil of Leonard Jacob, deceased; Lawrence Jacob, Leonard Jacob, Jr., and Robert Jacob, as executors and trustees under the last will and testament and codicil of Emma Lawrence Jacob, deceased; Lawrence Jacob, as sole acting executor and trustee under the last will and testament of William Jacob, deceased; Emily M. Lawrence, as sole executrix under the last will and testament and codicil thereto of John Lawrence, deceased; Emily M. Lawrence, as executrix, and John McL. Nash, as executor, and as trustee under the last will and testament of Margaretta L. Chase, deceased, and Emily M. Lawrence, as trustee under a deed of trust, dated November 27, 1899; the People of the State of New York, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants and to each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, April 20th, 1910.

CHARLES L. JONES,
Attorney for Plaintiffs, 63 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

To Emma L. Elin, George H. A. Elin, Mary Agnes Lawrence, Aimee M. S. T. J. La Farge Campbell, Douglas Walter Campbell, Ian Douglas Campbell, and Emily M. Lawrence, individually and as executrix and trustee under the last will and testament of Margaretta L. Chase, deceased, and as sole executrix under the last will and testament of John Lawrence, deceased, and as trustee under a deed of trust dated November 27th, 1899, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles L. Guy, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, dated the 26th day of August, 1910, and filed on the 30th day of August, 1910, with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, the original complaint in this action having been filed in said office on the 20th day of April, 1910.

Dated New York, August 31st, 1910.

CHARLES L. JONES,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Where there is any question as to the legitimacy of an advertisement it is excluded by The New York Times.
—Adv.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Finished Castings to Enter as Such Unless Made Into Something Else.

In sustaining a contention raised by Thomas Prosser & Co., the Board of United States General Appraisers held yesterday that under the terms of the Tariff act of 1909 cast-iron grinders, which have been finished by machinery after the completion of the casting process, are dutiable under the provisions of Paragraph 147 as "iron castings advanced in condition subsequent to casting." It is held that the phrase "but not made up into articles" will not operate so as to exclude a finished casting, but applies to such as are made into or form a part of something else.

The conclusions reached by the board in the decision made by General Appraiser Fischer are due to the classification imposed by the Collector of Customs at New York on so-called grinding disks upon which duty was assessed at the rate of 45 per cent. under the provision in the act of 1909 for articles in chief value of metal. It was claimed by the importers that the merchandise is entitled to entry under the provisions of Paragraph 147 at the rate of eight-tenths of 1 cent a pound, plus two-tenths of a cent a pound. This claim the General Appraiser upholds.

"Unless these articles are excluded by reason of the words above underscored," (Paragraph 147 of the act of 1909,) says the decision, "they would be dutiable as claimed under the said provision. We do not believe that the articles are excluded. The new provision covers castings of iron which have also been chiseled, drilled, machined, or otherwise advanced, 'if not made up into articles,' irrespective of the fact that by such process of chiseling, &c., the casting be ready for use as a wheel, or disk, or anything else, for it is still only a casting chiseled, drilled, or machined, and nothing more. If we are to exclude articles because ready for use, then it is impossible to say what would be left to fall within the paragraph.

"If two or more castings are fitted or united to make an article, or something be added to complete the casting into a completed article, then there would be reason to exclude such merchandise from the paragraph in question. A finished casting is not excluded, whereas a casting made into something else is. The protest is sustained."

BUSINESS TROUBLES

HERMAN STENBERY.—Herman Stenbery, a grocer at 99 Lexington Avenue, has made an assignment to Harold H. Stenbery.

STEIGMAN & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles and David Steigman, who compose the firm of Steigman & Co., clothing manufacturers at 110 Bleecker Street, by these creditors: Morris Rosen, $260; Isidor Singer, $122, and Moses Smith, $310.

JACOBS COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Jacobs Company, manufacturer of vault lights at 562 West Thirty-fourth Street, by these creditors: J. B. Davies Foundry Company, $256; C. B. Hewitt & Brothers, $113; S. Wolf's Sons, $59, and Voight & Williams, $272.

NEW YORK ELECTRIC FOUNTAIN COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the New York Electric Fountain Company of 844 Sixth Avenue show liabilities of $3,351 and assets of $2,170, consisting of stock, $800; office furniture, $150; materials and machinery, $100; accounts, $1,023, and cash, $97.

MABEL RUSSELL NILES.—Mabel Russell Niles of 78 Madison Avenue, formerly millinery at 5 East Thirtieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,740 and no assets. Among the creditors are James Talcott, $550; Henry Herrman, $500; George R. Read, $500, rent, and Cecil Bettinson & Co., $475.

C. EVERETT SMITH.—C. Everett Smith, book seller, of 90 Morningside Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $17,068, and nominal assets of $2,631, of which the largest item is 25 shares of stock of the Merchants' Business Development Company, par value $2,500. Among the creditors are Robert E. Lane, $8,020, rent and lease; Grolier Society, $2,588; Erbe, Crombie & Lamothe, $1,088, and C. A. Maugh, Wellsburg, N. Y., $2,250. Mr. Smith has been in the book line for the last ten years, was a seller of fine editions of books on commission, in which he was reputed heretofore to have made upward of $10,000 a year, and also had offices in Fifth Avenue, in Exchange Place, and at other locations.

Judgments.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Abbott, Joseph A.—W. C. Demarest, $220.
Avery, George L.—R. B. Boland, $924.
Basolico, Amiello—City of New York, $264.
Bennett, Frank H., and others—G. R. Sutherland, $217.
Berel, Arthur—W. Lea, $142.
Brets, Peter L.—M. F. Dolan, $219.
Boyrs, Alexander, and others—J. Saxl, $1,869.
Berifein, Moses, (not summoned,) and others—I. Cohen, $225.
Blount, William M., and others—S. B. Thomas, $2,519.
Carter, William J., and others—G. R. Sutherland, $217.
Cerrato, Michele—Oliver Typewriter Co., $121.
Curnen, Bernard V.—Gotham Building and Construction Co., $976.
Cahill, Gerld—Northern Bank of New York, $164.
Cusking, Harry C.—W. Young, $1,868.
Connelly, Edmund J.—F. J. Quinlan, $406.
Collins, Charles W.—People's Surety Co. of New York, $519.
Same—Same, $375.
Duff, Samuel T.—City of New York, $218.
Dumey, Michael, and others—M. Buda, $181.
Fredericks, Arthur—Oliver Typewriter Co., $121.
Feis, Samuel—A. Rusch and others, $627.
Forman, William H.—J. Doyle, $112.
Field, Cornelius J.—United Realty and Mortgage Co., $113.
Frawley, Patrick J.—J. Schorr, $248.
Griffith, William, and others—Sherman National Bank of New York, $246.
Gregory, Walter C., and others—Same, $246.
Galle, Mike, and others—People, &c., $500.
Goldstein, Bessie, et al.—People, &c., $300.
Gallucci, Giosne, et al.—same, $300.
Grossman, Moritz—City of N. Y., $118.
Greene, William Z.—J. Levy et al., $122.
Huss, Henry—City of N. Y., $397.
Handelsman, Morris—E. Kaufman et al., $144.
Jones, Cyrus P.—R. J. Culhane, $379.
Johnston, Margaret—E. Kaufman et al., $149.
Janney, Samuel M.—M. Harris, $6,442.
Koehler, Arthur—D. Isenberg et al., $109.
Kranich, Victor V., et al.—C. O. Brown, $9,177.
Keller, Caroline—M. A. Cerussi, $242.
Kusy, Sigmund—S. G. Schwabach et al., $111.
Katz, Frank, et al.—M. Buda, $181.
Klessner, Max—C. H. Nicholson, $1,494.
Leonard, William C.—City of N. Y., $491.
Lewis, Henry P.—same, $207.
Lebasche, Joseph, et al.—J. Saxl, $1,869.
Lewittes, Morris, et al.—S. Landes, $163.
Lewis, Julius—J. Cowan, $200.
Mullaney, Andrew J.—Kelly & Jones Co., $400.
Mooney, Edward H.—Milburg Atlantic Mfg. Co., $441.
Miller, Howard M.—E. H. Mount, $102.
Minzesheimer, Emanuel C.—H. Strauss, $6,220.
Mohlenkamp, Lizzie, or Lizzie Young—F. C. Hirleman, $188.
McNally, John J.—City of N. Y., $208.
McPhee, Daniels O.—J. Negell, $1,022.
McCarty, Thomas—G. Buckmann, $158.
Nelson, Charles—H. Rosenstein, $308.
Olds, Edward A.—City of N. Y., $491.
Oshinsky, Abraham—W. M. Stewart et al., $1,169.
Prout, John T., et al.—J. Saxl, $1,869.
Perlman, William and Celia, et al.—I. Cohen, $225.
Patton, Mary E.—F. H. Bremer, $109.
Pohorille, Joe, et al.—S. Landes, $163.
Rosenblatt, Samuel—New York Edison Co., $146.
Richter, Ernst—P. Hemus, $104.
Roos, Leon—City of New York, $397.
Ruether, Clemons A.—Same, $315.
Rich, Ida B.—H. W. Loeb, $173.
Rolf, Christian—Mercantile Finance Co., $114.
Robinson, Beverly W.—F. D. Ciprico, $176.
Schneider, Frank—United Dressed Beef Co. of New York, $196.
Shulhof, Otto B.—B. Newgass, $1,868.
Sternes, Thomas, et al.—People, &c., $500.
Sloane, Edward A.—B. Goldstein et al., $104.
Shannon, William J.—W. Zillmann, $278.
Strand, Anton—G. F. Patton, $419.
Shatzkin, Abraham—M. Hoffman, $148.
Sands, Philip—C. A. Van Rensselaer, $275.
Thomas, Harry G.—Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Co., $375.
Tatje, Districh—Italian Swiss Co., $180.
Timpson, Mary B.—R. Acker, $641.
Von Trepp, Leonore—M. J. Dwyer, $519.
Walker, David S., et al.—Sherman National Bank of New York, $246.
Young, Lizzie, or Lizzie Mohlenkamp—F. C. Hirleman, $188.
D. A. Schultz Novelty Co.—New York Edison Co., $100.
Holland Enamel Paint Co.—Forest Box and Lumber Co., $118.
Rainier Motor Truck Co.—S. Hammerschlag, $855.
G. A. Colgan Co.—City of New York, $317.
Buckley Realty Construction Co. et al.—C. O. Brown, $3,177.
Riccadonna Hotel Co.—A. Sils, $220.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—E. De Rochemont, $150.
Union Springs & Northern Railway Co. et al.—S. B. Thomas, $2,519.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

Clark, Mary—G. Krenz, June 21, 1910, $306.
Gorman, Amelia—M. Shidlovsky, April 11, 1910, $112.
[illegible]—Same, April 11, 1910, $209.
[illegible], May 1, 1901, $3,509.
[illegible], May 1, 1901, $2,289.
[illegible] Newman—A. C. Gruss, June 15, [illegible] (canceled,) $360.
[illegible], 1908, (canceled,) $365.
[illegible] Jan. 9, 1907, (canceled,) [illegible]

Levin, Isaac—I. Guggenheim et al., March 31, 1909, (canceled,) $118.
Hordern, Davis—Salvation Army, May 19, 1909, (reversed,) $114.
Same—Same, June 9, 1909, (reversed,) $344.
Long, Bridget—Seaman's Bank for Savings, Feb. 1, 1908, $111.
Potter, James B.—Fifth Avenue Building Co., Jan. 7, 1910, $194.
Stevens, William H., and John J. Healey—First National Bank of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1909, $227.
Terrace, Simon, and Max Strauman—S. Kannoner, Oct. 11, 1904, $150.
Wein, Lillian A.—B. Moses, Feb. 21, 1908, $107.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—First Lieut. B. D. Foulois, Signal Corps, to New York City for temporary duty in connection with international aviation meet at Belmont Park, N. Y., Oct. 22 to 30.

A board to consist of Lieut. Col. W. C. Buttler, Twenty-second Infantry; Major J. H. Stone, Medical Corps; Capt. A. McIntyre, Third Field Artillery; First Lieuts. G. B. Comly, Third Cavalry, and J. S. Fox, Medical Corps, is appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, No. 15, to examine applicants for commissions in volunteer forces.

Col. R. K. Evans, Twenty-eighth Infantry, will make not to exceed one visit per month to the United States Reservation at Sparta, Wis., on business pertaining to construction of a target range.

Capt. J. C. Nicholls, Ordnance, will make not to exceed three visits prior to Jan. 1, 1911, to the Richmond Iron Works, Richmond, Va., to inspect material for the Ordnance Department.

The Navy.

Capt. J. T. Smith to navy yard, New York.

Lieut. Commander G. S. Galbraith orders to duty naval station, Guam, revoked.

Lieuts. H. F. Leary and C. L. Arnold and Ensigns E. D. Washburn, R. Hill, C. H. Stoer, and H. Belt to duty on Asiatic Station.

Lieut. Commander H. T. Baker to naval station, Cavite, P. I.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Brutus and Caesar at Charleston, Sylph at New York Navy Yard, and Cuttlefish at Norfolk.

Sailed—Lebanon from Norfolk for New York, Bailey and Stringham from navy yard, New York, for Annapolis, Justin from San Pedro for Tiburon, Cal., and North Dakota from Tompkinsville for final trial. The Fox and the Davis have been ordered placed in first reserve at navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

TO-DAY'S COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Guy, J.—Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Will for probate: Mary L. Ward.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Chambers—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—In re Mulvany—George M. MacKellar. Amend v. Leibson—Enos S. Booth. Bonner v. Bonner—Maurice Deiches. Whitman v. Camp—James B. Butler.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—Wagner VI. v. Herrmann—Charles J. Leslie. In re Thedford—William C. Arnold. Fitzgerald v. Rehbeck—Isidor Cohn.

SUPREME COURT—Amend, J.—Silverman v. Fuchs (2)—John G. Donnelly.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Daniel Woodcock v. Lucien M. A. Girard—Edward J. McGean. Kearan F. Carroll v. John Neehan—Robert W. Maloney.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of B. LIGHT & COMPANY, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of this court, Irving L. Ernst, Anthony C. Brew, and William H. Nelson, trustees in bankruptcy of Benjamin Light and Jacob Light, individually and as copartners trading as B. Light & Company, will sell, at the Real Estate Exchange Rooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of October, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at public auction to the highest bidder, by Joseph P. Day, a duly licensed auctioneer, real estate belonging to this estate located in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, more particularly described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, known and distinguished as lots upon a map entitled as Lots Numbers 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29, upon Block Number 964, upon a map entitled "Map of Property of the Twenty-sixth Ward Land and Improvement Company of the City of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York," surveyed by N. G. & N. F. Palmer, Surveyors, dated January 31, 1889, and more particularly bounded and described as appears from said map as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Ashford Street, distant eighty-five feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of Ashford Street and Vienna Avenue; running thence westerly parallel with Vienna Avenue one hundred feet; thence northerly parallel with Ashford Street, one hundred feet; thence easterly parallel with Vienna Avenue, one hundred feet to Ashford Street, and thence southerly along Ashford Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances or dimensions more or less.

The property will be sold free and clear of all liens, the trustees paying the amount of unpaid taxes on the property. The trustees in bankruptcy will then issue a trustees' deed, without warranty, thirty days after the date of said sale at the office of their attorneys on the 18th day of November, 1910, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The successful bidder will be required at the time of his bid to deliver to the auctioneer a certified check for 10% of the amount of said bid as a deposit and to assure the completion of the bid. The said successful bidder will be required to sign the terms of sale at the time of said sale, and in default of his so signing or failing to complete his purchase he shall forfeit the deposit made by him and the said property shall be resold, and any deficiency resulting from the said sale, after deducting the cost of said resale, shall be charged against the defaulting bidder. The sale of the said property shall be subject to the confirmation of the court, and the trustees reserve the right to reject all bids.

Information with reference to the property to be sold may be obtained from James, Schell & Elkus, attorneys for the trustees, 170 Broadway, New York City, or from Mr. Joseph P. Day, the auctioneer, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

Dated New York, October 8th, 1910.

IRVING L. ERNST,
ANTHONY C. BREW,
WILLIAM H. NELSON,
Trustees.

JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Trustees, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of M. FISHER & CO., Alleged Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to order of Judge Holt, that the receiver of the above estate will sell at public auction at the stables of Dreyfuss & Mohr, 402-404 East 101st Street, Manhatttan, to-day, October 8th, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon, two horses and one truck belonging to the said alleged bankrupts.

BENJ. B. W. BROWN, Receiver.

SAUL S. MYERS, Attorney for Receiver, 60 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIDNEY AUERBACH, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Oct. 14, 1910, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 118 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of silks, satins, safe, desk, fixtures, &c.

MORRIS B. ARNOLD, Receiver.

H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 18,990.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. MAHER, bankrupt.

To the creditors of William G. Maher of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1910, the said William G. Maher was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, Room 1,510, City and County of New York, on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
October 5th, 1910. Referee in Bankruptcy.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INFORMATION TO BIDDERS.

The Public Service Commission for the First District hereby offers for sale and wrecking certain buildings or portions of buildings acquired for the purposes of the Fourth Avenue Rapid Transit Railroad on Flatbush Avenue Extension, Fulton Street, Hudson Avenue and Rockwell Place, in the Borough of Brooklyn. Information in regard to such buildings or portions of buildings, and in regard to the conditions and terms of sale, may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Public Service Commission for the First District, at the offices of the Commission at No. 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. Sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Secretary at the said offices of the Commission until the 10th day of October, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place the proposals will publicly be opened.

Dated September 28, 1910.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR THE [illegible] WILLCOX, Chairman. [illegible] Secretary.

AUTUMN RESORTS.
1 time per line, 20c. 7 times, consecutively, $1.26. 30 times, consecutively or every other day, $5.00

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY
NEW JERSEY
AMERICA'S LEADING RESORT BY THE SEA
The days are delightful. The following leading Hotels are always open.
TRAYMORE | CHALFONTE
GALEN HALL | HADDON HALL
ANNUAL FALL GOLF TOURNAMENT, OCT. 20-21-22.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

THE HOTEL NASSAU
Long Beach
can now be reached by the new electric service from the Pennsylvania Station in 40 minutes.
Grill room and cafe, music. Special fall rates, $2 and $3. Steam heat.

NEW YORK—Seneca Lake.

THE GLEN SPRINGS
Watkins-Glen-on-Seneca-Lake
THE AMERICAN NAUHEIM
The most completely equipped Mineral Springs Health Resort in America.
Send for descriptive booklets.
Wm. E. Leffingwell, Prest., Watkins, N. Y.

New York—Napanoch.

The Ferns.—Are you tired? A few weeks in the mountains will help you. Try it. Beautiful house, all modern conveniences; delightful country; open until February. F. H. Gross, Napanoch, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

The East NORTHFIELD—MASS.
Open all the year
Ideal Surroundings
Among the "Franklin Hills"
Only 190 Miles from New York.
Garage and Livery
Modern Hotel at Moderate Rates.
Send for illustrated descriptive booklet.
A. G. Moody, Mgr. H. S. Stone, Asst. Mgr.

AUCTION SALES.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
Thursday, Oct. 13th, 1910
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
1 Membership Consolidated Exchange of N. Y.
4 shs. Fidelity-Phenix Fire Ins. Co. and $30.69 Scrip.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$35,000 Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Rway. Const. (now 1st) 5 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1938.
24 shs. Dubuque & Sioux City R. R. Co.
26 shs. Arverne Building Co.
25 shs. National Park Bank.
30 shs. Havana Tobacco Co., Pfd.
75 shs. National Park Bank.
182 shs. Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Ry. Co. 1st Pfd.
$2,000 Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Ry. Co. Consld. Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1980.
50 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
30 shs. National Park Bank.
30 shs. City Investing Co. common.
$14,500 Standard Cordage Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., April, 1910, coupon on.

If You Wish to Dispose OF YOUR
Furniture, Pianos, Rugs,
Bric-a-Brac, Paintings, &c.
CALL OR WRITE TO
Flattau's Auction Rooms
AND ART GALLERY,
Cor. 18th St. & University Place,
TELEPHONE 2298 STUYVESANT.
Regular Weekly Sales every Tuesday and Wednesday
10:30 A. M. EACH DAY.
Special Attention Given to Sales at Owners' Residences.

TRUSTEE'S AUCTION SALE.
The undersigned, as Trustee under the Will of Eleanor M. Gilliat, hereby gives notice that on October 29th, 1910, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, it will sell at public auction, at Mrs. Gilliat's late residence, No. 135 Rhode Island Avenue, Newport, the furniture and furnishings therein, and also a large two-seated sleigh and a rubber-tired Victoria, in excellent condition.
For further information apply to Eugene C. O'Neill, Auctioneer, 34 Pelham Street, Newport.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee under the Will of ELEANOR M. GILLIAT, Deceased.
New York, October 6, 1910.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

THE LORRAINE
5TH AVE. & 45TH ST.
New York's Most Attractive Residential Hotel.
Unfurnished or furnished Apartments for the year or longer.
Furnished Apartments and Rooms, with Bath, transiently or permanently.
Superior Cuisine and Service Without Excessive Charges.
PAUL W. ORVIS. GEORGE C. HOWE.

HOTEL HERMITAGE
7th Av.—42d—B'way.
Unusual Cooking—Old Wines—Good Music.
AFTER THEATRE SUPPERS.
SUNDAY TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, $1.00.

Brooklyn.

HOTEL BOSSERT
MONTAGUE AND HICKS STS.,
"ON THE HEIGHTS," BROOKLYN, N. Y.
NEW HIGH-CLASS HOTEL
Absolutely Fireproof.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Unfurnished Suites of Rooms rented by the year only. Furnished Rooms or Suites by the day, week, month or season. Restaurant a la Carte, open until 1 A. M. Orchestra Evenings. Dinner de Luxe served from 6 to 9, $1.50, Sundays and Holidays. Most accessible to Subway, "L," and all surface cars.
WALTER M. BRIGGS, Mgr.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

Hotel Renaissance
512 Fifth Ave., Cor. 43d St.
APARTMENTS

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[illegible] having [illegible] responsible for [illegible] LESTER [illegible]

AUTUMN RESORTS.
1 time per line, 20c. 7 times, consecutively, $1.26. 30 times, consecutively or every other day, $5.00

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Ave. and beach. Ocean view. Greatly improved and refurnished. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms; elevator; porches, &c. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly. $2.50 up daily. Booklet. SAMUEL H. ELLIS.

IF GOING TO ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. OR planning any vacation, send 2 cents postage for 50-page, handsomely illustrated, complete Hotel, Street and Amusement Guide with City Map and other valuable information. Free Distribution BY "CITY" Information Bureau, (Official) Atlantic City, N. J.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC'S NEW FALL SEASON.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

Ask Mr. Foster—Free information. Flatiron Building Arcade.

NEW JERSEY—Caldwell.

Monomonock Inn,
Caldwell, N. J.
View unsurpassed in Northern N. J. Golf, Tennis, and Garage on premises. Transients cheerfully entertained. Special Fall rates. For information apply to
G. F. VAN WAGENEN, Manager.

PENNSYLVANIA—Delaware Water Gap

The Ideal Hotel at which to enjoy the Autumn Season.
THE KITTATINNY
The Leading Hotel at Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Steam heat, open log fires, electric lights, elevators, sun parlors; rooms en suite with baths. Golf, tennis, boating; beautiful walks and drives. Orchestra. Livery, garage. Booklet, auto maps. Special Sept. and Oct. rates. G. FRANK COPE.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS
West Point, Newburgh & Poughkeepsie
Daily (except Sunday) by Palace
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE STEAMERS.
B'klyn, Fulton St. (By Annex), 8. Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Return on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M. See Steamboat Advt.

COLUMBUS DAY OUTINGS
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12TH,
On Great, Swift Day Line Steamer
HENDRICK HUDSON
TO
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE or KINGSTON POINT & Return
Leave Desbrosses St. 9:40, W. 42d St. 10:00, W. 129th St. 10:20 A. M.

ANTON LANG
The CHRISTUS of OBERAMMERGAU and Mrs. Lang will be members of our Orient party this Winter. Party sails by largest of Mediterranean steamships Jan. 25. The only tour that offers
A selected party
A scholarly leader
A private Nile Steamer
A private yacht in the Mediterranean
(A second tour sails February 22.)
Special Orient Announcement now ready.
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL,
68 Trinity Place, Boston, Mass.

THE ONLY WAY TO SEE
THE WARSHIPS
The sightseeing Yacht Clifton leaves Hudson River Day Line Pier, West 42nd St., 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. daily.
Shows the Warships and encircles the Island of Manhattan,
accompanied by an experienced lecturer.
FARE $1.00 ROUND TRIP.
Telephone 4944 Gramercy.

SHORT SEA TRIPS
Ideal Voyages for Fall vacations. Best service. Lowest rates. Old Point Comfort, Savannah, Bermuda, Florida, New Orleans, Cuba, Jamaica, Porto Rico, &c. Send for details. MARSTERS TOURS, 31 W. 30th St., N. Y. City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE
(Splendid Steamers—Splendid Service)
"Everything tastes so good aboard a Fall River Line steamer."
We hear this remark very often from patrons of the Fall River Line.
Our restaurant service is as good as sixty-odd years' experience can make it.
Fall River Line steamers leave New York, Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, at 5:00 P. M. Get you to Boston as early as 7 o'clock next morning—later if you like.
Fare to Boston........ $4
Telephone 5121 Cortlandt for information
City Ticket Office—171 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT
DAY LINE STEAMERS HENDRICK HUDSON, ROBERT FULTON AND ALBANY.
Daily except Sunday. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex), 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Easy connections North, East, and West. All thru rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Meals served at all hours. Music.
ON COLUMBUS DAY, October 12th, the great steamer "Hendrick Hudson" will run to West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Kingston Point and return, leaving Desbrosses St. 9.40, West 42d St. 10.00, West 129th St. 10.20 A. M.

Splendid View of the Battleships by Searchlight.
HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES.
PEOPLES LINE To Albany — STR. C. W. MORSE or ADIRONDACK—Daily from Pier 32, N. R., 6 P. M.; W. 129th St., 6.30 P. M. Saturday night Str. connects with D. & H. train Sunday morning for Rutland, Plattsburg, Montreal.
CITIZENS LINE To Albany and Troy — New Str. TROJAN or RENSSELAER, Pier 46 N. R., ft. West 10th St., 6 P. M. daily. Stop at Albany in either direction.
Best service. Direct rail connection at Albany and Troy for points North, East and West. Horses and automobiles carried at reasonable rates. Send for booklet "Up the Hudson and Beyond."

Central Hudson Line
For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Kingston, from Franklin St. week days, 6 P. M.
For NEWBURGH and intermediate landings, week days, 5 P. M.
SUNDAYS {From Franklin St., 9 A. M. {West 129th St., 9:30 A. M.

HARTFORD LINE
[illegible]

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

S. S. PRINZ SIGISMUND
SAILING OCT. 19, 4 P. M.
HAVANA AND OTHER CUBAN PORTS
MODERATE RATES.

HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW S. S. CLEVELAND 17,000 TONS
NEW, LARGE, SAFE, COMFORTABLE
SAILS FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG
OCTOBER 15, AT 9 A. M.
CHOICE OF ATTRACTIVE ACCOMMODATIONS, ALL INNOVATIONS. ELEVATOR, GYMNASIUM, ELECTRIC BATHS, ETC. RATES $95 Up

SOUTH AMERICA
A Grand Cruise leaving New York January 21, 1911, by the S. S. BLUECHER, for the East Coast of South America, through the Straits of Magellan, and up the West Coast to Valparaiso, Chile, &c. Rates $350 upward; duration 74 days. ALSO CRUISES TO THE WEST INDIES, THE ORIENT, and AROUND THE WORLD.
Write for illustrated pamphlets, rates, &c.

LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
Deutschland............Oct. 8, 9 A. M.
Bluecher...............Oct. 13, Noon
Cleveland..............Oct. 15, 9 A. M.
President Lincoln......Oct. 19, 10 A. M.
Unexcelled Ritz-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant, Gymnasium, Electric Baths, Elevators. Palm Garden.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES AND GENOA.
S. S. MOLTKE......October 29, 2 P. M.
*S. S. CINCINNATI.November 3, Jan. 5
S. S. BATAVIA..November 15, March 7
*S. S. CLEVELAND........December 8
*New, 17,000 tons. Elevator. Electric Baths, Gymnasium, etc.
TRAVELLERS' CHECKS ISSUED.
Tourist Dept. for Trips Everywhere.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 41-45 BROADWAY, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES
NEARBY SAILINGS — All our steamers have Wireless Telegraph and Submarine Signals.
Minneapolis, Oct. 8, 9.30 A. M. — ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE. London Direct.
New York, Oct. 8, 10.00 A. M. — AMERICAN LINE. Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Lapland, Oct. 8, 11.00 A. M. — RED STAR LINE. Dover—Antwerp—Paris
Celtic, Oct. 8, 12.00 Noon — WHITE STAR LINE. Queenstown—Liverpool.
Majestic, Oct. 12, 3.00 P. M. — WHITE STAR LINE. Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

American Line Pier 62 N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
New York...Oct. 8, 10 AM | Phila'phia.Oct. 22
St. Paul....Oct. 15, 10 AM | St. Louis..Oct. 29

Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London Direct Pier 58 N. R.
Minneapolis.Oct. 8, 9:30 AM | Mesaba....Oct. 22
Minnetonka..Oct. 15, 3 PM | Min'waska.Oct. 29

Red Star Line Pier 59 N. R.
New York—Dover—Antwerp—Paris
Lapland, new.Oct. 8, 11 AM | Finland...Oct. 22
Kroonland..Oct. 15, 11 AM | Vaderland.Oct. 29

White Star Line Piers 60 & 61 N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Majestic..Oct. 12, 3 P. M. | Teutonic..Oct. 26
Adriatic..Oct. 19, 9:30 AM | Oceanic...Nov. 2
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Celtic.........Oct. 8, noon | Arabic ...Oct. 22
Cedric.......Oct. 15, 2 PM | Baltic.....Oct. 29
New York and Boston to
RIVIERA—ITALY—EGYPT
The Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Villefranche, Genoa, Naples, Alexandria
Canopic.Oct. 29, 9 AM | Canopic.......Dec. 7
Rom'nic.Nv.12,3:30PM | Romanic.......Dec. 15
Cretic.Nov. 30, 12 noon | Romanic.......Feb. 4
✱CEDRIC (21,035 tons)....Jan. 11, Feb. 22
✱CELTIC (20,904 tons)....Jan. 25, Mar. 8
✱Largest Steamers to the Mediterranean.
PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 B'WAY. (TEL. 2100 RECTOR.) AND PIER 62 N. R., (WEST 23D ST.) N. Y.

AGWI LINES

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies S. S. Lines
CLYDE LINE—MALLORY LINE—PORTO RICO LINE—WARD LINE.
Texas — Every Wed. and Sat., for all points Southwest and Pacific coast.
Key West — Every Wed. & Sat., connecting for Miami and Palm Beach.
Tampa — Every Sat., connecting for all Florida west coast points.
Mobile — Every Saturday.
From Pier 45, N. R. Largest steamers, S. S. Brazos, San Jacinto, Denver. Longest, quickest ocean trips. Only steamers from New York to Texas without change.
MALLORY STEAMSHIP COMPANY, General Office, Pier 36, North River, N. Y.
Havana — Every Thurs. & Sat. Weekly for other Cuban ports.
Vera Cruz — Vera Cruz, via Progreso, Mexico, every Thursday.
Tampico — Every Friday.
Nassau — Every alternate Friday. Increased to weekly service in winter season.
New 9,000 ton U. S. Government mail service steamships. Wireless and all safety appliances. Sailing from New York, Pier 13, E. R., via Ward Line.
NEW YORK & CUBA MAIL S. S. CO. General Office, Pier 14, East River, N. Y.
Write for AGWI NEWS, a magazine describing this American Mediterranean.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, AGWI LINES, 290 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Big Journeys with Little Care
Around the World
Southbound
The Canaries, South Africa, Johannesburg (Gold Mines), Kimberley (Diamond Mines), Victoria Falls of the Zambesi, Tasmania, New Zealand (the earth's wonderland), Australia, the Philippines, China, Japan and Honolulu.
EGYPT
GREECE and TURKEY
THE HOLY LAND and the NILE
The out-of-the-way and unfamiliar nooks and corners—arrangements rather exclusive.
Membership Limited. Programs Free by Mail.
Raymond & Whitcomb Co.
225 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 306 Washington St., Boston
Oliver Building, Pittsburg 1005 Chestnut St., Phila.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
BERMUDA Round Trip by new and fast S. S. TRENT, 6,000 Tons. Sailing Oct. 8 and 22.
11-day Tour, including 7 days' Hotel accommodations, excursions, etc., $55 and up.
CUBA Sailings every Saturday, commenc'g 8th Oct., to Antilla. Through tickets to Santiago & Camaguey, $45. Havana, $55.
JAMAICA COLON
COLOMBIA, TRINIDAD, BARBADOS, Azores, Southampton.
Tagus.........Oct. 15 | Magdalena..Nov. 12
Oruba.........Oct. 29 | Clyde.......Nov. 26
From Pier 52, North River, N. Y.
SANDERSON & SON, G.P.&F.A., 22 State St., N.Y.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY — STEAMSHIP SERVICE
New Five Thousand Ton Passenger and Freight Steamers Sail Thursdays, 12 noon, Pier 16, East River, (ft. Fulton St.)
JAMAICA—PANAMA—COLOMBIA.
CONNECTING FOR PACIFIC PORTS, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
17 Battery Place. Telephone 1025 Rector.
Additional weekly sailings from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

ARGENTINE
and All Brazilian Ports
by the Large, New and Fast Passenger Steamers of the
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
Sailing from New York 5th and 20th each month.
16 DAYS TO RIO JANEIRO
22 DAYS TO BUENOS AYRES
For rates, etc., apply local ticket Agents, or
BUSK & DANIELS, General Agents
301 Produce Exchange, New York

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, D. C., and the entire South and West.
Freight and Passenger Steamers sail from Pier 25, N. R., foot of North Moore St., every week day at 3 P. M.
W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail........$2.65
PROVIDENCE, Boat Direct...........1.75
WORCESTER, via Boat and Rail......2.65
FALL RIVER, via Boat and Rail.....2.00
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot of W. Houston St.
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS—FINEST SERVICE.
'Phones, Spring 9491 and 9492.

JOY LINE 2.40 TO BOSTON VIA BOAT & RAIL
Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Every week day, 5:30 P. M., from Pier 19, East River.
NEW MANAGEMENT. IMPROVED SERVICE.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.

$1 MANHATTAN LINE To Albany
Round Trip $1.50 (Good Ten Days)
Horses and Automobiles at reasonable rates. Leave foot W. Houston St. 5.30 P. M., foot W. 129th St. 6.00 P. M. daily.
Telephone 3226 Spring.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Steamers leave week days, foot of Christopher Street, Pier 43, N. R., 6:30 P. M.

CUNARD
Piers foot West 14th St., N. R. Offices, 24 State Street, opposite Battery.
Largest, Fastest, Finest Ships afloat.
Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signal.
MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE.
LONDON PARIS BERLIN VIENNA
DIRECT via FISHGUARD
Oct. A. M. Ports of Call.
Mauretania 12 | 9 | Fishguard and Liverpool
Carmania 15 | 10 | Queenst'n Fishg'd Liverpool
Lusitania 19 | 9 | Fishguard and Liverpool
Campania 26 | 10 | Queenst'n Fishg'd Liverpool
MADEIRA* GIBRALTAR GENOA NAPLES TRIESTE FIUME
Carpathia.Oct. 8, noon | Pannonia .....Oct. 27
*Saxonia.Oct. 20, noon | Ultonia ....Nov. 10
SPECIAL CRUISES
RIVIERA ITALY EGYPT
Madeira Gibraltar Algiers Villefranche Genoa Naples Alexandria Fiume.
Carmania 20,000 tons..Nov. 26, Jan. 7, Feb. 18
Caronia 20,000 tons..............Jan. 21
Franconia 18,000 tons, new steamer..March 11

LONDON PARIS BREMEN North TUESDAYS 10 A. M.
Express Sailings.
K. Wm. d. Gr..Oct. 11 | Kronprinz Wm...Oct. 25
Cecilie..........Oct. 18 | Kaiser Wm. II..Nov. 1
LONDON PARIS BREMEN German THURSDAYS 10 A. M.
Twin Screw Sailings.
Prinz F. Wm....Oct. 13 | *Barbarossa......Oct. 27
G. Wash'n (new).Oct. 20 | *Fried'h d. Gr..Nov. 3
*Bremen direct.
GIBRALTAR NAPLES GENOA Lloyd SATURDAYS 11 A. M.
Berlin (new)....Oct. 8 | P. Irene.........Nov. 5
Koenig Albert...Oct. 22 | K. Luise.........Nov. 12
Wireless and Submarine Signals.
Independent Round-the-World Tours.
Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
OELRICHS & CO., Gen'l Agts., 5 Broadway, N. Y.

BERMUDA

Special Tours by the popular steamships "BERMUDIAN" of the Quebec S. S. Co. and "TRENT" of the Royal Mail S. P. Co.
All expenses included. $47.50 and up.
Leave New York October 19th and every Saturday until end of December.
THOS. COOK & SON
245 Broadway, 264 & 563 Fifth Ave., 649 Madison Ave., N. Y.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique
Direct Line to Havre—Paris (France).
Sailing every Thursday, 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot West 15th St.
*La Savoie....Oct. 13 | *La Provence...Nov. 3
*La Lorraine.Oct. 20 | *La Savoie...Nov. 10
*La Touraine..Oct. 27 | *La Lorraine..Nov. 17
*Twin screw steamers.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING.
One class (II) Cabin Passengers only.
La Gascogne.....................Oct. 15
GENERAL AGENCY, 19 State Street, N. Y.

NEW SERVICE TO HAVANA
LEAVING NEW YORK OCT. 19 At 4 P. M.
BY WELL KNOWN STEAMSHIP
PRINZ SIGISMUND
MODERATE RATES. Connections for Mexico and West Coast Points.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 41-45 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
Furnessia, Oct. 8, 10 A.M. | Caledonia.Oct. 22, 10 A.M.
Columbia..Oct. 15, 3 P.M. | California.Oct. 29, 3 P.M.
FIRST CABIN, $67.50 AND $72.50.
SECOND CABIN, $45 AND $47.50.
THIRD CLASS, $30 AND $31.25.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

BY SEA TO MAINE
The Most Charming
Short Sea Trip on the Atlantic Coast.
Sailings from New Pier 20, East River, New York, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 P. M. For full information and illustrated descriptive booklet apply to
MAINE S. S. CO., 290 Broadway, N. Y.

CLARK'S "ARABIC" ORIENT CRUISE
FEB. 4, $400 up for 71 days. All Expenses. Four fine 6 mos. Round World Tours, $2,100 to $2,400; lv. Oct. 25, Nov. 2 & 19, & Jan. 10. FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York.

Shipping and Mails.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:03 | Sun sets..5:33 | Moon sets....[illegible]

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	Low Water. A. M.	Low Water. P. M.
Sandy Hook	10:25	10:37	3:56	[illegible]
Governors Island	10:51	10:54	4:44	[illegible]
Hell Gate	12:41	12:44	6:19	[illegible]

Arrived—Friday, Oct. 7.

SS Caroline, Havre, Sept. 24.
SS Zacapa, Santa Marta, Sept. 28.
SS Florizel, St. John's, Oct. 1.
SS Esperanza, Havana, Oct. 3.
SS Crown of Grenada, Grenada, Sept. 29.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick, Oct. 2.
SS El Mar, Galveston, Oct. 1.
SS Galileo, Boston, Oct. 6.
SS Jamestown, Norfolk, Oct. 6.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Oct. 6.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Deutschland, Hamburg	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
New York, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lapland, Antwerp	——	11:00 A. M.
Berlin, Gibraltar	——	11:00 A. M.
Perugia, Palermo	——	——
Furnessia, Glasgow	——	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trent, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Prinz Joachim, Jamaica	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Dongola, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Ponce, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P. M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P. M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P. M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Javary, Barbados	2:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Carpathia, Gibraltar	——	8:00 A. M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Suriname, Paramaribo	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Brantwood, Pernambuco	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	——	1:00 P. M.
Sant' Anna, Marseilles	——	5:00 P. M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

K. Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A. M.
Florizel, Newfoundland	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Seminole, Santo Domingo	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	3:00 P. M.
City of Atlanta, Savannah	——	3:00 P. M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

American	Antwerp	Sept. 25
Savoie	Havre	Oct. 1
Lowther Castle	Algiers	Sept. 20
City of Savannah	Savannah	Oct. 5
Concho, Galveston	Galveston	Oct. 2

DUE TO-MORROW.

Cedric	Queenstown	Oct. 2
Cleveland	Southampton	Sept. 30
Madonna	Gibraltar	Sept. 29
Martha Washington	Palermo	Sept. 28
Columbia	Glasgow	Oct. 1
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Oct. 1
El Monte	Galveston	Oct. 8
Antonio Lopez	Cadiz	Sept. 30
Cerea	Gibraltar	Sept. 24
St. Paul	Southampton	Oct. 8

DUE MONDAY.

Kroonland	Antwerp	Oct. 1
George Washington	Bremen	Oct. 1
Gascogne	Havre	Oct. 1
Pallanza	Hamburg	Sept. 27
Patris	Sagres	Sept. 30
St. Laurents	Bordeaux	Sept. 27
Duc d'Aosta	Palermo	Sept. 28
Minnetonka	London	Oct. 1
Estonia	Libau	Sept. 28
Momus	New Orleans	Oct. 5
Coamo	Porto Rico	Oct. 5

By Marconi Wireless.

SS Rotterdam, incoming from Rotterdam, was reported 762 miles east of Sandy Hook at 1:30 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, about noon Sunday.

SS St. Paul, incoming from Southampton, was reported 933 miles east of Sandy Hook at 5:20 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Sunday morning.

SS Minnetonka, incoming from London, was reported 1,100 miles east of Sandy Hook at 9:20 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Monday morning.

SS Narragansett, incoming from London, was reported 165 miles east of Cape Race at 8:05 A. M. yesterday.

SS Caronia, outgoing, was reported 236 miles west of Fastnet at 1 P. M. yesterday; due at Queenstown about 5 A. M. to-day.

SS George Washington, incoming from Bremen, was reported 940 miles east of Sandy Hook at 5:50 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Monday morning.

SS St. Louis, outgoing, was reported 362 miles west of the Lizard at 1:30 P. M. yesterday; due at Plymouth about 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Patris, incoming from Pireus, was reported 226 miles east of Sandy Hook at 7:20 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Saturday afternoon.

SS Kroonland, incoming from Antwerp, was reported 1,101 miles east of Sandy Hook at 5:15 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Monday afternoon.

By United Wireless.

SS Ocmulgee, from Brunswick, 234 m. W. of Tortugas at 8 A. M., 6th.

SS Momus, New Orleans, 172 m. W. of Tortugas noon, 6th.

SS City of Everett, Montreal, off Cape Sable 1:50 A. M., 7th.

SS Coamo, San Juan, 1,035 m. S. of Sandy Hook 8 P. M., 6th.

SS Ossabaw, Texas City, 250 m. S. of Sandy Hook 8 A. M., 7th.

SS Apache, Jacksonville, 170 m. S. of Sandy Hook 8 P. M., 7th.

SS City of Atlanta, 28 m. S. of Winter Quarter Light 8 A. M., 7th.

SS Concho, Galveston, 265 m. S. of Scotland Lightship 8 P. M., 7th.

SS Denver, Galveston, 80 m. W. of Key West 7 P. M., 7th.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Potsdam, at Rotterdam, Oct. 7.
SS Hugenden, at Valdivia, Oct. 7.
SS Crown of Galicia, at La Plata, Oct. 7.
SS Touraine, at Havre, Oct. 7.
SS Otavi, at Lagos, Oct. 2.

Sailed.

SS Indravelli, from Shimdnoseki, Oct. 6.
SS Tagus, from Kingston, Oct. 6.
SS Atrato, from Kingston, Oct. 6.
SS Ocean, from Rotterdam, Oct. 3.
SS Indrawadi, from Shanghai, Oct. 6.

Passed.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, New York for Bremen, passed Brow Head.

SS Prometheus, New York for Durban, passed St. Vincent, C. V.

Pacific Steamships.

Steamer and Destination.	Mails Close in New York.	
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Tacoma)—Tacoma Maru	Oct. 10	6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, (via Seattle)—Mexican	Oct. 11	6:30 P. M.
Tahiti, Marquesas and Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Mariposa	Oct. 12	6:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed only,) (via Seattle)—Red Hill	Oct. 13	6:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Empress of India	Oct. 14	6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Sierra	Oct. 17	6:30 P. M.

(For Latest Shipping See Page 1.)

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Rains were general during Friday in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, while west of the Appalachian Mountain range fair weather prevailed. The rains in the Middle Atlantic sections are especially beneficial, as they have occurred following a drought of nearly four weeks, and they are affording a much-needed water supply.

Rains will continue in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States Saturday and possibly Sunday, while they will gradually end in the Middle and North Atlantic sections and be followed by partly overcast weather Saturday and fair weather Sunday, with rising temperature. In the West Gulf region and generally throughout the interior portions of the country fair weather will continue over Sunday, and the temperature will be moderately high.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY:

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New England—Fair Saturday and Sunday; rising temperature Sunday; moderate northeast winds, becoming variable.

The winds along the New England Coast will be moderate north to northeast; middle and South Atlantic Coast, moderate to brisk northeast.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have moderate to brisk northeast winds, with partly overcast, followed by fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1909.	1910.		1909.	1910.
3 A. M.	57	72	4 P. M.	73	57
6 A. M.	55	64	6 P. M.	73	57
9 A. M.	59	57	9 P. M.	66	56
12 M.	70	57	11 P. M.	64	56

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 64; for the corresponding date last year it was 64; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 59.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 60; at 8 P. M. it was 55. Maximum temperature, 73 degrees at 12:30 A. M.; minimum, 55 degrees at 8 P. M. Humidity, [illegible] per cent. at 8 A. M.; 70 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The daily sales of The New York Times exceed 175,000 copies. This is the largest high-class circulation of any newspaper in New York. The New York Times Want advertisements bring results.

LOST

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST.—Southern Pacific Company Common Stock Certificate No. A43199 for 23 shares in the name of "Helen M. Palmer." Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued. HELEN M. PALMER.

LOST—Going from Victoria Hotel to Hammerstein's, a gold bracelet studded with diamonds and rubies; finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at Victoria Hotel.

LOST.—Tuesday, on 5th Av., between 59th St. and Altman's, brooch in shape of buckle, set with small diamonds; liberal reward. Return to M. M. Lane, 784 5th Ave.

LOST—Between 50 West 83d St., through Astor Court to McCreery's, 34th St., two-carat diamond; very liberal reward if returned to C. Brown, 944 Park Av.

LOST—Bank Book No. 3,682, Yorkville Bank, Special Deposit Department, issued to Rosa Thoman, in trust for Fred; payment stopped. Return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 18,507, Yorkville Bank, Special Deposit Department, issued to Sadie or Frank Barrows; payment stopped; return to bank.

LOST—Two diamond rings, on Fulton "L," Subway, or New Haven train. Reward if returned to W. A. Moore, 1,457 Dean St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Between 50th and 58th St., on 6th or Madison Av., lady's small gold watch and fob; liberal reward. Return Clerk Plaza Hotel.

LOST—Irving Savings Institution Bank book 118,870; payment stopped. Finder kindly return to E. B. Bliss, 178 Emerson Place, Bklyn.

LOST—Gold-mounted Eagle fountain pen, in original box, between Eagle Pencil Co. and Waterman's. E. M. Graham, 153 West 121st.

LOST.—Silver cigarette case, marked I. V. C.; reward if returned. 2 West 86th St.

$200 REWARD—Absolutely no questions asked, return gold brooch, set with cameo ladies' head, cluster diamonds, form grapes, three baroque pearl pendants; lady ill at loss; valued mostly for associations. Bloodgood, 127 W. 56th.

LOST AND FOUND, CATS, DOGS

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST—Child's pet white English bull, (bitch;) brindle both sides of face; long ears and tail; severe loss to child; reward. Moritz, electrical expert, Unity Building, 101 West 42d St.

FOUND

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

FOUND.—In Flatbush section, badge of city employe. Call Bureau of Highways, Bureau of Complaints, and prove property.

FOUND.—Oct. 5, lady's watch; prove property, pay adv. Write A 47 Times.

FOUND, Oct. 4 to 6.—POLICE DEPARTMENT. Inquire at the Detective Bureau, (Correspondence Room.) Grand and Centre Sts: Yellow metal heart-shaped locket with 12 white stones, lady's white metal brooch with 4 purple stones, case containing 69 packages of fireworks, marked "G. I. Y. & Co., N. Y;" dress suit case, marked "N. A. G." containing wearing apparel; French revolver, marked "Gencent DeLion, Paris."

FOUND, Oct. 6.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO.—HUDSON TUBES. Apply, 187 Christopher St.: Umbrella, pair of shoes, package.

FOUND, Oct. 5.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN RAILROAD COMPANY—Hudson Tubes. Apply 187 Christopher St. Corset steels, Plan Auto Show; leather belt; book.

FOUND, Oct. 4—CENTRAL R. R. OF N. J. Apply Station Master, Jersey City, N. J.: ON TRAINS—Box, 3 packages, bottle. Oct. 5—Three umbrellas, valise, 3 packages.

FOUND, Oct. 6—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Suit case, box, 2 packages.

FOUND, Oct. 6—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Baggage Master, Jersey City, N. J.: Saw, purse, nail file, kimona, raincoat, 2 pairs eyeglasses, nightshirt, 3 umbrellas, rubbers, watch, leather case, safety razor, 2 collars, 2 books, pair slippers, suit case, 2 packages, storm coat, bundle. IN JERSEY CITY STATION—Lady's gloves, lady's veil. ON 23D ST. BOAT—Veil. ON DESBROSSES ST. BOAT—Pipe.

FOUND, Oct. 6—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Desk, Jersey City, N. J.: Packages, umbrellas.

FOUND, Oct. 6—D., L. & W. R. R. Apply Information Desk, Hoboken, N. J.: Four umbrellas, cane, 4 packages, pair of glasses, 3 pair of gloves.

FOUND, Oct. 6—NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Pair gloves, 3 umbrellas, 4 packages, raincoat, overcoat.

HELP WANTED, MALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ADDRESSERS.

R. H. MACY & CO. require competent, experienced addressers; must be neat writers. Apply at office of General Manager.

A MEDICAL MAN seeking open-air occupation for health's sake, will find our proposition attractive. A 41 Times.

BOY to attend hall and telephone; references required. Superintendent, 100 East 17th St.

CAN YOU SELL LAW BOOKS?

Permanent position and good salary to right man; age 25 to 35, and must have legal education. Apply by letter only, stating qualifications and references, or application will not be considered. Address West Publishing Co., 100 William St.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN wanted; familiar with the wholesale grocery trade; references and bond required. Ignatius Gross, 268 West St.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES WANTED—Write for New York Fall examination schedule. Franklin Institute, Dept. 268-U, Rochester, N.Y.

MACHINIST.—First-class men only need apply. 115 Nassau St., Room 57.

OFFICE BOY of 16 in law office, Borough of Manhattan. Write, giving particulars of age, schooling, and experience, if any, to K. H. H., 25 Times.

PARTNER.—Lady or gentleman with means wanted for literary work. A 11 Times.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS WANTED—Average salary, $1,100.00; examinations in New York Nov. 12; 2,000 appointments every year; common education sufficient; no "layoffs"; every second week off duty at full salary; free preparation; send name immediately. Franklin Institute, Dep't 264-U, Rochester, N. Y.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS WANTED—New York examinations Nov. 12; $800 to $1,600; preparation free. Franklin Institute, Department 278-U, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMEN.—A few first-class salesmen to devote all or part of their time selling a security which appeals to every investor; any intelligent man or woman by working evenings can earn at least $50 a week in addition to their regular income. Call from 10 to 5 on Griffith, Room 201, 225 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—Sell Cody Gas Arcs; use one-third less gas, give one-third more light; reasonable in price; easy payments; liberal commissions. United Gas Light and Manufacturing Co., 380 3d Av., New York City.

SALESMAN.—Cloak salesman, experienced; Middle West; side line preferred. West, 262 Grand St., advertising office.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN to introduce a well-paying line; steady position for right man. Address G. W., 400 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT, &c.—Man and wife to act as Superintendent and janitor of a large Jewish communal institution; permanent residence and position assured to the right parties; must be able to manage large building, do repair work, and regular duties of high-class [illegible]. Address, giving full particulars, M. R. T., A 46 Times.

WANTED—Bright quick boy in advertising [illegible]; $4.00 at start; $5.00 after six months. [illegible] age. References. Opening, A. 39, Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

An opportunity is offered a conservative business man to invest in an established business of high character, with or without services; capital to be used in increasing capacity and acquisition of new and pending business; fullest references exchanged with right person; no brokers; principals only need answer. K 257 Times Downtown.

Wanted, by a progressive concern, a party wishing to invest $50,000 in first-class, legitimate paying business; present firm 15 years of standing; money needed to enlarge plant. Z 182 Times.

Party invest $600, half interest in good paying theatrical office and school of acting; good investment. Globe Amusement Company, 8 West 125th St.

Bachelor quarters, studios, Seventies; desirable tenants; comfortable income; sacrifice furniture. Day, 10 East 42d.

BUSINESS NOTICES

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

Stylish men's tailor-made garments for the exhibitions, &c.; will make fine suits at half price. H. Westerman, 10 West 29th St.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

BEST & CO.

60-62 WEST 23D ST.,

REQUIRE EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR HOSIERY.

HOUSEWORKER.—Girl or woman for general help in household with children; $25 monthly. Apply, between 10 and 12 A. M., Mrs. Vanpraag, 34 West 64th St.

MANAGER or matron-manager to take charge of prominent Jewish communal institution during the Summer months; thoroughly refined and educated person required; excellent opportunity. Address, giving particulars in detail, A 45 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, must be well educated, refined and capable. Salary, $65, with advancement; write, stating age, education and experience. Institute, Foot of East 66th St.

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced stenographer and typewriter, familiar with general office work, and competent to act as private secretary. Reply, giving residence, age, and reference, to R. E. X., P. O. Box 263, Brooklyn.

WANTED—In a private family, a competent and trustworthy woman as cook; wages $35 a month; references required. Apply 1,014 Madison Av., or by letter.

WANTED.—Waitress and chambermaid. Apply to Mrs. S. Lowenstein, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Amsterdam Ave. and 137th St. N. Y. City.

YOUNG WOMEN, BETWEEN 17 AND 23 YEARS OF AGE, TO LEARN TELEPHONE OPERATING FOR CENTRAL OFFICE; POSITIONS FOR THOSE WHO QUALIFY; SALARY $5 A WEEK PAID WHILE LEARNING. APPLY AFTER 9 A. M. TO APPLICATION DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO., 58 WEST HOUSTON ST., CORNER WOOSTER ST.

HELP WANTED
EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

ORGANIST.—Competent, $600; quartet soprano, $25 weekly; City Episcopal organist, $1,200; chorus, tenors, basses, $150. Webster's Choir Agency, 136 5th Ave.

Commercial.

STENOGRAPHER accustomed to taking testimony; short hours; salary $25. Call Gahagan's Agency, 256 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, young woman, seven years with mercantile house, exceptional executive ability, seeks position with reliable house. K 259 Times Downtown.

Dressmakers.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER, late from Paris, wishes position by day, $1.50, until acquainted. A 118 Times.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Widow of refinement with highest references; bachelor's apartment or small house; understands finest catering, management of servants. A B 154 Times.

INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEKEEPER seeks position; three years' references. Eymer, Flitner, Bolton Road Innwood, N. Y. C.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; can handle large correspondence quickly, intelligently; references; $15. Competent, 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good worker; excellent education; references furnished; salary desired $8. Accurate, 251 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced secretary; exceptional ability; references for rare business traits. E. A., 127 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—General office assistant; three years' experience; competent; references; $10. K 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; educated; opportunity will prove proficiency; moderate. K 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent, neat, accurate, references, desires position; $12.00. H. Kessler, 241 East 118th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; neat typist; familiar with office work; references; $10. Steno, 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent do high-class work; references; several years' experience. K 255 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN with a record for speed and accuracy as stenographer, typewriter, (owns Smith Premier machine,) wants position where excellence and industry are valued; thoroughly conversant with mining, engineering, financial, commercial, and brokerage work; capable of taking entire charge of correspondence; has commanded $40 a week; willing to prove herself worth $25 a week to any office requiring first-class service. Telephone 5200—Worth. Smith Premier Typewriter Company, 319 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

CHAPERONE, COMPANION.—Woman of culture and refinement; fond of and experienced with children; highest personal references; city, country. Z H 154 Times.

LADY desires to do French and German translations, library research work on hand-made books, or anything which requires education and intelligence. A 57 Times.

LITERARY WOMAN of experience desires situation as reader or typist; translates from French, German, Italian, or Spanish. Ronwia, 250 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE typewriting, technical works, books, plays, etc.; experienced; college graduate; references. A 56 Times.

TEACHER.—Experienced; kindergarten, primary, grammar, position school; home coaching. Addres C. E., 263 West 125th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Accountants.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, opens, writes up, disentangles, balances, supervises, closes, audits books, $5 monthly upward; financial statements rendered; references. Accountant, 320 Broadway, Room 1,204. 'Phone 2114 Worth.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER.—All lines; books opened, closed, written up; systematized; audits; $5 monthly upward. Accountant, Room 511 320 Broadway. 2723 Worth.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 82 Union Square. 'Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

THOROUGH ACCOUNTANT desires work one or two evenings a week in Manhattan; A1 references; fee moderate. Box K 248 Times Downtown.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; thoroughly competent, well versed in accounts; can prepare balance sheets, profit and loss statements, &c.; no pay until worth proved. A 49 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, employed by large concern, wants additional work, two or three hours daily; at leisure after 4 o'clock. Z 130 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Clerks.

CLERK.—Capable office clerk; file, typewrite, and credit work; references; interview. A 53 Times.

Cooks.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER.—Bachelor for small family; high-class hotel training; reference. American, 121 Times.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—French, desires position; excellent city reference, or as caretaker of country estate, wife speaking English and German. Address Louis Heutte, 4 William St., Summit, N. J.

Masseurs.

MASSAGE scientifically in all branches by refined masseur; medicated baths. Masseur, care of Mr. Leroy's Institute, 1,624 Avenue A.

MASSAGE.—By graduate nurse; strong; scientific treatment; your residence. Write Malon, 263 West 125th St.

MASSEUR.—My time from 1 to 4 P. M., taken up by a medical college; I wish to engage a few hours to private patrons. Doctors and former patrons please note change address A. Pitzer, Hotel Avon, Lexington Ave. & 30th St.

Secretaries.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER.
Capable, trustworthy;
best references; age 25;
salary $90.
Box 100 Times, 80 Broadway.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, Colored, 18, wishes position; knowledge bookkeeping, filing, etc.; good reference; small salary. Jackson, 32 Barker St., W. New Brighton, S. I.

STENOGRAPHER and office man, first-class, now employed, desires change on account lack of opportunity. T. G. L., Times, 80 B'way.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—Young man desires position where merit is advanced; can assist with books. A 29 Times.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG MAN, 10 years' banking experience, desires outdoor work; exceptional executive and selling ability. A 119 Times.

BY MAN experienced in police and detective work; splendid record and references. A 123 Times.

DETECTIVE, bonded, seeks work by day's pay; expert shadowing. Bean, 392 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

EXPERIENCED PROOFREADER, literary man, wishes position to prepare copy, read, revise proofs, &c.; will make good; excellent references. Address Lector, Box 3 Station D, N. Y. City.

GENTLEMAN, 41 years old, married, capable, resourceful, experienced executive, credits, advertising, and selling, desires permanent position where ability, industry, and honesty will insure advancement; 16 years with one corporation; present employers retiring from business; exceptional reference. Address K 256 Times Downtown.

LITERARY WOMAN of experience desires situation as reader or typist; translates from French, German, Italian, or Spanish. Ronwia, 250 Times Downtown.

SWEDISH COUPLE wants private residence to take care of; references. Bensen, 215 E. 50th.

TRAVELING COMPANION and assistant with accounts and correspondence for a lady or gentleman. Address J. Warren Hardwick, 209 Pequot Av., New London, Conn.

WANTED—Position by a young man 24 years old as private secretary or confidential clerk; four years' experience in similar capacity; expert stenographer; can furnish first-class references. Address E., 249 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, college graduate, 1908, desires position in mercantile house; salary considerations secondary to good connection. W. H., 319 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, strictly temperate, desires good position. Rogers, 308 East 44th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED
EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, bookkeepers, stenographers, high-grade office help. Office Service Company, (Agency,) 50 Pine St. Tel. 3167 John.

DOYLE AGENCY, 'phone 2829 Beekman, Tribune Building.—Stenographers, typists, bookkeepers, clerks, switchboard operators furnished.

STENOGRAPHER, DOCTOR'S SECRETARY.—Accustomed to meeting people; position is among refined surroundings; $15; short hours. Universal Exchange, (Agency,) 1 West 34th.

Domestic.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786—Columbus.

HOUSEWORKERS, cooks, chambermaids, useful men; city, country. Henderson's, 110 West 134th St. Tel. 486—Morningside.

INSTANT RELIEF AGENCY—All kinds male, female help supplied; references. 337 West 59th. 1044 Columbus.

OLD DOMINION EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 88 West 134th St.; bond, $1,000; guaranteed colored help. 1119—Harlem.

BOARDERS WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Well-furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests; gentlemen; couple.

11TH ST., 23 WEST.—Clean room, comfortably furnished, running water; telephone; good table.

44TH ST., 214 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; excellent board; telephone; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Double rooms; table guests; first class.

57TH ST., 146 WEST.—Handsome single rooms for gentlemen, with board; references exchanged.

58TH ST., 336 WEST.—Large room; beautifully furnished; table unexcelled; will accommodate table boarders.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, comfortably furnished; superior table; telephone 6666—Columbus; references.

70TH, ST., 134 WEST.—Rooms, board; second, fourth floors; table guests; parlor dining; telephone; references.

71ST ST., 116 WEST.—Attractive second-story front room, large dressing room; board; reference; telephone.

72D ST., 159 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated rooms; board; parlor floor dining room; references.

73D ST., 102 WEST.—Attractive rooms; attractive meals; attractive rates; table guests; Jewish.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Clean, bright suite; private bath; single rooms; quiet; refined; table guests.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Rooms; convenient to elevated, Subway; table guests.

76TH ST., 239 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated; with, without bath; large closets, parlor dining room, excellent table; table board; telephone; Christians; reference.

76TH ST., 114 WEST.—Desirable Winter quarters for well-recommended people in refined Southern home; excellent table.

76TH ST., 243 WEST.—With board, two large second floor rooms, with and without private bath; references.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Large and small newly furnished rooms; parlor dining; references required.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large room; private bath; table board; references.

77TH ST., 301 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, with board; convenient to Subway; references; table guests.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Sunny single, also medium rooms, adjoining bath; gentlemen only; private house.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; high grade.

79TH ST., 137 WEST.—Large room with board.

80TH ST., 141 WEST.—Parlor floor; private bath; large, medium sunny front rooms; reasonable; references.

80TH ST., 152 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining room; table guests, telephone.

81ST. ST., 118 WEST.—Medium and large double rooms; convenient transportation; excellent board.

82D ST., 8 WEST.—In private, handsome residence; excellent cuisine; beautiful rooms; also suite; refined surroundings; parlor floor dining room; individual tables.

82D St., 74 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; private bath; references; telephone; central location.

82D ST., 70 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, with private bath; good board; table guests; parlor dining.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Elegant rooms; handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board; telephone; near Park.

93D ST., 161 WEST.—Select, large, sunny rooms; best accommodations; French cuisine; table guests; moderate.

93D ST., 25 WEST.—Nice, large rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

93D ST., 270 WEST.—Second floor; two front rooms, bath; also top floor, front.

94TH ST., 14 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; references.

95TH ST., 50 WEST.—Near Park, L, Subway express; only few accommodated; cuisine Francaise; references.

96TH ST., 61 WEST.—Board with rooms; parlor dining room.

117TH ST., 407 WEST.—Best location on Morningside Heights; large room; private bath; also room with hot and cold water; southern exposure.

123D, 148 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; dressing rooms; excellent table; telephone; reference.

127TH ST., 216 WEST.—Large room, suitable two or three gentlemen or married couple; moderate.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Desirable suite; accommodates two or more; or singly; all conveniences; steam heat; telephone; Subway; Gentiles only; table guests.

144TH ST., 472 WEST.—Desirable rooms; all conveniences; excellent board; private residence; telephone; Subway, elevated.

ACROPOLIS HOTEL, 519 West 123d St.—Singly or en suite; American or European plan.

ALLIANCE HOUSE, 258-260 West 44th St.—Small family hotel, centrally located; elevator and telephone service; baths and writing rooms on each floor; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; quiet place for quiet people. Telephone 793 Bryant.

THE CONNEAUT,
Central Park West, 871, (97th St.) Single and double rooms; table boarders.

WEST END AV., 879, (Corner 103d.)—Block from Riverside Park, Subway express station, surface cars, and Riverside 'buses; finest location in New York; handsomely furnished rooms; superior table.

WEST END AV., 240.—Large room suitable for two; all conveniences; near 72d Subway express; table guests accommodated.

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Homelike; first-class table board; nicely furnished small rooms; telephone.

25TH ST., 45 EAST.—Very desirable rooms with or without bath; gentlemen; reference; table board.

49TH ST., 9 EAST.—Two desirable hall rooms with board; references.

80TH, 40 EAST.—Corner house; unexcelled suites, single rooms; elevator; steam heat; excellent table.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Desirable large, small rooms; private baths; excellent board. Telephone 1978 Gramercy.

MADISON AV., 839, near 70th St.—Large and small house, with board, in handsome private house; breakfast served in rooms; references.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Overlooking Wall St., Subway, bridge, trolley five minutes Broadway; rooms, parlor floor, furnished, unfurnished; neighborhood, house high class; table choicest products N. Y. markets. 905 Main.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 11.—Rooms convenient Wall St., car lines, and Subway; splendid cooking; reasonable; references.

GREENE AV., 41-43.—Ideal house, clean, comfortable, refined. 'Phone 1907 J—Prospect. Table guests.

Long Island.

DOUGLASTON.—Douglas Manor Inn; comfortable, attractive, homelike; special Winter rates. Telephone Flushing 290.

Country.

Cranford, N. J.—Delightful suburban home for the Winter; large rooms; excellent table; very convenient to station. Address Box A 55 Times.

Comfortable home for elderly people; $7 upward; ask circulars. 315 Gramatan Av., Mount Vernon.

Windlemere, Tarrytown.—All year convenient location; beautiful view; modern improvements; excellent table, daintily served.

FURNISHED ROOMS

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

12TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large furnished sunny room; hot, cold running water; gentlemen; references.

21ST ST., 167 WEST.—Large front parlor; running water; homelike; desirable locality; reasonable.

44TH ST., 216 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished large and small rooms; quiet, refined; references.

45TH ST., 232 WEST.—Parlor, dressing room, and bath; other cheerful rooms; newly renovated; reasonable.

45TH ST., 232 WEST.—Parlor, dressing room, and bath; other cheerful rooms; reasonable; near Broadway.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; running water; select location; references; gentlemen.

48TH ST., 244-246 WEST.—Private French boarding house; handsomely furnished rooms, all sizes; parlor for business purposes; telephone 4058—Bryant.

48TH ST., 113 WEST.—Large front room, with private bath; reasonable; reference.

49TH ST., near Broadway.—Furnished room for lady; refined environment; splendidly furnished. A 10 Times.

58TH ST., 120 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, bath adjoining; clean, quiet private house; gentlemen only.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms and suites, with private baths; board optional; references.

64TH ST., 119 WEST.—Unusually pleasant room, attractively furnished; all improvements; moderate rental.

68TH ST., 62 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with private baths, in first-class private house in excellent neighborhood; all modern conveniences.

68TH ST., 44 WEST.—Attractive rooms; superior cleanliness; suitable couples, gentlemen; telephone; private house; refined.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large room; private bath; smaller rooms; steam heat, electric light; gentlemen.

71ST ST., 118 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated rooms, private bath; electric light; reference.

72D ST., 302 WEST.—Extremely pleasant, large and small rooms; adjoining bath; private house; telephone.

75TH ST., 102 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite for one or two gentlemen; private family; every convenience; elevator. Apartment 61. 'Phone 5782 Columbus.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in first-class neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 104 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen; private house; breakfast, telephone; references.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—South room; conveniences; back parlor; running water; hall room, with closet.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Exceptionally handsome room for gentleman appreciating comfort and refined surroundings; references.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Two large, connecting rooms; single, ensuite; newly furnished; private family; references.

82D, 119 WEST.—Rooms, large, medium, and suite; southern exposure; telephone; gentlemen, business lady.

82D, 138 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished 2 rooms and bath suite in exclusive private family; breakfast if desired.

83D ST., 150 WEST.—Double front room, dressing room; running water; telephone; private house.

83D ST., 232 WEST, Broadway.—Two desirable rooms and suite, suitable one, two gentlemen.

85TH ST., 134 WEST.—Large alcove room; private bath; also small room; permanent parties. Owner.

85TH ST., 140 WEST.—Large back parlor with private bath; one other desirable room; telephone.

90TH ST., 100 WEST.—Beautifully furnished sitting room, bedroom, and bath, or single rooms. Perkins.

91ST ST., 74 WEST.—Large front or back rooms; all conveniences; references; moderate.

92D ST., 8 WEST.—Room for rent to lady. Saunders.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large sunny front room, very convenient; telephone, lavatory; near "L." Park.

95TH ST., WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; lavatories; furnished or unfurnished; private family. Z 113 Times.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Large, sunny room, $4; private family; elevator; references. Hurlbut.

96TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large bedroom; all conveniences; Subway, L; $2.50. Bannigan.

105TH ST., 156 WEST.—Attractive furnished front and back parlor, connecting; all imprivements; independent entrance; "L" and Subway; no other roomers. Michel.

105TH ST., 53 WEST.—Sunny rooms; near "L," Subway; steam; one flight; quiet; references. Lowther.

112TH ST., 50 WEST.—Furnished rooms to let; telephone, elevator. Manzano.

116TH, MANHATTAN AV., 336, 1 Block from L.—Parlor, bedroom, and bath for gentleman; reasonable; 'phone. Vennell.

122, 514 WEST, near Broadway.—High class, single, double; electric lights, steam, elevator. Kenyon.

122D ST., 511 WEST, Apartment 8.—Rooms furnished, unfurnished; reasonable; superior board optional; references.

122D, 509 WEST.—Modern front, attractive rooms, newly furnished; elevator, reasonable; board optional. Miller.

123D ST., 449 WEST.—Private family adults, elevator apartment, will rent two bright rooms, gentlemen appreciating pleasant surroundings. Apartment 45.

127TH ST., WEST, corner Claremont Av., one block Manhattan St. Subway station.—Large, bright, well-furnished room; gentleman; small private family; all conveniences; references. S. N., 263 West 125th St.

126TH ST. LENOX AV. (SUBWAY EXP.)
THE CRESCENT.
Most exclusive furnished family apartments in Harlem; absolutely modern accommodations, best hotel service throughout; dining room and service of first order; no transients; only three single rooms, hot, cold water, (small, inexpensive, but elegant;) and one suite, with bath, left; prices defy competition; recommended and patronized by clergy; references indispensable.

137TH ST., 622 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Cheerful sunny room, large closet, all conveniences; high-class elevator apartment; Subway express station; $5 weekly to permanent party. Goodrich. Phone 2330 Audubon.

137TH ST., 257 WEST.—Two beautiful large rooms; bath; together, separately; unfurnished, or newly, handsomely furnished; modern private house; references; telephone.

137TH ST., 261 WEST.—Large front rooms; suites; second floor; gentlemen; concessions; private.

138TH ST., LENOX AV., 552.—Outside rooms in fine elevator apartment house; private halls, 'phone, bath; steam heated; single rooms, $3.00; larger, $4.00; finely furnished for two, $6.00. Douglas.

138TH ST., 626 WEST.—Single, newly furnished, southern exposure, adjoining bath, in private house; Subway; $3.50.

147TH ST., 461 WEST.—Two desirable rooms; every convenience; owner's home; gentlemen; Subway, elevated.

149TH ST., 548 WEST.—Cheerful room; hot, cold water; refined home; private house, Broadway Subway.

182D ST., 552 WEST.—Large front room; strictly private residence near Subway; lady preferred.

BROADWAY, 2,682, (103d St.)—Front parlor, $8; alcove room, $4; back parlor, $6. MacDougall.

EDGECOMBE AV., 90, (Near 140th St.)—Three large, handsomely furnished rooms in private house; convenient to "L." 'Phone 2193—Audubon.

LARGE, beautiful, newly furnished parlors; select, private residence; central, near Park, Riverside, to clubs, socials, or doctor; daily or permanent; all conveniences; telephone; references. Address Select, 442 Columbus Av.

NEAR WEST 181ST ST. SUBWAY, high-class elevator apartment, cheerful, well-furnished room; beautiful bathroom, shower; telephone; steam, electric light; piano; breakfast; board optional; comfortable, homelike surroundings; with small refined family; chance for German conversation. Reasonable, A 120 Times.

NEAR 127TH AND RIVERSIDE.—Attractive room; closet; pleasant outlook; moderate. F. C. Telephone 3325 Morningside.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 343, corner 127th.—Handsomely furnished suites, four, five rooms, bath; elevator, telephone, electricity, silver, linen; $12 weekly upward.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 761.—Choice rooms for gentlemen who want comfortable refined home; private house; conveniences; breakfast; convenient to "L" and Subway.

STUDIO APARTMENT, two rooms and bath. W. S. Young, 802 Carnegie Hall. Men only.

WEST END AV., 532 and 534.—Desirable rooms, single or en suite; private bath; gentlemen; reference. 86th St. Subway.

East Side.

17TH ST., 216 EAST.—Desirable room for gentleman; bath; running water; private house; references.

28TH, 16 EAST.—Bachelor quarters; swimming pool, showers, electric light; newly furnished; near Subway.

28TH ST., 120 EAST.—3 large rooms, connecting or separate; bath; telephone.

29TH, 40 EAST.—New management; handsomely furnished, newly renovated rooms; suite or singly; breakfast.

43D, 131 EAST.—Refined home, every comfort; sunny; closet; permanent; gentleman; moderate; references. Neilson.

55TH ST., 106 EAST.—Large, light room; every convenience; telephone; gentlemen.

68TH ST., 226 EAST.—Desirable furnished room, heated; bath; private house; convenient location.

76TH ST., 122 EAST.—Well-furnished, large rooms; all conveniences; southern exposure; telephone.

85TH ST., 107 EAST.—Cosy, sunshiny room; running water; all improvements; private family; reasonable. McLean.

LEXINGTON AV., 104.—Neatly furnished room; all conveniences; one or two gentlemen; private; reference.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3, (Heights.)—A New England woman has fine, newly renovated rooms, overlooking water, for men, with and without private baths; convenient Wall St., Subway, and Bridge; popular prices.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ABSOLUTELY select private family desiring one or two roomers can secure same without publicity; boarding and rooming houses also listed; no place listed without inspection; applicants requiring refined, desirable accommodations consult us. Telephone Madison Square 4742. St. James Realty Co., 1,133 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY, violinist, wishes room in refined family, between West 80th and 115th Sts.; practicing privileges; references. A 58 Times.

YOUNG LADY wishes airy room between West 72d and 115th Sts.; practicing privileges; references. A 59 Times.

Brooklyn.

WANTED—In Brooklyn, neighborhood Wall St. Ferry or Borough Hall, furnished rooms with light housekeeping facilities. K 247 Times Downtown.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

52d St., 236 West.—Very large parlor floor; one, two, or three rooms; light business.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 23c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

$135 Steinway & Son upright piano, $6 monthly; $50 Etude upright piano, $3 monthly. Goetz & Co., 81 Court St., Brooklyn.

Church Services To-morrow.

Baptist.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 308-312 West 54th St., Rev. LEIGHTON WILLIAMS, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., "The Future of Protestantism and Catholicism: a Reply to Father Vaughan." 4 P. M., Holy Communion. 8 P. M., "The One Thing Needful."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St. and Amsterdam Av., Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—11, "The Carrying God." 8, "A Lost God." A homelike church. Everybody welcome.

COLLEGIATE BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, West 33d St., Between 8th and 9th Avs.—Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor, preaches morning, 10:45, "Shall We Retreat?" Evening, 7:45, "The Kingdom of God." Special singing by men. All welcome. Gospel street meeting cor. 33d St. and 8th Av. at 7:15.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
8 West 46th St.
The Rev. CHARLES F. AKED, D. D.,
will preach to-morrow morning and evening.
Services at 11 and 8 o'clock.
Morning—"The Agnosticism That Kills and the Agnosticism Which Makes Alive."
Evening—"Father Vaughan on Romanism, Protestantism, and the Future of the United States."
BIBLE CLASSES FOR YOUNG MEN AND YOUNG WOMEN AT 9:30 A. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street.
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN.
11 A. M.—"SETTING UP THE BANNERS."
8 P. M.—"THE PERIL OF PROTESTANTISM! IS ROMANISM TAKING ITS PLACE? DO FATHER VAUGHAN AND BISHOP SEWELL SPEAK THE WARNING TRUTH?"
Pastor Haldeman has already sounded a note of alarm in the "Scarlet Woman," recently preached.
Bible expositions every Friday night. Strangers welcome.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, BROADWAY, 104th St., Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.—11, "Ministry of the Spirit"; 8, "Who Is a Christian?"

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
Madison Avenue, Cor. 31st Street.
C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
11 A. M.—"The Unmeasurable Intellectual Magnitude of Jesus."
8 P. M.—"Is It Possible for the Modern Man to See Jesus? Is He Alive Now? If So, Where Shall We Find Him?"

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
5th Av., near 126th St.
Preaching by the pastor,
REV. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D. D.
Morning Service, 11 A. M. Evening, 8 P. M.
Morning—"Our Ideals."
Evening—"The Modern Man—Who Is He?" First in series on "The Religion of a Modern Man."

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square.—Edward Judson, Pastor, will preach at 11, "The Presence of God in Unusual Places." Mr. Simmons preaches at 8.

Washington Heights Baptist Church, 145th St. and Convent Av.—Rev. Rufus P. Johnston. 11 A. M., 8 P. M. "Am I Related to God."

Brooklyn.

THE BAPTIST TEMPLE, BROOKLYN.
SERVICES AT 10:30—7:30.
PREACHING BY THE PASTOR,
REV. WILLIAM B. WALLACE, D. D.
A GREAT CHOIR.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th Street.
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D.D., Pastor, preaches 11 & 8. Wed., 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL,
Broadway and 76th St.
11 A. M.—Henry A. Stimson, D. D. preaches.
8 P. M.—W. H. Allen of Municipal Research Bureau on "THE BUDGET."

Disciples of Christ (Christian.)

FIRST CHURCH, 142 West 81st Street.
WILLIAM L. FISHER, Minister.
CENTENNIAL ADDRESS AT 11 A. M.
By Dr. H. L. Willett of Chicago.
8 P. M., Dr. Miner Lee Bates.

Lutheran.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Central Park West at 65th St., The Rev. Charles J. Smith, Pastor.—Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Chief Service at 11 o'clock. Vespers at 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (St. James,) Madison Av. and 73d St.—Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor. Services, 11 and 8; Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.

EVANG. LUTH. CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St.—W. M. Horn, Pastor. Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

BEDFORD STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. Robert H. Kelley, Pastor.—Services 10:45 and 7:45.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Corner 60th Street,
Rev. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching by the Pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning Subject—"A Secret of Power."
Evening Subject—"First Duties."

7th Av. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE. 14th St.
Rev. Harold P. Sloan. 11 and 8.

SAINT ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH,
76th St., West of Columbus Av.
GEORGE CLARKE PECK, Minister.
11 A. M.—"THE MANTLE AND THE MAN."
8 P. M.—"THE GOSPEL OF RESTRAINT."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
West End Avenue and 86th Street.
Rev. GEORGE P ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching services at 11 and 8.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48TH ST., WEST OF Broadway, J. LEWIS HARTSOCK, minister. 11 A. M., "The Mastery of the Spirit." 8 P. M., members of the Ocean Grove Orchestra will lead in 20 minutes' song service. Address, "What is My Attitude Toward Life," first in series on "Vital Inquiries."

New Church.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs.—Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor. Service, 11 A. M., with sermon by the pastor. Subject:
"A VISION OF POWER AT ITS BEST."
CHAPEL OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE, 423 W. 43d St. Service 8 P. M. Installation of the Rev. J. Paul Dresser as Minister.

New Thought.

ADVANCED NEW THOUGHT.
Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, Duryea Hall, 200 West 72d, Dr. McIvor-Tyndall of London, England, and Mrs. Adele Marie Rique, founder of University of Soul Education. Public invited.

NEW THOUGHT.
Berkeley Theatre, West 44th St., near 5th Av. Afternoon at 3.
Mrs. MARY E. CHAPIN.
Subject: "CATCHING HEALTH."

NEW THOUGHT MEETINGS, Plaza Studios, 5 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Tuesday at noon, and Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH, Mrs. Jean Norton, Speaker.—Sunday, 11 A. M., Duryea Hall, 200 West 72d St. Public invited.

Presbyterian.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
HENRY VAN DYKE will preach at 11.
Norman M. Thomas at 4.
Bible School at 9:45 A. M.
Midweek Service, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West 57th St., between Broadway and 7th Av.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. G. H. SMYTH, JR., Assistant.
DR. MERLE-SMITH preaches 11 A. M., 8 P.M.
Evening Subject—"A Life Worth While," illustrated by Florence Nightingale.
Sunday School at 3 P. M. Devotional meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Ave. and 55th Street.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
REV. W. R. LANE of London,
Representative of The National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches of England and Scotland, will preach both morning and afternoon.
Every one is invited to these services.

Presbyterian.

FOURTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., pastor, administers the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 11 A. M., and preaches at 8 P. M. to-morrow in the Assembly Room of the United Charities Building, 109 East 22d St. Sabbath School, 9:45 A. M. Midweek prayer meeting, 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor
P. ELWOOD ERICKSON, Assistant.
Opening services of the 125th Anniversary of the Church. Dr. Work preaches 11 A. M. Dr. Chas. A. Stoddard, 8 P. M.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast corner of 73d Street.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor.
Public worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Rev. W. Russell Bowie will preach.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 24th St.
Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor
Rev. G. R. Montgomery, Ph. D.,
Assistant Minister.
The pastor will preach 11 A. M.
and Mr. Montgomery 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d Street.
Preaching at 11 A. M. by the
REV. ABBOTT E. KITTREDGE, D. D.
Communion service at 4 o'clock.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
in the City of New York.
Public worship will be held in the Chapel of the Seminary, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, on Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock. The preacher for October 9th will be the Rev. Prof. THOMAS C. HALL, D. D. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. of 10th St., (one block west from Broadway,) GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Pastor.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Pastor will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.
REV. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
On 42d St., between 5th and 6th Avs.
Rev. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BEDFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Nostrand Av. and Dean St., Brooklyn.—Pastor, S. Edward Young, will preach at 10:45 and 7:45.

Protestant Episcopal.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayers and sermon, 11 A. M.; choral evensong, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' (Anthon Memorial) CHURCH, St. Nicholas Av., 114th St.—Rev. G. Starkweather Pratt, Rector. Services, 8, 11, and 8.

CALVARY CHURCH, FOURTH AV., 21ST ST.—Celebrations, 8. Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11. Organ Recital, 7:45. Choral Evensong, 8.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M.—Morning Service and Sermon.
8 P. M.—Mendelssohn's "A Hymn of Praise."
The Rector will preach at both services.

CHURCH of the TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29.
OBSERVANCE OF FOUNDATION DAY.
Communion, 7, 8, 9 o'clock. Mozart's Mass in B (Orchestra,) and Sermon (Rector) 10:30; CHORAL EVENSONG, 4 o'clock. Gounod's (Orchestra) "Magnificat."

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th St.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion .... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer: Preacher, the Rector. 11 A. M.
Evensong: Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton. 8 P. M.

GRACE CHURCH, B'WAY AND 10TH ST.
Services 8, 11, 4, 8. The Rector will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. C. W. Clash at 4.

INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.
8 A. M., 11 A. M.
4 P. M. (Full Choir.)

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Av., corner 44th St.
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. R. S. W. Wood.
4:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. S. N. Ussher.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH,
Stuyvesant Square and 16th St.
REV. HUGH BIRCKHEAD, RECTOR.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
Preacher—The Rector.
8 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Preacher—Rev. Wm. J. Scarlett.
ALL SEATS FREE.

Reformed.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"The Master's Greeting."
Evening—"What Manner of Love."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAMES McLEOD, Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH,
57th St. and Madison Avenue.
Dr. CARTER, the Pastor, preaches.
11 A. M.—Communion Service.
8 P. M.—People's Popular Service.
Second in Fifteen Minutes Sermon Series.
Mendelssohn's "Elijah" Selections.

SOUTH CHURCH, Madison Av. and 38th St., Rev. THOMAS REED BRIDGES, D. D., Minister, 11 A. M., Morning Service and Sermon.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M. at 221 East 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Theosophy.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 253 West 72d St. Sunday evening, 8:15, "Life," Charles B. Birdsall. Tuesday evening, "Theosophy and the Masters."

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,) FOURTH AVEnue, 20th St.—Rev THOMAS R. SLICER, pastor, will discourse on his impressions of "THE BERLIN WORLD CONGRESS FOR FREE CHRISTIANITY." Services 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH,
(UNITARIAN,) Park Av. and 34th St.
Ministers: {Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, Lit. D. / Rev. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES.}
Morning service at 11 A. M. Mr. Holmes will preach. Subject: "GOD AS A COMRADE."
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH,
Corner 121st St. Services at 11.
"St. Vincent de Paul," Quarter Millennial.
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

Universalist.

THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th Street.
The Pastor, FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.
Subject: "DO WE KNOW ENOUGH ABOUT RELIGION TO MAKE ATTENTION TO IT WORTH WHILE?"
Sunday School and Bible Class at 10 A. M.
Kindergarten at 11 A. M. Excellent Music.

Other Services.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Av.
TO-MORROW NIGHT, 8:30.

THE MONK
TEJ NARAYAN
(AN AMERICAN) OF THE ORDER
RAMAKRISHNA—VIVEKANANDA (INDIA.)

Oct. 9—"The Passion for God."
Oct. 16—"Vedanta, India's World Philosophy."
Oct. 23—"The Divinity of Man."
FREE—The Public Earnestly Invited.

FIRST Association Spiritualists, Lincoln Sq. Arcade, B'way, 65th and 66th Sts. Sundays 3 & 8. Wednesdays 8. Addresses & Messages, Rev. Rufus A. Macurda. Lecture, Miss Amelia Pfenning.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, REV. A. B. SIMPSON, PASTOR. Annual convention of the Christian and Missionary Alliance NOW IN SESSION. Closing October 10, with entire day devoted to rescue mission of the city. SATURDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 8TH, 7:30 o'clock, illustrated lecture on South America by Rev. A. B. Simpson. 8 P. M., preaching by Rev. JAMES M. GRAY of CHICAGO. SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9, 10 A. M., ANNUAL MISSIONARY SERMON by REV. A. B. SIMPSON. 8 P. M., REV. JAMES M. GRAY.

HENRY FRANK, BERKELEY THEATRE, 19 West 44th St., 11 A. M. "Humbugs of Religion, and Religion of Humbugs."

LABOR TEMPLE, 14th St. and 2nd Avenue. 8:00 P. M.—"The Organization of an Anti-Poverty Society," Rev. Charles Stelzle. Temple Chorus, 75 voices, direction Alfred Hallam. 3:30 P. M.—"Primaries, Partisanship, and Politics," Senator George B. Agnew. Discussion.

TWENTY THIRD STREET Y. M. C. A.
REV. C. S. REISNER, address on "The Successful Man." Soprano soloist, Miss Margaret Louise Conrad. Sunday, 4 P. M., 23d St. near 7th Ave. All men invited.

FOR SALE.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

On account of going to Europe will sell magnificent furniture of 7-room apartment; Oriental rugs, draperies, curtains, and bric-a-brac; collected from all over the world; piano, paintings, cut glass, Haviland dishes. Can be seen between 2 and 9 P. M. this week. No dealers. The Zancigs, 356 West 145th St.

Desks, partitions, telephone booths, tables, chairs, wardrobes, mirror, wall fixtures, business furniture, all kinds. Finn Brothers, 358 Broadway, 59 Franklin St.

Slightly used office furniture, cash registers, mimeographs, $7.50; time recorders, adding machines, desks, filing cabinets, typewriters. Nathan's, 4 White St.

Diamonds, watches, cash or credit; largest stock, lowest prices; representative calls if desired. American Watch and Diamond Co., 4 Maiden Lane.

PENNSYLVANIA HITS TRI-BOROUGH SUBWAY

President Peters of the Long Island Assumes in Open Letter That Mayor Also Opposes It.

WANTS ALL IN EXTENSIONS

Waste, He Thinks, to Build Competitive Lines or Any Subways Now Far Into Other Boroughs.

A further contribution to the Pennsylvania Railroad's campaign against the Tri-Borough Subway route, as laid out by the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate, and the substitution therefor of extensions of the existing Interborough Subway, was made yesterday by Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad. It was in the form of a letter to Mayor Gaynor, dated Oct. 5, commenting upon an article which Mayor Gaynor contributed to The Outlook, and was distributed by the publicity department of the Pennsylvania Road, under the caption: "Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Information for the Press."

In one particular the letter of Mr. Peters was read yesterday with much interest. The article by Mayor Gaynor and his subsequent correspondence with Chairman Willcox of the Public Service Commission left his position on the subway question an open one, the Mayor's last comment being that the conflict should be let stew out until the proper course became apparent. Mr. Peters, however, appears to assume that the Mayor has committed himself, for he says in his letter: "The plan to make the much-needed extensions of existing subways as proposed is the only wise and proper solution of the problem," and then concludes:

"Again I congratulate you upon the stand that you have taken and am sure that under your wise and broad-minded direction the city will first build a self-supporting transportation system that will improve the city's credit, and, with the aid of the Public Service Commission, will furnish at the earliest date possible, with the smallest expenditure, the greatest transportation system possessed by any city in the world."

Here is the letter:

Would Limit Subway Building.

Pennsylvania Station, New York City.
Oct. 5, 1910.

Hon. W. J. Gaynor,
Mayor of the City of New York,
City Hall, New York, N. Y.

My Dear Judge: I have read with great interest your article in The Outlook on the matter of subways, and have closely followed the press discussion of the various plans and schemes for subway building, and am pleased to know that those in authority are considering this important matter with an open mind, and with the desire to give some practical relief.

No doubt it would be a desirable thing to have a subway from every centre of business and population in each of the boroughs to the business centres of Manhattan, but it is surprising that those who give proper thought to these matters should advocate such construction without fully realizing the very large sums of money required to build such subways, and the enormous revenues necessary to pay the interest thereon, and to profitably operate and support the subways after construction.

The subway as a type or form of transportation line can only find justification in the transportation of people to and from densely settled areas, and where there is no available space on the surface for sufficient or rapid transportation lines to handle the traffic. Manhattan with its restricted area, bounded on each side by rivers and extending lengthwise many miles, the entire surface congested, with a dense population, and a vast business, could not meet its continued growth without subways. It was logical and proper that such costly methods of providing improved transportation facilities by subways should be adopted for densely congested parts of the Island of Manhattan, in the Borough of Brooklyn, or in the other boroughs.

Wasteful in Outside Boroughs.

It is, however, illogical and wasteful to adopt similar methods for the outlying parts of the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, the upper Bronx, and Richmond, except as it may be necessary to extend the Manhattan subways under the waters to reach these outlying boroughs, until the crying needs of the densely congested portions are first provided. Ample transportation lines in the open can be provided at far less cost, and in shorter time, affording greater relief to a more extended territory.

It would be unwise to jeopardize the investment which the City of New York now has in the existing subway, and especially before its system shall be properly completed, by paralleling it with an opposition line that will not be self-supporting, and it would not give the citizens what they want—access to both the east and west sides of Manhattan, with convenient transfers bringing them in and out of three boroughs. You are right in your position that the proper thing to do is to strengthen the city's investment in the existing subways by making extensions to them which can be profitably operated and will furnish the greatest relief in the shortest time and for the least capital outlay.

The present subway is a tri-borough route; with its extensions, including the opening of the Steinway Tunnel to Queens, it will be a four-borough route, and will furnish greater convenience and service than any other route that could possibly be constructed.

It is wise to keep open certain avenues for additional future subway development; but, for the immediate present, the plan to make the much-needed extensions of the existing subways as proposed is the only wise and proper solution of the problem.

The proposed extensions of the existing subway would be of inestimable benefit to the transportation lines which I represent and the large number of citizens using them daily, and there is room in Queens and Brooklyn for additional surface lines which can be constructed so as to feed the proposed subway extensions. Anything that will benefit the transportation lines of Long Island will be of benefit to the public, the city, and the State.

The Road's Right as a Taxpayer.

We handled in 1909 a daily average of 75,000 passengers; in 1910 our average will be over 85,000 per day. For the first five days in July this year we averaged 137,500 passengers per day. On Sunday, July 24, we took 65,000 people from Manhattan, Queens, and Brooklyn to Rockaway Beach; on Sunday, July 31, 50,000 people. With our extension into New York City and connection with the extended subways, including the Steinway Tunnel in Queens, I have no doubt that we can and will carry double this number of people to their homes and to the ocean at Long Beach, Rockaway Beach, Manhattan Beach, and other points reached by our lines. The large expenditures made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and by the Long Island Railroad Company furnish increased and improved transportation facilities to the outlying districts tributary to Manhattan as a great centre. These expenditures have resulted in enhancing property values, not only in Manhattan but throughout Queens, as well as in a great portion of Brooklyn, and are a prime necessity for the citizens. It is, perhaps, proper for me to add that as one of the largest taxpayers in Brooklyn and Queens we feel that we have a right, in view of what we have done, to express our views in this matter.

Again I congratulate you upon the stand that you have taken, and I am sure that under your wise and broad-minded direction the city will first build a self-supporting transportation system that will improve the city's credit and with the aid of the Public Service Commission will furnish at the earliest date possible with the smallest expenditure the greatest transportation system possessed by any city in the world.

In helping to carry out this policy I am at the service of yourself and the commission if I can be of any assistance.

Yours very truly, RALPH PETERS,
President and General Manager.

WHAT MRS. CARTER WEARS.

The Curious Disappointed When Lingerie Suit Goes Over.

A list and description of some of the garments which have hung in the elaborate wardrobe of Mrs. Leslie Carter-Payne drew a crowd to Justice Newburger's part of the Supreme Court yesterday to hear a dressmaker's suit against the actress. The crowd was disappointed by the postponement of the suit until Oct. 20.

Blanche Yovin, a dressmaker and importer, is suing Mrs. Carter-Payne for $5,694 and interest from January, 1908. Mrs. Carter-Payne says that the bill has been paid.

Among the items charged for are a rubber reducing belt at $12. Mrs. Carter-Payne is also charged for many pink lace negligees and pieces of lingerie and one "dishabille" of white crêpe de chine. The crêpe nightgown which the actress wore in "Camille" is set down as worth $66.

Other articles charged for include stage jewelry, among which were a $15 rhinestone headpiece and three bands of rhinestones at $6 each. Mrs. Carter-Payne was also assessed $56 for four pieces of "pink silk underwear at $14 each" and $25 for one "pair of pink French corsets." The cerise ribbon petticoat worn by the star of "Zaza" cost $85.

A Model of New Children's Court.

A model of the new Children's Court Building, for which the Board of Estimate recently appropriated $150,000, was unveiled at the Budget Exhibit, 330 Broadway, yesterday. Lecturers said it contained all the best features of the modern Children's Court buildings erected in 1908 in Chicago and last year in Milwaukee. The local structure will be the most expensive Children's Court building ever erected. Placards stated that 11,494 children were arraigned last year in New York County.

COLLARS TRADE E&W MARK EARL & WILSON SHIRTS
BUY BY THE MARK.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Used by people of refinement in every part of the world where the use of the tooth-brush is known, for Almost Half a Century.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps With Purchases Before 12 o'Clock.

SIEGEL COOPER CO. SIXTH AVE. BETWEEN 18TH & 19TH STS. J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. NEW YORK

Fine Oil Paintings

These paintings will go on sale TO-DAY. Here is a list of a few conspicuous items—fair samples of many not mentioned here:

Paintings by Foreign and American Artists.

Subject.	Artist.	Reg. Price.	Sale Price.
Country Scene	G.W. Drew	$65.00	$35.00
Sheep	C. Voncini	65.00	45.00
Landscape	G. Anglade	100.00	75.00
Figure	V. Alfeld	65.00	40.00
Figure	G. Royello	60.00	45.00
Marine	C.S. Dorion	100.00	70,00
Figure	C. Tizzoni	115.00	75.00
The Boul'v'rd	Ed. Cortes	65.00	47.50
Country Scene	R. Fenson	39.00	30.00
Figure	F. Cooper	50.00	39.00
Cat Picture	B. Newville	39.00	30.00
Sheep	M. Rousseau	57.00	45.00
Landscape	L. Fisher	35.00	25.00

5 Oil Paintings, regularly $25 each; sale price . . . $19.50

8 Oil Paintings, regularly $25 each; sale price . . . $15.50

Art Lovers Will Find This Sale a Most Unusual Opportunity For Them.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Center.)

Ask For "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps—We Give Them.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

Fall Underwear Save a third

Ends of lines from a big manufacturer

50 doz. Grey Merino, 55c. each.

35 dozen Blue Rib Balbriggan, 69c. each.

$1.25 White & Grey Merino at 75c

$1.50 White & Grey Wool at 98c

Fine Pajamas (*sample lots*) $1.35

Madras, Soisette and Pongee.

300 Dress Suit Cases and Gladstone Bags at HALF

From an out of town dealer who failed.

$3.98, $4.98, $6.50, up to $15.00.

AT ANY TIME OF THE DAY OR night telephone 1000 Bryant, Circulation Department, and The New York Times will be delivered to your home or country address.—Adv.

Clothing Talks

To Men Who Know

¶ Our hand worked garments are not to be confounded with ordinary ready-made clothes, made for a chance market.

¶ They are made for our own discriminating clientele of Men Who Know.

Prices $25 to $40

Weber & Heilbroner

CLOTHING SHOPS

27 New Street, near Wall
42d Street, at Fifth Avenue

Furnishers & Clothiers To Men Who Know

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. Wed. Mat., 50c.-$1.50. LAST 18 TIMES. SEVEN DAYS

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. 2ND YEAR H. B. WARNER IN *Alias* JIMMY VALENTINE

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. | Karno's Comedians "The Courtiers," others. | Rigoletto Twin Bros. others.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. | Mason, Keeler & Co., Rooney & Bent, Avon Comedy Four, others.

BRONX 149th St. 3d Ave. Daily Mat. 25c. | LA PIA, "On a House Top," The Devil, Servant & Man, Avery & Hart.

AMERICAN 42d St., nr. B'way. Daily Mat. 25c. | "THE MONKEY'S PAW," Harry & Irving Cooper, Arthur Dunn & Marie Glazier, Cliff Gordon, others.

PLAZA 59 STR. & MAD. AVE. MATINEE DAILY. Smoking CONCERTS SUNDAY. | VALE STOCK CO. in ST. ELMO PRICES 10-20-30c. Next Week—GIRLS.

BELASCO 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day & Thurs. 2:30. THE NEW COMEDY. "THE CONCERT"

REPUBLIC 42 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. REBECCA OF SUNNYBROOK FARM Seats six weeks in advance.

CARNEGIE HALL. 57th St. and 7th Av. To-morrow (Sunday) Eve. 8.30 NEWMAN'S ILLUSTRATED TRAVEL TALKS AUSTRIAN TYROL Prices 1.50, 1.00, 75c, 50c.

CITY Theatre, E. 14th St. Evs. & To-day Mat. 25c. 50c., 75c., $1. Wed. Mat. 25c.-75c. LAST WEEK DENMAN THOMPSON in THE OLD HOMESTEAD. NEXT WEEK—ARSENE LUPIN.

Keith & Proctor's 5TH AVE. 28th St. B'way. Daily Mat., 25 & 50c. | Fanale Ward, Cole & Johnson, James Young, Gaston & D'Armond, Big City Four, 5 Others.

NEW YORK AQUARIUM FREE—9 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily, Battery Park.

YOU CANNOT SPEND

$15 to better advantage than by investing it in one of the many handsome Fall Suits we are showing at that price. The garments included in our great new line of $25 Service Guaranteed Suits at $15 out-style and out-value any others you've ever seen for anywhere near the price. Comparison proves! Compare!

Moe Levy & Co.

119-125 Walker Street
1439 Broadway

THE NEW O THEATRE Central Park West, 62nd, 63rd Streets. Tels. 8300 Col. THE BLUE BIRD By Maurice Maeterlinck. ("The Blue Bird for Happiness.") Evs. 8:30. Matinees To-day & Wednesday, 2:15.

America's Foremost Theatres and Hits.

HIPPODROME Entire Block, 6th Ave., 43d-44th Sts. Evs. at 8. Daily Matinees at 2, Best Seats $1.00. The International Cup. | Ballet of Niagara. | The Earthquake. | 12 New Circus Acts

BROADWAY 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. ANOTHER MARIE CAHILL HIT! MARIE CAHILL In a New Musical Comedy, JUDY FORGOT.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea. 39th, bet. B'y & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-day, 2:30. FORBES-ROBERTSON in The Passing of The Third Floor Back

Lew Fields' HERALD SQ. B'way & 35th. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. MARIE DRESSLER in TILLIE'S NIGHTMARE

CASINO B'way & 39. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. SAM BERNARD Sasson's First Musical Comedy Hit. in HE CAME FROM MILWAUKEE.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-day, 2:30. "Best farce in ten years."—Eve. Mail. Baby Mine By Margaret Mayo.

HACKETT 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-day, 2:15. "It captivates you."—Eve. Sun. MOTHER By Jules Eckert Goodman.

COMEDY 41st, East of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-day, 2:30. HENRY W. SAVAGE Offers THE LITTLE DAMOZEL Monckton Hoffe's Most Alluring Comedy of London's "Bohemia." "PERFECTLY ACTED."—Tribune.

Beginning TUESDAY, OCT. 11 Seats on Sale Now. THE FAMILY New American Play, with John Westley.

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. LAST 2 TIMES Henry W. Savage Offers MADAME X THRILLING DRAMA OF MOTHER LOVE

Beginning MONDAY, OCT. 10 Seats on Sale Now. MADAME TROUBADOUR A 3-Act Operetta from the French, with GRACE LA RUE, GEORGIA CAINE & VAN RENSSELAER WHEELER

Nazimova's 39TH ST. Thea. 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. Henry W. Savage Offers THE LAUGHING TRIUMPH, CON & CO. Next w'k—"THE LITTLE DAMOZEL." Seats Now.

CIRCLE B'way & 60th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER. NEXT WEEK—MADAME X.

WEST END 125th, West of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. CYRIL SCOTT in THE LOTTERY MAN. Next Week—Fritzi Scheff in The Mikado.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. JOHN DREW in his greatest success Smith

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-day, 2:15. G. P. HAVEN HUNTLEY—WILLIAMS in DECORATING CLEMENTINE.

GARRICK 35th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-day, 2:15. HENRIETTA CROSMAN in ANTI-MATRIMONY.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38 St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. OUR MISS GIBBS By the Authors of Music of The Arcadians.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:20. HELEN WARE THE DESERTERS by Robert Carter & Anna Chapin.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. Where the Laughs Come From THE COMMUTERS By JAMES FORBES.

CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S GLOBE B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-day, 2:15. THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-day, 2:15. MY MAN "'My Man' is welcome to our city."—Globe.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. Lina Abarbanell with Ralph Herz. MADAME SHERRY!

NEW YORK B'way & 45 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. HARRY KELLY in the New Musical Play, THE DEACON AND THE LADY

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. COHAN'S BIGGEST HIT! GET RICH QUICK WALLINGFORD.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. A PLAY OF CITY LIFE IT'S THE BIG HIT! THE COUNTRY BOY By Edgar Selwyn.

JOE WEBER'S B'WAY & 29th ST. Mat. TO-DAY. | KITTY GORDON in ALMA WHERE DO YOU LIVE? with CHAS. A. BIGELOW.

MANHATTAN OPERA. W. 34th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. Phone 1714 Murray Hill. Prices $3 to 25c. HANS THE FLUTE PLAYER (in English.) Only Comic Opera in town.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE To-day Matinee, 2:15. & Evening, 8:15. last times "Die Schmuggler" (The Smugglers). Mon. Eve., Lehar's operetta, "Der Rastelbinder."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 10-26-28. THE PRISONER OF ZENDA. Next Week—THE CRISIS. Sun., 2 Concerts.

HAMMERSTEIN'S Evs. 25-50-75-1.00. Daily Mats. 25-50. | McIntyre & Heath, Gus Edwards' Song Revue, Mazie Cline and 9 others.

GRAND Opera House. 8th St. & 3d Av. 25c. to $1. WM. H. CRANE

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FATHER VAUGHAN FORETELLS A SOCIAL REVOLUTION.—He also elaborates his views on the New York slums and the decadence of the Protestant Church, and tells of English social conditions.

A HYPNOTIZED DOCTOR.—An illiterate man who, when hypnotized, becomes an expert physician; as remarkable a case as has ever been known.

EDISON REPLIED TO BY WILLIAM HANNA THOMSON.—The famous author of "Brain and Personality" says that any man who takes such views is "either abnormal or pathological."

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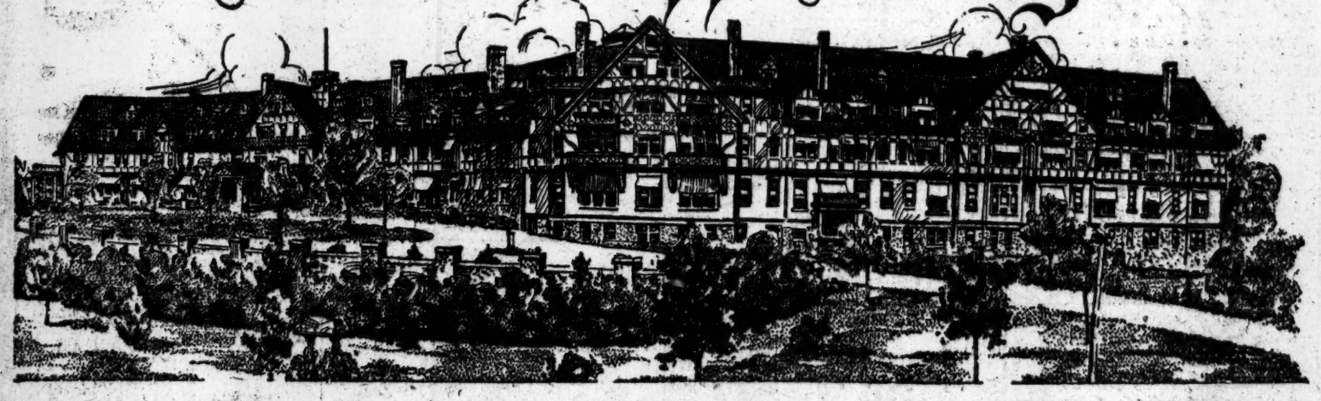

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The New York Times
Saturday Review of Books
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1910 16 PAGES

LOVE IS A TERRIBLE THING

By GRACE FALLOW NORTON

I WENT out to the farthest meadow,
I lay down in the deepest shadow;

And I said unto the earth, "Hold me,"
And unto the night, "Oh, enfold me!"

And I begged the little leaves to lean
Low and together for a safe screen;

Then to the stars I told my tale:
"That is my home-light, there in the vale,

"And oh, I know that I shall return,
But let me lie first mid the unfeeling fern;

"For there is a flame that has blown too near,
And there is a name that has grown too dear,
And there is a fear."

And to the still hills and cool earth and far sky I made moan,
"The heart in my bosom is not my own!

"Oh, would I were free as the wind on the wing;
Love is a terrible thing!"

The Century

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

A Monumental Work of Fiction

THE musical romance by Romain Rolland, "Jean Christophe," of which Mrs. von Ende writes in another column, is being translated from the French, and will appear some time this year—perhaps in November. Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. propose to issue in one volume the first three volumes of the French edition, which contain about as many words (225,000) as either of Mr. de Morgan's earlier works. Some time next year they expect to bring out the next three volumes of the French edition, between a single pair of covers; a third volume will contain the seventh and eighth of the original, while a fourth will be devoted to the ninth and tenth. The last two volumes will be of about the same length as the first two, since the later volumes of the original are longer than the earlier ones. The seventh volume of the French edition is the last that has been published; the eighth is in hand, and the ninth and tenth have been fully projected. The ten volumes of this fictitious biography, containing perhaps 800,000 to 900,000 words, should constitute a record as to length. In face of this prodigious size, what becomes of the British Weekly's "comfortable limit" of 100,000 words for a work of fiction!

Col. Roosevelt's "Game Trails" in England

COL. ROOSEVELT'S visit to England was a godsend to Mr. Murray, the publisher. In any case, his "African Game Trails" would have had a hearty reception there. It is just the sort of work the British public likes. But the attention attracted to its author by his political address at the Guildhall and his philosophical address at Oxford advertised his forthcoming book better than a dozen balloons or a thousand sandwich-men. It has had, on the whole, a very cordial reception by the newspapers. The Daily Telegraph is, perhaps, the least reserved in its praise—which was to be expected of the journal that had printed the contents of the book as a serial. It says:

> Mr. Roosevelt appreciates (and this, perhaps, is the crowning attraction of his narrative) that a sportsman's life brings him face to face with Nature as no other human being is privileged to meet it. In the silent places, under the tropic moon, and amid the splendor of unfamiliar stars, the wanderer sees the wonders of Nature with a new and trembling ecstasy. The wilderness is filled with voices; strange whispers haunt the twilight; and when, upon the glimmering horizon, "God makes Himself an awful rose of dawn," the whole world seems waking to a sense of infinite and unintelligible mystery. It is then that the huntsman himself feels like some equal comrade of the pagan gods, a primitive being at one with the primitive sights and sounds of forest and mountain-side.

The Daily News is distinctly more reserved than the Telegraph; and this, too, was to be expected of an anti-imperialist organ. The clearness and vividness of the descriptive passages are noted; but there is a little sting in the tail of the review, which concludes with these words:

> The book is written entirely in a personal, not to say egotistic, tone, but it is so evidently free from self-consciousness that it does not jar any more than do Benvenuto Cellini's tales of how marvelously he could shoot with an old arquebus. If one may compare a great episode in history with what is not history, it would seem as though this book and the whole of Mr. Roosevelt's adventures in Africa were undertaken in much the same spirit as Caesar's Gallic campaigns, to attract attention by adventures of a novel and thrilling character, so that one's name might acquire an added lustre.

Benvenuto's Autobiography is one of the most egotistic—and largely for that reason one of the most entertaining—self-histories ever written. The original manuscript, by the way, preserved in the Laurentian Library at Florence, is one of the most beautiful in existence.

Mr. Dooley on "Tiddy Rosenvelt"

THERE is a large measure of universality in the philosophical observations of Mr. Finley Peter Dunne, which for certain valid reasons the author sees fit to put into the mouth of an illiterate American citizen of foreign birth. Hence his writings have been as highly regarded in England as in this country, ever since the first volume containing them was printed by a wide-awake British publisher twelve years ago, and printed and reprinted with the zest that for generations characterized the operations of book pirates in this country. The seventh of the Dooley books has just appeared, abroad and at home, and the English reviewer has "risen" to it, as usual. The Daily News says that its humor has "a certain knockabout quality," and that it shares this quality with the humor of Cervantes and Aristophanes. The critic continues:

> "Mr. Dooley Says," in one sense, contains little that is fresh, yet it contains nothing that is stale. The dominant theme of the chapters is, perhaps, the Yellow Peril. Mr. Roosevelt—"Tiddy Rosenvelt"—however, makes a good second as a butt for the author's ridicule. Mr. Roosevelt and the Yellow Peril are both pleasantly satirised in the dialogue called "The Japanese Scare," where, among other absurd pictures of the yellow invasion, we have one of "Tiddy Rosenvelt * * * discovered undher a bed with a small language-book thryin' to larn to say 'Spare me!' in th' Jap'nese tongue." That, of course, is farce for the pure love of farce; it is as irresponsible as a drawing of Mr. George Morrow's. In all these dialogues, however, the humorous tumbles head-over-heels by the side of a wonderful common sense.

Yvette Guilbert's Struggles and Victories

A CURIOUSLY interesting book is the autobiography entitled "Yvette Guilbert: Struggles and Victories." It tells of obstacles that might well have daunted the pluckiest of spirits, but were surmounted one after the other with a determination that nothing could daunt. And the story is vividly told by the protagonist of the story, in a style whose piquancy is excellently suited to the subject matter. It was a happy thought to preserve the French text in the English edition, where Mr. Harold Simpson's translation confronts it, from page to page. Not the least piquant thing in the book is its dedication—"To God, first of all." "To satisfy my faith and my conscience," adds this peculiarly Parisian entertainer, "I must first and above all render thanks to God. * * * My destiny was his work; my struggles served the purpose of making me appreciate my triumphs."

A Reminder of "Bella Donna"

A RECENT special dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES told of the arrest of two men and a woman in Michigan for an attempt to murder the woman's husband, in order that one of the men might marry the victim's widow. It was reported that both the men had confessed, and that one of them (not the one who was to wed the widow) had said that he was to be paid $100 for procuring the drug that was used. The husband, having taken a headache powder administered by his wife, became violently ill and was not expected to recover. The story is repeated here because of its points of resemblance with the latter part of the story of "Bella Donna." Has anyone, by the way, determined, to his own satisfaction, the fate of Mr. Richens' ingenuous heroine, after the doctor so rudely slammed the shutters in her face, on the last page of that absorbing romance?

A MONUMENTAL NOVEL

Romain Rolland's Remarkable Romance Recording, in Ten Volumes, the Development of a Musician's Soul

SOMETHING NEW IN FICTION

Eight Hundred Thousand Words or So to Be Translated Into English

By AMELIA VON ENDE

GREAT is the mystery of the human soul, that living document of the impressions of an unlimited ancestry which in every individual holds the epitomised history of the race. But greatest is the mystery of genius, the flower of that racial soul. For like the fractions which, however reduced, leave a remainder, the mystery of that phenomenon recedes into the secret depths of being and defies ultimate solution; only the manifestations of its unfolding remain for us to embrace with our understanding.

A French writer has recently traced the process of such an unfolding. He has recorded the development of a musician's soul, resonant from the moment when it came into being with the accumulated music-sense of a race of musicians, and in its growth towards the largess of the world thrilled with the music of its time, until its own unborn music is quickened into life. "Jean Christophe" is this story of musical genius, and Romain Rolland its author. It is the most inclusive work of musical fiction in any language, E. T. A. Hoffmann's story of Kepellmeister Kreisler and George Moore's "Evelyn Innes" not excepted. It approaches the subject with the psychologist's insight and the philosopher's outlook.

In Germany Romain Rolland has for some time been known as a critic and a scholar of unusually sound judgment; it is he who was chosen by Marquardt & Co. of Berlin to write the volume on Paris as a musical city for their series of books on letters, art and music. But the smart set of Parisian littérateurs pretend to ignore him because he is an individuality standing apart from their little world of cliques and claques. He has not informed his readers of the circumstances of his birth, his schooling, his social position, political creed, favorite books and hobbies. Life holds deeper meanings for him than are embodied in social conventions. The world of thought and feeling is more to him than the world of words. He is not a coiner of clever phrases. When he says in his monograph on Beethoven: "I do not call heroes those who have triumphed by thought or force; I call heroes those who were great by their heart," he gives the key to his own personality. He is more thoughtful than brilliant, more sympathetic than attractive. In the whirl of Parisian life he may seem a solitary; yet he is not a misanthrope. His attitude towards the world we live in and the generation into which he was born may be critical, but he is a humanitarian rather than a reformer. The characters of his story prove that he embraces with a loving understanding the seven ages of man.

Wonderfully illuminative are the glimpses of the child-soul in its earliest stages of development, which the author gives in the first book, "L'Aube" ("Dawn."). With eyes as yet blank the baby stares upon the bare walls of the simple home, but listens with the sensitive ears of a race of violinists to the soft gurgling of the river, the tinkle of harness-bells, the full rich sounds of the chimes pealing forth from the church tower. In the second book, "Le Matin" ("Morning"), the boy begins to wince under the discords of quarrel that rend the atmosphere of the house, where the father, a virtuoso on many instruments and a composer with the facile gift of expression, but nothing to express, poses as a misunderstood genius, while the mother, good plain woman of the people, works hard to keep the little household going. The only redeeming feature to the boy is the piano; when the mother is at work, the father in the tavern, he timidly touches one key, then another, then two simultaneously, and his imagination evokes curious visions as he revels in the harmonies. The father's vanity and greed welcome the boy's musical proclivity; he decides to make of

(Continued on page 332)

AN AMERICAN PRINCESS

Memoirs of a Member of the Bonaparte Family Born in a New Jersey Village

By WILLIAM S. WALSH

HERE is a strange book by a strange woman.* The Bonapartes were all a little cracked, as behooves a family which for generations, as one might fancy, had been gathering up its energies for the explosive parturition of the greatest and most stormful genius of modern history. All the by-products were interesting, even if eccentric. Princess Caroline Murat was both. She was, indeed, no genius. She confesses that she could not master even the ordinary accomplishments of young ladyhood—the piano, drawing, languages. But she had a restless personality, a domineering will, a sharp tongue, a shrewd pair of eyes.

She was born on Dec. 31, 1833, at Bordentown, N. J., whither her father (son of Joachim Murat, whilom King of Naples, and Caroline Bonaparte, sister of the great Napoleon) had come to share the exile of his uncle, Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain. Traditions of the Bonapartes and the Murats still throw a patch of regal purple upon the drab of that quaint little town. There, she declared, she spent the happiest years of her life. She left Bordentown with regret, even though the Murats were returning to Paris after the coup d'état to bask in the restored fortunes of the Bonapartes.

There, too, she met her first and apparently her only love, young Hamilton Beckett, son of the Anglo-American gentleman who purchased Point Breeze (Bonaparte's Park) after King Joseph had left it. Certainly this is the only love idyll in the book. Hamilton, forced to return to England to complete his studies (he was an undergraduate and she a girl in short dresses), slipped his mother's betrothal ring on her finger and bade her wear it till he could claim his bride.

> He left me. Our destinies strayed far apart. He left me scarcely more than a child—on an Autumn evening in 1846, standing under the linden trees. When next we met years had passed. It was in a London drawing-room in 1857. We both were married. His wife, who was a daughter of Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst (son of the American painter, Copley), stood beside him.

Caroline Murat, on her side, had married the Baron de Chassiron, a member of an old French family. How inconsiderable a part her husband played in her life may be guessed at from the index, which contains two references to him. The first directs the reader to a couple of pages that give some account of his titles and pretensions and a few details of his marriage and of the honeymoon. The rest is silence—until page 238, when these three lines record his end: "In this year, 1871, I received a telegram announcing the unexpected death of M. de Chassiron."

She married again after the tragedy of Sedan had driven her into an English exile. Her second husband was an Englishman named Garden, who shortly after the marriage left his home to shoot lions in South Africa. He flits casually through the later pages of the book, turning up now and then when needed. For Englishmen and England in general Princess Caroline expresses small affection.

> Now, my friends and my foes, whoever travels thus far with me on my journey [she says], I ask you to realize, if you can, my position, realize what it meant for me to exchange France for England, Paris for Suffolk, the Court of the Tuileries for Radisham, life surrounded by father, mother, brothers, sister, relations and friends, for a life in perhaps the most stupid of English counties, the most prejudiced of English families. Those who have never left a loved country and voluntarily transplanted themselves—too late—among strangers, can never know how hard it is to be content. * * * Nothing from the hour of my birth to the present day could ever make me English in thoughts, feelings, ideas or ways. I rather love my English home, I am devoted to my English children, I have great affection for the few friends I have made in this country, I admire and respect—I should not venture to say more—my English King; but how could I love the English nation? How could I care for a people I have always been taught to consider our greatest foe?

The Princess always believed she might have married her kinsman, Napoleon III, when he was Prince President. "I suppose it might have been seriously thought of," she notes.

> But I was then—end of 1849—just 16. The idea of marrying the Prince always filled me with dismay. He was not young, he was not handsome, he danced badly, had no ear for music, could never keep time or measure. I was qualified by Miss Howard (then the Prince's mistress) as cette petite sotte who might be one day Empress of the French: the last thing in the world I should have wished to be.

This is all very well. But in the acerbity with which she looks back upon this episode there is something of the tang of sour grapes. And on the head of the beautiful woman who did become Empress the Princess heaps verbal indignities which more than suggest a lifelong jealousy. She openly accuses Eugénie of all sorts of follies, she hints almost as openly at hitherto unsuspected misdemeanors. One sentence, dealing with some alleged mystery in the birth of the Prince Imperial, is so gross that it is left in French.

Naturally she throws on Eugénie's lovely shoulders the entire blame for the Franco-Prussian war and the disaster at Sedan. She pursues her into her English exile and shows her up as a wife whose folly was partly responsible for her husband's death, and a mother whose folly and severity combined were mainly responsible for the death of her son. The Emperor is here said to have died, not of the operation performed upon him, but of an overdose of chloral prescribed by his physician—though the physician himself laid the blame upon the druggist—which he, wiser than his consort, refused to drink until she went down on her bended knees and implored him to take it. The Prince Imperial was glad to escape from the harshness of the domestic rule, and his mother applauded and encouraged his proposed expedition to Zululand.

There are several passages in the book which open the door to dark surmise. Such are all the vague hints concerning the "unique love of Eugénie's life," the Spanish Duke de Sesto. Such again are the references to the murder or suicide of the young Count Camerata, who is supposed to have cared a little too much for his Empress. A striking and impressive scene, not without its stimulant of mystery, is sketched in the following paragraph:

> Monsignor Bauer was * * * confessor and almoner of her Majesty. He was a converted Jew. Everyone knows that he played a great part in the politics of the Second Empire. His influence in private as well as in public affairs was most pernicious. His remorse must have been deep. I saw him for the last time at Chiselhurst. We were all waiting in the long gallery for the Empress, as she passed down the centre of the gallery, lined on either side by family officers of the household. A great number of guests had come over from France. The guilty priest advanced alone and implored pardon. I could not catch the words, but his humble attitude—that said enough. I found it in my heart to be sorry for his humiliation, although I had reason to be personally opposed to him. I felt, too, the situation must not be prolonged. So, all in a moment, without reflecting, I went up to the Empress and, bending, kissed her hand. She kissed me and passed on. Some one near me said, "You have saved the situation," and then only I realised what I had done. I must leave others to tell what his crime was. He was accused of many things, but one person alone can say where truth ends, where fiction begins.

*MY MEMOIRS. By the Princess Caroline Murat. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, $3.75.

"CASTE IN INDIA"

SHRIDHAR V. KETKAR, a native of India, formerly the editor of an Indian magazine published at Bombay, endeavors, in his "History of Caste in India" (Ithaca, N. Y.: Taylor & Carpenter), to make an intelligible exposition of the class distinctions that prevail in his country. His work undoubtedly will be helpful to those who wish to study the problem of which it treats; but it is equally true, as he remarks, that nobody can hope to understand the problem fully without living a long time in India.

MR. DOOLEY'S LATEST SAYINGS

A Typical American's Views on Panics, "Tiddy," the Light That Lies in Woman's Eyes, etc.

By CARTER IRVING

PERHAPS it is not without significance that the most essentially American humorist and the most distinctly American philosopher since Mark Twain should write with the tongue of an Irishman. The Hibernian form of this statement does not affect the fact—demonstrated by the Census—that the average American is no longer rural but urban, or the other fact, sufficiently obvious, that for a generation the Irishman has been dominant in American cities. In other words, a Chicago Irishman comes as near to being a typical American citizen as any other American—and much nearer than most.

The latest collection of Mr. Dunne's philosophy and Mr. Dooley's homely wit* is further eloquent testimony to the thorough oneness of heart among us. The words are the words of Dooley, and the wit is the wit of Dunne, but the thoughts are our thoughts—when once we have found the words and the wit for them. No matter whether it is the Japanese and the "subjick races," or drugs, or divorce, or "sthrong dhrink," or "sthrikes," or votes for women, or financial panics, or expert testimony, or Col. Roosevelt—no matter, in short, what burning topic occupies Mr. Dooley's attention—his words betray that Mr. Dunne feels about it as nine-tenths of the rest of us do.

We do not really love the Japanese; we utterly disbelieve in our inmost hearts in the efficacy of drugs; we do not want our wives, daughters and sweethearts parading the streets with banners or running for Congress; we can not get over a sneaking notion that the old boyish desire to play hookey is at least somewhere near the bottom of most strikes; we are as doubtful about the virtues of strong drink as we are dubious about our own virtues, yet we cling to the Demon Rum as to a dear rowdy friend that our better halves frown on and forbid the house. As for expert testimony we no more credit a word of it than the jury does. Not one of us really doubts that "panics cause thimselves and take care of thimselves"—when they are not something quite different. And we no more seriously suppose that Mr. Morgan ended the last one than that Col. Roosevelt made it. As for the Colonel himself, we are as proud of him as a suburban family is of its big dog. Many of us like to think of how nice he is to the children, and others of us to boast of how fierce and growly he is when the butcher's boy comes around and annoys him.

The trouble is that we are most of us unable to stand up for our real feelings on these great matters. When anybody comes at us with solemn arguments about the brotherhood of man, or equal pay and equal opportunity for women, or the moral uplift, or the danger of pulling down the structure of business confidence by drawing our little bit of money out of the bank to pay the landlord or the doctor, we allow him to run over us. Out of sheer cowardice we abjure our dearest prejudices. We love Mr. Dooley because he speaks out for us; not as the champion of our weaknesses, but as a wise man who shares them, who will deplore them, if you press him on the letter of the law—and who allows for them in generous measure.

Perhaps you recall what Mr. Dooley—quoting from the parish priest—said about "ill-mated couples." "Ill-mated couples," said he, "ar-re there anny other kinds? Are there anny two people in the wurruld that ar-re perfectly mated? Was there iver a friendship that was anything more than a kind iv suspension bridge between quarrels? Man is nachrally a fightin' an' quarrelin' animal with his wife. The soft answer don't always turn away wrath. Sometimes it makes it worse."

At least it is certain—if you ever read it—that you have not forgotten the chapter which deals with the outrageous suggestion that bachelors be taxed for the support of other people's children. After describing the services of bachelors to society—how they have fought for it so that the married men might stay at home, and locked up their sorrows in their secret bosoms so that they might give others sympathy rather than require it of them—the word has passed to the perils which make bachelorhood so precarious a state of blessedness, especially the peril the bachelor runs from the woman who is "sorry for him." "Whin the wurruds 'Poor man' rises to her lips," says Mr. Dooley, "and the nurse light comes into her eyes, I know 'tis time for me to take my hat and go. An' if the hat's not handy, I go without it."

The "nurse light!" It lays bare in a word the whole secret of the true relations of the two halves of the human race, through all the shades from brooding motherhood to that starved spinsterhood which delights to darn the straying prodigal's socks!

*MR. DOOLEY SAYS. By Finley Peter Dunne. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

THE SHADOW OF LOVE

SOMBRE DE L'AMOUR, by Marcelle Tinayre (Brentano's, 50 cents), is a novel which would have been impossible to an Anglo-Saxon pen; indeed, one can hardly imagine it in an English translation. It combines the romance with the medical book, and in certain details no lecturer in a clinic could be more plain-spoken; nor, we hasten to add, further removed from grossness of thought. The thesis of the book is early unfolded by its noblest character, Dr. Cayrol. It may be summed up as the right of the child not to be born. When one is given a heritage of disease, "Voilà le péché que les religions ne veulent pas reconnaître, qu 'elles ne punissent pas, le péché qui survit à ses auteurs et que les enfants de leurs enfants expient jusqu' à la quatrième génération."

The physician's daughter has had this conviction instilled into her from early youth. She has never read the literature of sentiment: books of philosophy and science have been her mental pabulum, and she is twenty-seven years of age. What science is to Denise, religion is to her humble friend, Fortunade, by temperament of the type of which saints are made, longing to be permitted to follow the vocation of a "religious." In what manner nature proves too strong for the trained scientific conscience of the one and the exaltée soul of the other, the story tells. Denise made a willing sacrifice for "la joie suprême d'un malheureux;" while Fortunade lost all in "l'enterprise folle de sauver une âme perdue, * * * deux fois" victime, elle avait payé de sa pudeur et de sa vie l'imprudence sublime de sa pitié."

The novel is written with great dramatic power and unusual beauty of style. Each description makes a picture in the mind of the reader. The same quiet domestic setting begins and closes the book, framing the passion and tragedy between. The author is pitiless in detail, but the tenderness of the great-hearted doctor softens the most painful scenes. The dialogue is lively and natural. The moribund of twenty-three, who has already had "une liaison avec une sorte d'actrice" is amusingly French, and the country people of Limousin, with the pious curé and the free-thinking doctor uniting in ministry to them, are finely painted.

One is not sure that it is well to write such a story. Certainly, it is not one for "la jeune fille"; but its strength and beauty are beyond question. Its most intimate revelations are made with reverence; and it holds the greatest message that Science has to deliver to the race.

THE STORY OF ST. PAUL

IN VERY simple language J. G. Stevenson, author of "The Christ of the Children," puts into narrative form the story of the life of the Apostle Paul, giving to the volume (Eaton & Mains) the title of "The Children's Paul." The author shows much skill in weaving together the incidents of Paul's life and in vivifying it with realistic pictures of the manners, customs, and scenes of the time. Much study of the subject and the deepest interest in it are evidenced by the way he has worked into the tale all the little as well as the big facts about Paul which students and investigators have brought to light. The book is intended for young children, but all sizes of them are likely to find it as fascinating as a piece of fiction.

THE MISSISSIPPI DESCRIBED

By a Journalist Who Long Ago Discovered the Lake from Which the River Flows

By CHARLES M. HARVEY

IN date of publication, as well as in authorship, this work is fortunate.* A little less than twelve months hence the centenary of the first steamboat which appeared on Western waters will arrive. This was the New Orleans, which was built at Pittsburg by Nicholas J. Roosevelt, the great-granduncle of the twenty-fifth President of the United States. It started down the Ohio on Sept. 11, 1811, traveled by easy stages, stopping at all the principal towns on the way, arrived at New Orleans on Jan. 10, 1812, and began making trips to Natchez. In this steamboat project Roosevelt was backed by Robert R. Livingston of New York and Robert Fulton. And the New Orleans was launched four years after Fulton's Clermont made its advent on the Hudson.

Mr. Chambers, the author of the book—a well-known journalist—has a close acquaintance with the Mississippi. Thirty-eight years ago he was the head of an expedition which journeyed to the source of the river at Elk Lake, Minnesota, he being the discoverer of Elk Lake—a body of water which has been officially declared to be the source of the Mississippi. He knows the river from personal contact as well as from studying its history, traditions, and legends. And he has the journalistic faculty which enables him to tell about it in an interesting way.

For several years after the appearance of the New Orleans the steamboat traffic was confined to the Lower Mississippi and the Ohio. The Zebulon M. Pike, the first steamboat which was seen north of the mouth of the Ohio, tied up at the levee at the foot of Market Street, St. Louis, on Aug. 2, 1817. The pioneer steamboat on the Missouri, the Independence, entered that stream in May, 1819, and ascended it to Boonville, about half way between St. Louis, on the eastern boundary of Missouri, and Kansas City, on the western margin of the State. The first steamboat on the Upper Mississippi, the Virginia, went up to Fort Snelling, near the mouth of the Minnesota, in 1823. That was then the wildest part of the Indian country, and not until many years afterward did the territory of Minnesota become a local habitation or a name.

Except as it was impeded during the four years of the civil war, steamboating on the Mississippi was at its high-water mark from about 1854 to 1870. The writer of this review, then a youth on his way from the East to cross the plains to California previous to the completion of the first of the transcontinental railways, was reminded, by a look along the levees on both sides of the Mississippi at St. Louis in 1858, of the sight seen at the docks of the Hudson and the East Rivers in New York. For miles up and down the river were steamboats entering, or leaving, or loading, or unloading. At that time St. Louis was the centre of a steamboat traffic extending from Pittsburg, in the shadow of the Alleghanies, to Fort Benton, at the head of navigation on the Missouri, far up in Montana, near the Rocky Mountains, and from St. Paul to New Orleans. Lines of steamboats from its levees connected St. Louis with points not only on the Upper and Lower Mississippi, the Ohio and the Missouri, but with places on the Illinois, the Tennessee, the Cumberland, the Red, the Arkansas, and the other navigable tributaries of the Mississippi. In his trips on the Mississippi and the Missouri in those days, seldom was the writer out of sight of the smoke of other steamboats or out of hearing of their whistles.

The steamboat made New Orleans the third city in the country in population by 1840, and some of its newspapers and public men predicted that it would one day be the first city. For two decades after that date it slowly declined in relative importance—not through any falling off in population, but because some other towns grew faster. Its steamboat traffic kept on increasing, and it reached its maximum in the year ended with August, 1860. In those twelve months there were 3,245 arrivals of river steamboats at the New Orleans levees, and 785 arrivals from ocean ports. The war immediately afterward dealt a staggering blow to New Orleans as a port, and practically killed the shipping to that point from the Mississippi and its tributaries. After Appomattox there was a short revival of steamboating, and then, when the railroads began to parallel the river, there began a steady decline of the interior water traffic. To-day, though New Orleans continues to grow from decade to decade, she is the fifteenth in the country's cities in population, as compared with the twelfth in 1900.

Official figures from Washington show that the steam tonnage at St. Louis in 1854 was greater than at any other port in the United States except New York and New Orleans, and twice as great as at Philadelphia. In that year the steamboat arrivals at the levees at St. Louis numbered 3,307, or more than nine on an average for every day of the 366. To-day the river traffic at St. Louis has shrunk close to the vanishing point, while the Missouri, between its mouth and Kansas City, is almost as bare of craft as it was when Lewis and Clark ascended it in 1804.

There is some prospect for a revival of steamboating, however, but it will be on a small scale compared with that of half a century ago. The inability of the railroads in periods of great industrial activity to handle the traffic is impelling even the railroad magnates to wish that the rivers of the Mississippi Valley could be called in as a re-enforcement. It was in obedience to this demand that the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway Association was founded, which held its first annual convention, that of 1906, in St. Louis; and in St. Louis in November, 1910, its next convention will be held. As there are 16,000 miles of waters in the Mississippi Valley which are actually or technically navigable, and as part or all of the streams of twenty-eight States drain into the big river, the Mississippi and its tributaries are a valuable asset for the country.

The Mississippi has had an interesting history. On its waters and on its banks battles have been fought between red men and red, red men and white, and white men and white. Between the days of De Soto and those of the Southern Confederacy many flags have waved upon its waters. Back in the spacious times of Charles V, the Spaniard was here. Then came the Frenchman in the days of the Grand Monarque. Once more came the Spaniard, when, after the Seven-Years' War Louis XV ceded Louisiana to Charles III. His successor handed it back to Bonaparte in 1800, and Bonaparte passed it over to Jefferson in 1803. England tried to take it in 1815, and failed; and for two or three years between 1861 and 1865 the Stars and Bars waved throughout a large part of the southern end of the Mississippi Valley. In war and peace many great names—Narvaez, De Soto, Marquette, Hennepin, La Salle, Iberville, Tonty, Pike, Burr, Pakenham, Farragut, Grant, Benjamin F. Butler, Pemberton, Grant, and others—have associated themselves with the great river. Had the Mississippi run east and west through the middle of the country instead of north and south it is possible the Stars and Bars might have been a National banner to this day. But running as it does it proved a bond of union between the sections which the armies of the Confederacy could not sunder.

This volume of the "American Waterways" series is a very creditable addition to those dealing with the Hudson, the Ohio, the Colorado, the Columbia, the St. Lawrence, and other storied streams which its publishers have been issuing at intervals for many years.

*"THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND ITS WONDERFUL VALLEY." 1,776 Miles from Source to Sea. By Julian Chambers, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and a member of the National Geographic Society. Illustrated. American Waterways Series. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

"THE BLUE LAWN"

LORETTO E. KOLLE told rather vivaciously, in "The B[illegible] Lawn" (R. F. Fenno & Co., $1), much about the daily life, the manners, customs, and superstitions of the Breton peasants. But otherwise the novel is an incoherent jumble, so ineptly conceived and so crudely expressed that it would be amusing if it were not almost pathetic. The book derives its title from the lawn of a Long Island country place, whereon blue flowers of one sort or another took the place of grass and where, according to the text, blue fringed gentians bloomed simultaneously with iris. The first scenes occur here, the closing ones in a Benedictine convent in Paris, and the rest in the home of a Breton peasant.

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AN UNCONVINCING "WAY UP"

Democracy and the Problems of Poverty Discussed in a New Novel by Mary Willcocks

IN "The Way Up," Miss Willcocks disposes of her heroine by suicide. Gertrude Atherton, in "The Tower of Ivory," disposes of hers in the same way. Countless melodramas shake themselves free of villains in a similar manner. In real life, however, villains often survive; so do unsavory heroines. In these days of divorce the removal of a heroine in order that the hero may be happy with another is almost unpardonable. The artistic finish, so called, rarely requires it. When Miss Willcocks's little heroine, Elise, had lost everything tangible, she still retained the sympathy of the reader. That should have been sufficient to preserve her.

In dialogue and characterization, "The Way Up" is just as clever as the author's former novels, "The Wingless Victory" and "A Man of Genius." In treatment of theme, however, it is not so convincing. It starts off well with a clearly defined idea for the betterment of social conditions. The idea, however, is not fulfilled, partly on account of the idiosyncrasies of the hero and partly, we are distressed in believing, because the author had no very definite idea as to how the fulfillment should have been brought about.

We find Michael Strode declining to be supported further by his capitalist uncle and determining to grasp the social problem by working up from the bottom. He believes that he can solve the puzzle of the disproportionate profits received by the worker and the capitalist. So far all is clear. It is the young man's uncle who brings confusion. Michael really has no very definite idea. Says the uncle: "Call it what you like—Socialism, Democracy, problems of poverty. It's the world-spirit, and it's got Michael just as any other spirit would have got him. He's a great cavern through which the winds of the age may blow."

And the winds do blow to such an extent that Michael's path upward becomes rather circuitous. Michael, who would no longer accept his education from his uncle, has no hesitation in marrying Elise so that he can use her fortune, first to establish a manufacturing plant, and then to turn that plant over to the workers on a co-operative basis. Like most women of French blood, Elise is enthusiastic for her husband's plans, but also, like women of French blood, she wants consideration and love. These things Michael is too occupied with his great scheme of regeneration to bestow. For Michael, Elise and her money are merely means to an end. For Elise, Michael would be everything—if he would only be tender. Her interest in his great projects is due to the fact that they were his, not to any desire on her part to regenerate society. The candid reader can hardly help feeling that Michael is a good deal of a fool, whether viewed from the point of view of his own ambition or from that of a husband.

Michael, in striving to regenerate the working class, believes that he should himself set an example. His clothing, food, and habitation resemble those of the working man. It is by no means the golden cage that Elise finds herself in. In these circumstances we think the reader will agree that Elise behaves rather well, particularly as it will be remembered that the only interest she takes in her husband's regeneration work is because it is his. Of course, in this gloomy and forbidding cage "the other man" might have entered and released the bird. As a matter of fact, one tries to and fails. The inevitable "other woman" is more successful. She is Michael's secretary at the works. Moreover, she "understands" Michael. You have it there.

> She was accustomed to being alone, but to-night, after she had seen Elise and Michael together, the loneliness was a thing that spoke as she perceived the double isolation of her position; for kept in the background of business life by the mere fact of being a woman, she was yet forced, half by choice and half by nature, to forego the woman's empire of sex attraction. Outside the man's world, she was doubly outside the woman's. Elise had love; Michael had both love and opportunity, and the world moved easily to make a way for him. She herself would have neither, but was condemned by the fact of her sex to be a mere writer of letters in a foundry where the man could become a power.

Of course, the Secretary is mistaken in regard to Elise, and when she discovers this mistake she is not so dissatisfied with her lot. Naturally Michael makes it easier for her, and in the confusion that follows Elise slips away and attempts to find in others the love denied her by her husband, and finally, by drowning, to leave that husband free to carry on the regeneration business with a more congenial partner.

Fortunately, however, the foregoing outline of Miss Willcocks's theme and narrative gives but a poor idea of the book as a piece of literature. However we may condemn the author from the points of view of psychology, economy, and sociology, we must concede that her dialogue and descriptions are entertaining. Her characters, such as they are, are very much alive—they are the kind with whom the reader becomes intimately acquainted. Her pictures, too, of their environment are graphic and convincing. The author of "The Wingless Victory" has probably not made a pertinent contribution to the literature of politico-economic-sociology, but she has, at least, written an entertaining novel full of quotable passages.

*"THE WAY UP. By Mary Patricia Willcocks. John Lane Co. $1.50.

A MONUMENTAL NOVEL

(Continued from page 549)

him a prodigy. One experience only shines forth from the martyrdom of those years of hard apprenticeship: the grandfather takes him to the opera where a work by a famous composer is being performed and presents him to the master, who henceforth becomes the boy's idol. In time Jean Christophe begins to compose. His firstling is dedicated to the grand-duke; a concert is arranged; he is hailed as a second Mozart and the sovereign sends him a watch. But Jean Christophe heeds not the frantic applause of the audience; his brain is awhirl with the sonorous strains of the overture to Coriolanus. This incident gives us the measure of Romain Rolland's hero.

The human soul has its moulting periods when it sheds whatever is adventitious in its makeup and retains only the inherent and essential. In the third book, "L'Adolescent," the hero at fourteen is the sole support of his mother. Contact with people in various walks of life has made him vaguely conscious of standing apart from all. He sacredly guards from intrusion those rare hours when alone in his garret he cons over life and his fellowbeings, religion, art, everything. When he listens at midnight to the muffled hum of humanity, and the churchbells make the air about him vibrate and his heart throb, he realises that the music of musicians is poor compared with this ocean of music in which millions seem to sigh and sob. Questions and doubts assail him. He becomes a skeptic. He had offered the first ideal love of his boyhood to a pupil whose mother had been his intellectual guardian. Now he experiences the commonplace course of a less spiritual attachment and becomes a misogynist. Though an alien among his colleagues, he fears to estrange himself completely and joins in their carousals. But a night when he comes home intoxicated becomes the turning point of his youth. He matures into an individuality and dares to be what he is.

When genius reaches that stage of development it is ready for revolt, and revolt is the burden of the next book. In what a holocaust youthful skepticism is wont to culminate when once it takes hold of a fiery young mind! With the fury of a fanatic Jean Christophe probes into the works of the masters and questions their greatness. But he is not content with philosophising; he begins to practice what he preaches. Then comes bitter struggle against hostile environment. From the uproar caused by one of his works in a concert he rushes out into the open and finds himself near the millpond where his father had committed suicide. For a moment he is tempted to do the same; but he stops to listen to the song of a bird in the tree above him, puts his arms about the trunk as about a trusted friend, and the peace and the beauty of the night enter his soul and win him back to life. A visit to the idol of his youth, in whom some critics are inclined to recognize Richard Strauss, brings more disillusion. Defending an innocent girl from military ruffians, Jean Christophe is forced to flee across the Rhine and arrives in the city of his secret longing, Paris, without money and ignorant of the language. Disappointments come thick and fast, struggles with poverty, a spell of sickness. But there is always that just distribution of light and shade which makes the story convincingly true to life. For every old friend that falls him, he wins a new one.

It does not take Jean Christophe long to learn that humanity is after all very much the same the world over; that the musical life of Paris presents about the same features as that of his native town: old fogies and new faddists, champions of art for art's sake, and the commercialism which baits everything that promises returns. His Teutonic conscience revolts against much that is typically French, yet he unconsciously begins to absorb the Latin spirit, nor is it to his loss. There are delightful touches of humor and satire in the first book of his Paris life—"La Foire sur la Place." Towards the end he finds in a young poet the friend he has long needed. Olivier Jeannin is the brother of a governess he had met at home. Ships that pass in the night, they had lost each other before finding themselves, and with the unavowed love for him in her heart Antoinette had died. Her name gives the next book its title. It deals less with music than any other part of the story, but the part which Olivier is destined to play in the life of Jean Christophe necessitated the intimate portrayal of French life contained between its covers. The beautiful companionship of the two youths, their work, their struggle and final victory form the contents of "Dans la Maison." In that book Jean Christophe wins his first Paris success; his work is acclaimed in London, and Germany exhumes and applauds his early efforts which it formerly ridiculed and hissed. But only the conventional novel ends at the moment which, after years of martyrdom, brings to the hero the crown of glory. "Jean Christophe" is not conventional.

Whether this story of a musical soul be purely fictitious or partly founded on fact, whether the hero's character was conceived in the spirit of Beethoven's words, "I recognise no other sign of superiority than goodness," or whether, as some claim, it is a composite portrait, combining traits of Beethoven's character with those of a young musician in whom the hope of music-lovers in Paris centers—in either case the story certainly occupies a unique position in literature. It not only contains a picture of contemporary musical life, but holds a message bearing on our conception of life and art. It presents genius for once without the morbid features that obscure its essence. Rolland is a subtle psychologist, but he does not restrict his research to the abnormal traits of the artistic temperament; he offers no apology for the escapades of genius. The key to his "Jean Christophe" is perhaps contained in the words from his little book on Beethoven, one of a series of admirable biographical studies: "Without greatness of character there is no great man, neither a great artist, nor a great man of action."

"BY THE WAY"

AGNESS GREENE FOSTER has considerably enlarged her travel-book, "By the Way," which was first published in 1908, and it now appears in a new edition with letters describing people and things seen in the British Isles, France, Germany, Italy, Greece, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey. The new edition is generously illustrated with photographic prints. (San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. $1.50.)

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BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG

Some Conveying Information Deftly Sugar-Coated—Others in Which the Story is "the Thing"

THE line of difference in books for exceedingly little boys and equally little girls is not very strongly marked. In fact, it may be said that the story written for children under ten will, with few exceptions, be likely to please and displease "fine and superfine" in equal measure. The output of these books for wee folk this Autumn is, as yet, comparatively small; but, as always, the average quality of their contents is—curiously enough—superior to that of books written for older children.

When a lesson in ethics can be combined with and merged into the sort of story-stuff which Louisa Alcott wrote, what normal child would not welcome the mixture and look forward to the reading hour? We have already had a "Louisa Alcott Reader," with its discerning selection of fairy-tales, and now here is "The Louisa Alcott Story-Book" (Little, Brown & Co., 50 cts.), all about those everyday boys and girls of "Aunt Jo's" when most of us learned to know and love long ago. The selections have been drawn mainly from "Little Men," by Miss Fannie E. Coe of the Boston Normal School, with the outspoken intention of thereby conveying unmistakable lessons in ethics. These happy little tales make the book an admirable supplementary reader for young children.

One welcomes the appearance of four additional volumes in the Little People Everywhere series (Little, Brown & Co., 60 cts. each), whose first numbers last year gave pleasure to so many young readers. The joint authors, Etta Blaisdell McDonald and Julia Dalrymple, seem as genuinely skillful as ever at describing a foreign country through the sympathetic eyes of a child at home there; and it may be predicted that "Fritz in Germany," "Gerda in Sweden," Betty in Canada" and "Boris in Russia" will take their places among the best books in their particular class.

"Fritz in Germany" is especially happy in getting the true atmosphere of child life in the Fatherland. And the little readers who go out "into the streets of Berlin with Fritz to buy Christmas gifts; as they watch the Emperor review the most perfectly drilled troops in the world, see the Crown Prince fly over Potsdam in an airship, * * * and sail up the Rhine past ruined castles."—will learn to know German life as they might had they lived in Germany.

In "Gerda in Sweden," from the moment that the new twins of the Swedish village are christened, up to the time when, as older children, they dance in the midsummer festival, one gets "local color" at every point. Here are riches indeed, to be had for the mere reading: an intimate visit to Lapland, another to the Land of the Midnight Sun, a day in Skansan, a trip through the locks of Sweden, a winter carnival and finally a genuine Yule-tide celebration.

"Betty in Canada," though the least attractive book of the group, gives a good idea of the farming country, where most Canadians live; examples of Drummond's "Habitant" verses; and a vivid picture of the great Canadian Northwest, with its mountains, wheat fields, quick-growing cities and its friendly life and customs.

"Boris in Russia" is the most ambitious and perhaps the most interesting book of the series; for it succeeds in making clear to young minds something of the religious and political fervor of the Russian people, as well as their deep sadness. There are, moreover, interesting accounts of peasants working from dawn to dark, of travels over the country highways, of sails down the long rivers, and of the historic buildings, cathedrals and palaces of Russia.

Lillian Gask has done much better work in her books for older children than in "True Dog Stories" (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $1.50), which is plainly intended for very young ones. Her English, as always, is simple and direct; but in these "real stories" about various remarkable dogs she "fairy-tales" somewhat—not so much in matter as in manner. In other words, each anecdote is strung out, embroidered and sentimentalized until what was originally, no doubt, a plain dog story becomes a sort of high-colored, hybrid affair.

"Fifty-and-one Tales of Modern Fairyland" is a pretty volume by F. Strange Kolle (R. F. Fenno & Co., $1.25), holding if not always strictly modern fairy stories, at least strictly youthful ones which should prove welcome to mothers, out of rainy-day reading for very little folk. It is hard to find attractive stories short enough to hold the attention of a young child. And if perhaps many of the tales in this book seem echoes of fairy lore almost as old as the world, there are some pleasant variants and occasionally something original. The phrasing is often awkward, but an engaging matter-of-factness in dealing with fairy doings and the use of homely, everyday settings throughout the book, go far towards neutralizing its drawbacks.

A story with rather more body to it than the average book for young children is "Anne Nelson," by Alice Turner Curtis (R. F. Fenno & Co., $1.25). Yet this chronicle of "The Little Maid of Provinces Town," who has such a stiff upper lip in times of trouble, who knows so well how to keep a secret, and who wins the hearts of her reluctant foster-parents, is given clearly enough for the comprehension of a child of eight. Bits of the history of Revolutionary days are subtly woven into the narrative here and there, offset by the lively, and sometimes stirring adventures of Anne, herself—a very quaint, loyal, and lovable little heroine.

Most little girls—and some little boys—are already intimately acquainted with Dorothy Dainty—gentle Dorothy of the sunny hair and honest blue eyes, who never says anything unkind about anybody. For Amy Brooks, the creator of Dorothy, has previously written no less than eight books, all about this child and her friends—pleasant, harmless little stories of the everyday doings of some everyday children. The latest of the series, "Dorothy Dainty's Winter" (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., $1), contains many of the familiar characters and the same chatty type of narrative which the author seems to spin out with such ease, and demands, for thorough enjoyment, the previous reading of at least one Dorothy Dainty book.

It seems self-evident that Nina Rhoades, with nine volumes of the Brick House Series already to her credit, knows how to interest little readers just out of the nursery. Yet for all that "The Other Sylvia" (Lothrop, $1), latest of the series, is of the machine-made order of children's story, full of bookish little characters, and thoroughly bookish situations. There are ordinarily so many stories of a sentimental and improbable nature which fall into the hands of children as they grow older that it seems a pity to have similar matter, mildly diluted, put in their way before they are mature enough to discriminate.

It must take courage on the part of both author and publisher to add still another set of "retold stories" from Greek mythology to the many already published. When one considers the admirable quality of several of these, one regards a new applicant for favor, "Old Greek Nature Stories" (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $1.50) with some prejudice, even though the author be F. A. Farrar, and the volume handsomely illustrated. The book, when read, proves to be somewhat different in treatment from those which have gone before; not so much in the grouping of the stories around the natural phenomena from which they apparently originated, but in the easy, direct way by which the author conveys the point of view of the Greeks themselves. "How the Old Greeks Looked at Nature," is the most interesting chapter.

A sort of geographico-historical story is told in "Young Americans in the British Isles," by Everett T. Tomlinson (Houghton Mifflin Co., $1.50). It concerns the doings of some young Americans who travel conscientiously through all portions of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, asking innumerable questions, which are always answered with the utmost good nature and fidelity by the natives. In the end one has a very detailed and not uninteresting account of each country. The book, which is illustrated by some excellent photographs, is intended for children from eleven to fifteen, and would make an adequate supplementary reader.

WORCESTER, MASS.

IT IS a town well along in its third century that is the subject of Thomas F. O'Flynn's book "The Story of Worcester" (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50), and the record of its early days is full of tragic interest. There are older towns in America; but none of them knew greater troubles in its first half-century; indeed, the founders of Worcester were so beset by Indians that they had to plant the town three times before it would "stay put." Mr. O'Flynn tells a very good, though concise, story of these early, parlous times, and then proceeds with an account of the development of the town and of its growth up to its present proportions. His work is well stored with information that will interest Worcester folk and their connections.

BAEDEKERS IN NEW EDITIONS

THE publishers of the Baedeker handbooks for trotters has just issued the fifteenth edition of "Belgium and Holland" ($1.80), the seventeenth of "Paris and its Environs" ($1.80), and the fourth of "Berlin and its Environs" (90 cts.), which corresponds to the sixteenth German edition. Each of these works has been subjected to careful revision since the publication of its previous edition; the one dealing with Belgium and Holland has also been considerably amplified. (Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons).

EVERYDAY RELIGION

IN a little book of about seven thousand words, entitled "My Religion in Every-Day Life" (Baker & Taylor Co., 50 cts.), the Rev. Dr. Strong undertakes to tell what his faith means to him in a practical way, and as a working principle. He says it satisfies his mind, warms his heart, kindles his hope, feeds his enthusiasm, and makes his life a joy. In showing how these desirable effects are produced, he writes with engaging frankness and sincerity.

MAETERLINCK AND HEYSE

M. MAETERLINCK prefixes to his play "Mary Magdalene," which has just appeared in Mr. de Mattos's English translation, this very interesting "author's note":

I have borrowed from Mr. Paul Heyse's drama, "Maria von Magdala," the idea of two situations in my play—namely, at the end of the first act, the intervention of Christ, who stops the crowd raging against Mary Magdalene with these words, spoken behind the scenes: "He that is without sin among you, let him cast the first stone"; and, in the third, the dilemma in which the great sinner finds herself, of saving or destroying the Son of God, according as she consents or refuses to give herself to a Roman.

Before setting to work, I asked the venerable German poet, whom I hold in the highest esteem, for his permission to develop these two situations, which, so to speak, were merely sketched in his play, with its incomparably richer plot than mine; and I offered to recognise his rights in whatever manner he thought proper. My respectful request was answered with a refusal, none too courteous, I regret to say, and almost threatening.

From that moment I was bound to consider that the words from the Gospel, quoted above, are common property; and that the dilemma of which I speak is one of those which occur pretty frequently in dramatic literature. It seemed to me the more lawful to make use of it, inasmuch as I had happened to imagine it in the fourth act of "Joyzelle," in the same year in which "Maria von Magdala" was published and before I was able to become acquainted with that play.

I will add that, excepting the principle of these two situations, in all that concerns the subject of the play, the conduct of the action, the persons, the characters, the evolution and the atmosphere, our two works have absolutely nothing in common; not a phrase, not a cue of the one will be found in the other.

Having said this, I am happy to express to the aged master my gratitude for an intellectual benefit which is none the less great for being involuntary.

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MRS. GRUNDY'S BEGINNINGS

Dr. Frazer's Researches in "Totemism and Exogamy"—Two Curious Institutions of Primitive Man

By JOSEPH JACOBS

(First notice)

FOR the last twenty-five years the attention of specialist students of folklore and prehistoric archæology has been directed mainly to the problem of the totem, a mysterious animal or plant which is regarded by primitive peoples as their ancestor and seemingly the ruler of their individual fates. The beginnings of society were seen in the common bond formed by this connection with the totem. The origin of religion was found by many in the respect paid to this mystic ancestral figure. Ancient sacrifice was thought to be a common meal between totem-worshippers and the totem deity. The family itself was thought to have arisen from taboos on consanguineous marriages based on the principle that man must not marry women of the same totem. We in America might be supposed to be especially interested in this set of problems, since the name of the totem was derived from American students of Indian customs, while certain aspects of totemism and exogamy are most clearly exemplified in the practices of the North American Indians.

Dr. Frazer has brought together in these learned and profound volumes* a veritable corpus of all the research and theory that has clustered around this mysterious being. The history of this work is somewhat curious. The author was assigned the subject of Totemism for the Ninth Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, and, finding that the facts had not been hitherto brought together, set about collecting them till his collections became so voluminous that he could give only an abstract of them in the Encyclopaedia itself. The materials on which his article was based were published in a small volume of ninety-six pages in 1887. This has long been the most convenient monograph on the subject, but has been out of print for some time. Being urged to reprint it, Dr. Frazer has done so in the first volume of his present work, adding thereto a couple of essays contributed to the Fortnightly Review, based upon the remarkable discoveries in Australian Totemism made by Messrs. Spencer and Gillen. But Mr. Frazer, not content with this mere reproduction, determined to add a full summary of the information collected on this subject, mainly since the appearance of his little book in 1887. This appendix, with corrections of his original memoir, has now grown into three and one-half of the volumes before us, which have taken over two years to compile. Unfortunately this method makes his book very difficult to consult. In the early part of it one never knows whether one has the author's final views on any topic, since his theories have changed considerably during the past twenty-three years. It is true that all of them are contained in one or other of these volumes, but one has to do a good deal of digging before reaching hard pan. It is useful, however, to have before us both the original and the later views of Dr. Frazer, since the former have had so great an influence on other students of the subject.

If the form of the book is somewhat of a disappointment, the conclusions reached by the author must prove also depressing to those who thought that totemism was to be the clue to early society, religion and morals. So far from this being the case, Dr. Frazer is of opinion that totemism is not a form of religion at all, that the rule of exogamy or marrying out of the clan was not originally connected with totemism, and that much that has been attributed to this force by others, and even by himself in his past utterances, have nothing to do with totemism. The totem, like the solar myth, has been pushed to an extreme, as a method of interpreting folk-lore, custom and primitive religion; and Dr. Frazer takes this opportunity to repress the zeal of his followers and to repudiate much of what he has said upon the subject in former years.

Yet, notwithstanding the considerable deductions that have to be made from the claims originally put forth on behalf of totemism as the key to all the mythologies, the study of its characteristics is still of very considerable importance as throwing light upon the very beginnings of human society. This, with the allied subject of exogamy, owes its position to the researches of the late J. F. McLennan, who was led to his inquiries by a search for the origin of that curious institution, the "best man" at weddings, who bears so significant a resemblance to the seconds in a prize fight. He found that the importance of the best man increased the further one went back and the lower one searched among savages or primitive nations. Among these the best man had grown into a band of friends who helped the bridegroom to carry off the bride from her father's house after a mimic or real fight with her relatives. Search for the reasons of this brought McLennan to wide evidence of a practice of men always marrying outside their clans, and to this practice he gave the name "exogamy," or marrying out. Later on he found, in many instances, that this prohibition to marry out of the clan existed also within the clan among tribes who had adopted totems or natural objects, generally animals or plants, for their clan names and divisions. Among these it was generally found that a man could not marry a woman of the same totem, and had therefore to marry outside the totem clan, though often within the tribe. Here came in the connection between totemism and exogamy, which forms the subject of Dr. Frazer's colossal monograph.

The further inquiries of Dr. Frazer have convinced him that there is no such intimate connection between the practice of exogamy and the institution of totemism as has been assumed hitherto. He finds totemistic clans without exogamy, and the practice of exogamy without any trace of totemism. He gives many reasons for holding that totemism is more characteristic of early society than exogamy, and devotes most of his attention to the totem, treating of exogamy mainly in its relations to totemism. A full discussion of exogamy would take up, he remarks, as much space again as he has devoted to the subject in these four colossal volumes. This makes his discussion of the subject rather unsatisfactory, since it is obviously not based on a full induction of the facts. This is especially to be regretted as, owing to the more thorough knowledge of totemism gained by Dr. Frazer, its significance in the history of religion and society has been considerably lessened, while to the practice of exogamy anthropologists seem to trace the beginnings of shame, of marriage, of the family, and indeed of all the feelings which we associate with Mrs. Grundy.

Turning in the first place to what Dr. Frazer has to teach us about the totem, it is perhaps well worth remarking that the word itself is derived from the Ojibway Indians, who appear to have pronounced it totam or dodaim; it appears originally to have been derived from the word ote, meaning family or tribe. Dr. Frazer devotes the whole of his third volume to an account of totemism in America, including elaborate chapters on guardian spirits and secret societies among the American Indians—the latter a topic which has formed the subject of a careful and elaborate study by Prof. Hutton Webster of the University of Nebraska. The connection between guardian spirits and totems seem somewhat remote, and Schoolcraft explicitly distinguishes between them. But Dr. Frazer has a view of the origin of totemism, which makes it dependent, in the last resort, on a kind of guardian spirit of the mothers of totemism; and so he justifies the inclusion of this chapter. It is to be regretted that when he wrote it he was unacquainted with the views on the Manitoo of the late W. Jones, who lost his life conducting anthropological investigations in the Philippine Islands. This is almost the only serious lacuna in Dr. Frazer's control of the literature relevant to his subject.

Most of the first volume, and a good deal of the second, are devoted to an account and discussion of the traces of totemism in Australasia and Polynesia, and it is from these sources that we have received, in recent years, the most thorough accounts of this remarkable institution, by Howitt and Fison, by Spencer and Gillen, by Roth and Rivers. The tribes among which it is found are the lowest in social organization of all the tribes now in existence. Indeed, anthropologists are inclined to place them on the same level as man in the neolithic age; and they seem justified in this classification, since none of the Australian tribes are acquainted with the use of metals, and make their few tools and utensils from polished stone, as was the custom with primitive man. Dr. Frazer rightly warns us against assuming that Australian custom is really primitive, since they have behind them so many thousands of years of development and evolution, but, for practical purposes, their customs are obviously the most primitive which man can nowadays observe; and Dr. Frazer rightly lays stress on the Australian evidence in his interesting study of the origins of human society.

Now, among these savages the totem flourishes in full vigor. An Australian savage thinks that he has some special relation to some class of natural objects around him, such as witchety grubs, kangaroos, sparrow hawks, or what not. As a rule he refrains from eating his nobong, by which name the totem is known in Australia, though on certain solemn occasions it is especially his duty to eat it. At times he performs certain magic rites, supposed to increase the supply of his totem. He has a special relation to all other persons of this tribe, or even of other tribes, who have the same totem as himself, and in the majority of cases is prohibited, by public feeling and by a feeling of horror akin to that aroused by incest, from marrying a person of the same totem. Here comes in the connection with exogamy, as we shall see. It should be added that, in the vast majority of instances, persons are connected with other persons having the same totem only through the maternal line; in other words, both men and women follow the totem of their mother.

*TOTEMISM AND EXOGAMY. "A Treatise on Certain Early Forms of Superstition And Society. By J. G. Frazer. 4 vols. The Macmillan Co. $16.

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SATURDAY REVIEW

THE CHURCH OF THE FUTURE

Three Books Discussing the Religious Problem of the Day from Different View-Points

THERE is an adequate reason for the different Christian sects. Christianity is essentially the re-religion of the more abundant life. All the evangelical sects separated themselves for the sake of this ideal, for the sake of greater life. Each chose those things that worked for a more abundant life and went its way, leaving all that it saw working against life. But the time is passing when these differences have still a vital meaning. The very ideal which threw the sects off into separate groups is now calling them together; and for the sake of the more abundant life they must eventually all unite. This seems to be the undertone of all sincere comment on the situation.

Three books have just been published offering three interesting views of the present religious problem. One of these, Canon Carnegie's "Churchmanship and Character,"* gives the view of a progressive Roman Catholic. He is earnest enough to desire that all true Christians should work together to advance God's Kingdom on the earth, regardless of the form in which their faith is guarded; but he has strict ideas about what that form should properly be. He gives no large view of a world-wide reunion of Christians; his hope is that some means may be found to effect a practical co-operation of the Church of Rome, in England at least, with the Anglican Church, that together they may become a guiding force to evangelize the democratic movement, may give the people a religion adequate to its needs and direct the social forces of the day to a safe goal.

His first three chapters are devoted to an explanation of Modernism and its aims. "Here, then," he says, "is the complicated and far-reaching problem which *Modernism* has set itself to solve: nothing *else* than the problem of translating Christian faith and practice into the terms of the thought and language of the present day, and thus enabling them to interweave themselves with the texture of modern intellectual and spiritual movement." In part explanation of the reasons for this necessity, he takes up the origin and history of Scholasticism. Of Calvin and *Loyola*, he says:

> To both of them alike theology was a deductive science, a science which started from certain fixed and unalterable premises, invested with Divine authority, and whose whole function was to draw conclusions from these premises by processes of formal reasoning. They differed, indeed, as to what the premises were—differed acutely and violently. The Protestants declared that they must be drawn from the Bible and the Bible alone; the Catholics held that to the Bible must be added the authorized traditions of the Church. They differed, too, as to the right of access to the deposit of revealed truth.

Canon Carnegie's chapter, "The Christ of the Gospels," a view of the Saviour as seen by virile, twentieth-century eyes, has the fire and ring of inspiration. Will it be possible for English Churchmen to work in any very close partnership with one who clings, as he does, to the doctrine of the real presence, for instance? Yet along philanthropic lines they are working together now, and, to some extent, in the foreign mission field. Why should they not come closer, even at home?

The second work looks toward Church unity from the Presbyterian side. In the preface of this book, "The Historic Episcopate," Robert Ellis Thompson, of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, states that it has engaged his attention at intervals for nearly half a century. Considering the great number of authorities cited and the author's familiarity, not only with the writings of the early fathers, but also with the researches of modern scholars, this is not surprising. It is Dr. Thompson's belief that the claims made for what is called the "Historic Episcopate" have been a chief obstacle to Christian unity, and he has undertaken this study in the hope that it will promote, not dissension, but harmony. The historic episcopate is, of course, the unbroken line in the ordination received by each bishop or presbyter through his predecessors from the Apostles and Christ.

The author points out that the difference in the teachings on this subject between the Presbyterian and Protestant Episcopal Church is in the interpretation of the proper duties of the Presbyter Bishops. Both churches claim an historic episcopate. He says of the former:

> "Wholly satisfied as to the apostolicity of its orders, assured of the divine presence in its worship and the lives of its people, conscious of special access to God in the sacraments of the Master's appointments, * * * it has felt an anxiety to vindicate its position against the assumption of either the Church of Rome or the Church of England."

Dr. Thompson quotes many authorities—indeed, he has tried, he says, to quote every passage in church literature that bears on the subject—to point out that all are harmonious in showing that the Christian churches, till the middle of the second century, were governed by a plurality of Presbyter Bishops. He gives an interesting account of the progress of this change in church government and of the circumstances that favored it. Also he outlines the history of the episcopate down through the middle ages and the Reformation and in the Anglican Church to the "Oxford Movement." He naturally deplores the influence of this movement, particularly in America.

The chief object of the book is to give a firm basis upon which all Protestant churches can unite. The author quotes from the sense of the Lambeth Conference of 1908.

> We must set before us the Church of Christ as He would have it, one Spirit and one body, enriched with all those elements of divine truth which the separate communities of Christians now emphasize severally, strengthened by the interaction of all the gifts and graces which our division now holds asunder, filled with all the fullness of God. * * * We must fix our eyes on the church of the future, which is to be adorned with all the precious things, both theirs and ours. We must constantly desire not compromise but comprehension, not uniformity but unity.

We have, in the third book, "The Coming Religion," by Charles F. Dole, a Unitarian view. In reality, the religious views expressed in this book are not coming; they are old. Confucius had some such thoughts of life; Seneca and Marcus Aurelius had. This religion, unlike some so-called Christian doctrines, is clean of despicable views of God. It has more life than such views, but it doesn't seem to me to contain the highest truth. Many men of culture, like Emerson or President Eliot, find different shades of Unitarianism satisfying to their needs; it seems not quite so satisfying to those on a somewhat lower plane; to human souls on the hard knobs of life, it can bring one fears, but little comfort. It is—or tends to be—the religion of the sincere doubter—Christianity's moonlight, not its day. Its story is its Christian tolerance. True religion and undefiled, Christ said, was to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction and to keep oneself unspotted from the world. This religion might be all this in spirit, but has it effective means for this work?

The author, in a passage which is more than half romantic, says:

> So with the life of the average man. He may think himself of no account or use. He is alone, a possible "tramp" on the road. Careless of himself and irresponsible, a kicker against society, he may have contemplated throwing himself in the river. But some day the grip of duty or love catches him and takes him over into some form of the great social structure. He marries and has a wife and children to care for; he takes service with a great railway and puts on its uniform; or volunteers in the life-saving service and patrols a stretch of wild coast.

(Through a slip the author has attributed Lessing's "Nathan the Wise" to Schiller.)

Whatever form the future religion may take, it must have certain qualities of vitality. It must teach a personal and present God; it must require faith in testimony, in history; for without it it can hardly cultivate that experience on which personal faith is built, and which in turn gives power and life. No religion will ever be scientific to any one outside of it.

THE FALL OF JERUSALEM

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Fraternity

Anonymous

This remarkable letter from J. Pierpont Morgan makes clear the value of this book and one reason for its republication:

"Messrs. Harper & Brothers, New York City:

"Gentlemen:—I am glad to hear that there is a prospect of your being able to republish 'Fraternity.' I consider it one of the most helpful books published during these latter years that has come under my cognizance. It exemplifies the spirit that should animate humankind in the endeavor to develop civilization through real co-operation. To me it has been a sort of an inspiration, and I cannot but believe that great good will come from an enlarged promulgation of its principles. Very truly yours, (Signed) J. Pierpont Morgan."

HARPERS MAGAZINE HARPERS BAZAR HARPERS WEEKLY

The New York Times
Saturday Review
of
Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 8, 1910

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THE LOVE OF BOOKS

IF of the making of books there be no end, the making of books about books is largely responsible for the endless process. It is a habit that has become a second nature and the world is flooded with the product. Sometimes it is idle enough. Many a modern critic, commentator—"vulgarisateur" in the fortunate phrase of the French—achieves hardly better use of books than the frugal scribblers of the Middle Ages, who employed old manuscripts as mere vehicles for their own composition.

The evidence that the great tribe of writers on writing and on reading answer a deep-seated and continuing need of the human mind is that their calling enlists an increasing number of recruits in each generation. We hear constant complaint that modern writing is ephemeral, that it treats deep subjects in a trivial fashion or is devoted to trivial matters, that it is profuse and dilute, perfunctory and relatively aimless. Yet there never was such a flood of exposition, analysis, discussion, hot dispute and eager comparison. Men and women—oftenest women—organize themselves for the joint and mutually helpful and stimulating "study" of some writer of very recent or contemporary date. There is as much zeal and labor and time expended in such pursuits as in former times was devoted to giants like Dante, Goethe, Shakespeare. Mr. Browning, a few years ago, was the centre of a belligerent swarm of admirers whose possession of his true meaning was a source of infinite contention among themselves and the ground of sweet contempt toward the uninitiated. They formed the first camp of embattled readers which has had many imitators on a smaller scale, taling off into the groups of Jacobites and Spavians who maintain against an indifferent world the supreme quality of Henry James and Bernard Shaw. For such a series of consistent phenomena there needs must be a substantial cause.

The main cause is, perhaps, that this form of mental activity provides to numerous persons the line of least resistance. We would not intimate that such persons necessarily are lazy—far from it; they are stung by the legitimate desire to express their thoughts; and their thoughts—not quite vigorous enough to stand of themselves—are joyously emitted at the stirring of the thoughts of others; and as there are all grades of originality in the reading multitude, they find ready acceptance and support among those who take pleasure in being told what to think about thinkers. Often their task is a fairly wholesome one, and almost invariably it is harmless.

The work that suggests this article is distinctly wholesome. It is a little volume of some hundred and sixty pages of fairly large print on "The Love of Books and Reading," by Prof. Oscar Kuhns (Henry Holt & Co.) Many a seasoned reader may find much enjoyment in it, and we think the publishers are quite within bounds when they announce that "literary societies and teachers of English may use the book with pleasure and profit." It is very catholic and animated by a sober good sense united with a very sincere, if not too discriminating, admiration for what has won the approval of successive ages. It is as full of quotations as the cowboy found "Hamlet" at the first hearing. They are well-chosen quotations, too, from a very wide field, embracing many ages and a half dozen tongues; and the chain of thought on which they are strung is equal to the task of holding them in orderly connection. In the hands of one competent to form his own impressions, the book would give, we should say, much satisfaction from the way in which it brings together really significant expressions by writers of real eminence, and in the hands of a skilful and ingenious teacher it should prove a real aid to students.

There is in the book, it is true, something of the spirit of worship for the printed word, a little evidence of a "queered" perspective, a slight want of just appreciation of the relative values of thought expressed in writing and of thought expressed in action. The former is, after all, a minor thing in the life of the world; the latter is that by which the world has any lasting life. Character is the supreme force for the race in all ages, and it may be as dumb, or at least as inarticulate, as the forces of material nature. Character, moreover, is the expression of man's relation to others, and the sense of the "aristocracy of the mind" may be harmful, even fatal to its highest development. Doubtless, this is not an obvious or very important source of danger; but it is worth thinking about.

"LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM"

A GOOD-ENOUGH romance, as stories of that sort go, is S. R. Crockett's "Love's Young Dream" (Macmillan Co., $1.50), but lacking in features to mark it out from the great mass of novels that tell of the love and adventures and tribulations and final happiness of two young things. Its scene is in the south of Scotland, and its time a century or more ago. At its beginning there is a haunted house, in which the spirits, after an exciting adventure, are discovered to be a high-spirited young girl and her little brother, who have come back secretly to claim their own. The story is told in the first person, and the narrator, who takes part in the attack on the house to rout the supposed spirits, falls instant victim to the brave eyes of the girl when she faces the mob. Then follow many exciting incidents and adventures and the unwinding of a somewhat complicated plot wherein figure the audacious smugglers of those days, an exceedingly wicked and selfish villain, who is determined to gain possession of the heritage of the girl's brother, and a great number of Scotsmen and women of more or less piquant character.

LITERARY NOTES FROM LONDON

An Informed Forecast of Beaconsfield's Long-Delayed Biography—The Book of the Season

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Life of Beaconsfield at last! What is it going to be like? You, on your side of the Atlantic, will want to know, as we have been curious to know here. It is now possible, on excellent authority, to tell you.

Come April 19, it will be thirty years since Benjamin Disraeli died at Hughenden Manor, in Buckinghamshire. He left all his papers to the custody and discretion of his private secretary and intimate friend, "Monty" Corry, whom he created Lord Rowton. He, in turn, died seven years ago, leaving the famous Beaconsfield papers to the other executors, of whom Lord Rothschild is one.

Then, as one understands, the London Times of Mr. Arthur Walter's consulship arranged to take over the papers and have the long-awaited biography done. Mr. W. F. Moneypenny, who has been closely identified with that journal, and who, for a time, helped to make history in South Africa, was named the biographer. Ever since, he has been at work on the material, and soon the first resulting volume will be out in London and New York. Other volumes will follow as rapidly as may be, three, four, even, perhaps, five more to complete the memoir, for there is much to give the world.

One gathers that Lord Rowton had himself arranged the Beaconsfield papers, sorted them, gone over them, seen fully what they contained. He had also gathered in much supplementary information, scarcely less interesting than "Dizzy's" own correspondence. It may be doubted, however, whether Lord Rowton ever meant to write the Life. Certainly he never began the task, which, whole and complete, has thus fallen to Mr. Moneypenny.

When you learn that some seventy large boxes held Beaconsfield's letters and papers, you will see just how big the task must be. It stands beside Lord Morley's task in writing the "Life of Gladstone" and that of Lord Esher and Mr. A. C. Benson in editing "Queen Victoria's Letters." Necessarily a biographer has to master and arrange his raw material in his own way, however he may have found it. This was Mr. Moneypenny's introduction to the still larger labor of giving "Dizzy's" career literary shape. The nature of the first volume will afford us a clue to the others, so a forecast of its contents will be welcomed.

It tells "Dizzy's" life history—with a prefatory account of his ancestry—from his birth in 1804 to his entrance into the House of Commons in 1837, the year that Queen Victoria, his august friend and sovereign, ascended the throne. That is a clear, specific period in his grandly adventurous career, the period of youth and ambition, we may call it, and his letters will show that it is also to be called a period of preparation for the high career which, as he never doubted, was ahead of him. Did he not say to a House of Commons which listened to his words impatiently that a time would come when it would listen? Did he mean "You shall listen to me"? or did he mean "You will listen to me because it will be worth your while"? Perhaps the new distinction as to the bearing of a familiar anecdote will presently come up for discussion.

Anyhow we shall have the personal "Dizzy" before us from the very beginning of the biography—a personality not born in the purple, a young Jew without much money, lacking powerful friends, but withal a man of destiny. If he could only get into the House of Commons he believed that he could go far. This star shone before him all the time, as we shall see, and as you may already see, if you turn to his "Home Letters" and his letters to his sister Sarah, which the Murrays published in London shortly after his death. So far those epistles, written by "Dizzy" during his early travels in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, are the nearest human documents we have to him.

But in the forthcoming instalment of his "Life" we shall see him studying law and traveling, trying finance and journalism, writing his novels, suffering from "Illness and Despondency" as one chapter notes; but usually of good courage, confident of conquering. He had reason for confidence when one recalls the impression which, as a young man of one-and-twenty, he made on Sir Walter Scott and Lockhart. The records of the house of Murray tell the story of that ill-fated newspaper, The Representative, but we shall now know more fully just what part "Dizzy" played in an adventure which cost the present John Murray's grandfather £27,000.

The idea was to start a new daily paper championing the Tory cause. Murray sent "Dizzy" down with a letter of introduction to enlist the sympathy and perhaps the literary help of Scott and Lockhart. He made a notable impression on the novelist and his son-in-law, did this brilliant young Jew, of whom, hitherto, they had only heard by name. Lockhart came up to London and, if he did not actually undertake the editorship of The Representative he certainly promised to write for it. Its files, which are treasured at the Murray house in Albemarle Street, will have contained articles by him and also by "Dizzy," but to identify them is difficult. The reign of The Representative was brief, and when it closed old John Murray and youthful Benjamin Disraeli were perhaps less friendly than they had been, though they remained friendly.

You follow, do you not, that the unclosing of the Beaconsfield letters will fill out many an incident in English literary and national history which hitherto has been without the contributions of direct knowledge? His books, such as "Vivian Grey," "Ronsailla," "Contarini Fleming," and the "Runnymede Letters"—anonymous but "Dizzy's"—inform us in a way how he saw life shaping about him—saw it clearly, resolutely, far ahead. General contemporary sources of information have been available to writers about him; say for the biography with which Mr. T. P. O'Connor leapt into literary fame long ago, or the memoir which James Anthony Froude wrote in the "Queen's Prime Ministers Series." But now the inner archives, those of "Dizzy" himself, are being unveiled, and we await them as we would a play.

The Jew boy, with few social advantages and vast ambitions—what will he become? We shall almost immediately have the pages in which his climb to M. P.-ship is narrated. They will leave him for a little on the threshold of his full career, a "continued in our next" break as dramatic as any that a romance writer could invent. He has already met Mrs. Wyndham Lewis who, later, was to become his devoted wife, so that no element of romance is lacking.

JAMES MILNE.

AMONG THE AUTHORS

MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT has completed a novel entitled "The Secret Garden," which, after serial publication, will appear in book form in the Fall of 1911. Mrs. Burnett recently returned to this country from abroad, where she spent part of the Summer traveling and attended the Passion Play.

MR. WILLIAM J. LOCKE, who has just arrived in this country, where he expects to spend the Winter with Mr. Rutger B. Jewett, has been superintending the opening of his new play, "The Man from the Sea." Mr. Locke recently expressed himself in favor of 100,000 words as the ideal length for a novel. In his statement on the subject in The British Weekly, he says: "The giants left out of the question, it is a blazing fact that the average novel of to-day is infinitely superior as a work of art to the average three-volume novel of fifty years ago. Who ever hears of padding nowadays? The word is practically obsolete."

MR. GEORGE BARR MCCUTCHEON has left Chicago and is now staying in New York, where he expects to make his permanent home. He arrived here from an automobile trip in New England, during which he made an extended visit at Kennebunkport, Me.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE, now in her ninety-second year, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Humanities at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., on Wednesday. When she was conducted to the platform in a wheel chair the audience rose to its feet. After the degree had been conferred there was a burst of applause, and then the entire audience, numbering about 3,000, joined in singing the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," her best-known composition.

ZANE GREY, who wrote the new novel of the Southwest, called "The Heritage of the Desert," is a man of many experiences. Besides his numerous adventures in hunting and exploration, he was at one time a baseball player. Apropos of this part of his career he tells this story:

> I lost a close and exciting game between Harvard and Pennsylvania in a most unusual manner. Along the left-field foul line was a track used by runners and jumpers. The groundkeeper had neglected to fill up the hole dug by the spiked shoes of these track athletes. I was playing left field for Pennsylvania. In the ninth inning, with score tied, Harvard at bat, and bases full, Scannel hit a high fly to left field. The Pennsylvania adherents expected a sure out. But just as I looked up to catch the ball I stepped into the hole. The ball hit me upon the head, bounced clear into the bleachers, and all the runners scored.

(Continued on page 557)

MR. HOWELLS'S MARK TWAIN

A Book That Throws Interesting Side-Lights on a Many-Yeared and Memorable Friendship

By H. W. BOYNTON

HALF of this book is made up of an estimate of Mark Twain based upon Mr. Howells's personal acquaintance with him—an acquaintance of forty-odd years, and an intimacy almost as long. The other half, or nearly that, is filled with a collection of reviews and criticisms by Mr. Howells ranging from the publication of "The Innocents Abroad" to "Joan of Arc"—and after. Mr. Howells possesses another body of material in connection with Clemens which he does not choose to make use of here, even by way of the most meagre quotation. This is a long series of letters to himself amounting, as he reckons, to some fifteen hundred pages in all. "They will no doubt some day be published," he says. We suspect that he himself lacks the courage to deal with these memorials of friendship as literary material.

The present book we should have liked as well if the little memoir had been allowed to stand by itself. The republished reviews have a different sort of interest. They have undergone no revision or change, and, as here printed in the order of their original publication, make up a commentary upon their author as well as upon his theme. As Mr. Howells notes, "they begin rather stiffly, pedantically, and patronizingly, but they grow suppler, wiser, and more diffident as they go on." This is the normal evolution of manner for the professional critic who begins young; but these criticisms register a change in more than manner. The writer's attitude toward Mark Twain gradually changes from one of good-humored recognition of an entertaining humorist to one of strong admiration for a force in modern letters. "The Innocents Abroad" is, according to the first of the reviews, "Mr. Clemens's very amusing book"; its author is "worthy of the company of the best" humorists that have come out of California. "Tom Sawyer" (six years later) is "a book full of entertaining character and the greatest artistic sincerity." In 1882 Mark Twain not only "transcends all other American humorists in the universal qualities," but is "an artist of uncommon power." Some twenty years later Mr. Howells declares him "not only the greatest living humorist, but incomparably the greatest, and without a rival since Cervantes and Shakespeare, unless it be that eternal Jew, Heinrich Heine, who of all the humorists is the least like him." And now, after almost another decade, he perceives that the man Clemens possessed "the depths of a nature whose tragical seriousness broke in the laughter which the unwise took for the whole of him. Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes—I knew them all and all the rest of our sages, poets, seers, critics, humorists; they were like one another, and like other literary men; but Clemens was sole, incomparable, the Lincoln of our literature."

So, with this large tribute, closes Mr. Howells's hundred pages of personal reminiscence and estimate. During the last ten years of his life Mark Twain received a continually wider acknowledgment of the dignity of his work. The funny man of the seventies and eighties, held in delight by the man in the street, but regarded at best with amused indulgence by the authorities, has become a great public figure. The honors conferred upon him by that most conservative of bodies, the University of Oxford, merely stood for a general tribute. Authorities have not been lacking to proclaim him not only the greatest of American humorists, but the greatest of American authors in any kind. This is going too far. The pendulum, it seems, is bound to swing back, and find its steady and permanent beat.

But Mark Twain's interest as a human figure does not depend upon the literary rank we may be disposed to yield him. Mr. Howells's reminiscences do much toward setting that figure before us in the flesh. His appalling frankness, his profanity, his "Elizabethan breadth of parlance," his extraordinary physique, made more striking by "a keen feeling for costume which the severity of our modern tailoring forbids men"—all these traits are set forth vividly. And the writer's tributes of personal affection, his account of their early alliance, and of the meetings in later years between the two old and aging friends, have the value of an intimate and perfectly frank testimony to the lovableness of the great joker. Mr. Howells is as incapable as Mark Twain himself of whitewashing the subject of his study. He makes some admissions as to character and habit which the mere eulogist would be careful to avoid. But it is clear enough that there was no serious fault in that robust life to be concealed. The worst charge that can be brought against him was an incurable boyishness: "He was a youth to the end of his days," says Mr. Howells; "the heart of a boy with the head of a sage; the heart of a good boy, or a bad boy, but always a wilful boy, and wilfulest to show himself out at every time for just the boy he was."

*MY MARK TWAIN. By W. D. Howells. Harper & Brothers. $1.60.

Mr. HARRY JAMES SMITH, author of "Enchanted Ground," has completed a play entitled "Mrs. Bumstead Leigh," which Mrs. Fiske will produce in Chicago.

AMONG THE AUTHORS

(Continued from page 556)

MR. H. G. WELLS has desisted from the writing of problem stories long enough to provide an introduction to a portfolio containing a score of photogravures of New York City, by Mr. Alvin Langdon Coburn, which is on the Autumn list of a London publishing house. The writer spent some weeks in this city, at the time he was preparing his book on America.

Mr. ARTHUR C. TRAIN, who has made a name for himself by essays on legal subjects and works of fiction dealing with the doings of criminals, has been designated to assist in the Government's prosecution of former officials of the Borough of Brooklyn, now awaiting trial on charges of graft.

DR. ARCHIBALD HENDERSON of the University of North Carolina is about to bring out a biographical, critical, and anecdotal book on Mark Twain, with eight photographs by Alvin Langdon Coburn.

ELEANOR HALLOWELL ABBOTT, author of "Molly Make-Believe," is a granddaughter of Jacob Abbott, who wrote the "Rollo" books; a daughter of the late Rev. Edward Abbott, former editor of The Boston Literary World, and a niece of Dr. Lyman Abbott. Miss Abbott has twice won the Collier thousand-dollar prize for short stories.

Miss MARY ROGERS BANGS, whose "Jeanne d'Arc, the Maid of France," is announced for October publication, was the private secretary of the late Rev. Dr. Donald, Rector of Trinity Church, Boston, and has since fulfilled similar duties for Miss Heloise Hersey. She is a fastidious student of style, and has been long engaged upon this work—the first she has published.

Mr. IRVING BACHELLER, who has just published a new volume of verse, believes that modern recreations have usurped a large part of the leisure formerly given to reading.

"Not so long ago," he says, "when even in cities Americans lived at home and were well acquainted with their wives and their authors and hadn't so many of either, a good book had a first mortgage on the leisure of cultivated people. Now forces are competing with the works of the author. Think of the automobile works, the aeroplane works. The touring car is writing the story on the sands and pavements. Think of the golf tournament and the whist party."

Mr. WALTER PULITZER, who recently returned from Europe after a seven months' sojourn in Vienna, Paris and London collecting data for unfinished memoirs of his father, Albert Pulitzer, has taken a house overlooking Hempstead Harbor for the late Fall. The English publishers have now arranged with an American publisher to bring the book out simultaneously. Parts of it will first appear serially.

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MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

Some Illuminating Documents Covering Its History in America from the Year 1806 to 1840

THE successive volumes of the Documentary History of American Industrial Society (Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Co.) sustain the promise of this ambitious undertaking. Volumes IV., V. and VI. cover the period 1806-1840. The editors of these original documents call this the "awakening period" in the development of the American labor movement. There had been unions and strikes in the preceding century, but they were local and sporadic. It was in Philadelphia, in 1825, that labor made for itself a declaration of union and independence somewhat analogous to our political new departure in the same city, a half-century before. Until the Philadelphia organisation of the Mechanics' Union of Trade Associations, there had been no class consciousness of wage earners on this side the ocean. Organisation had been restricted to separate trades, and there had been no union of workers as a class for common objects irrespective of conditions of employment. The interest of this lies in the fact that there then was no factory system established in this country. This distinguishes the labor movement in this country from that across the Atlantic. There the labor movement was a protest against the conditions springing from the application of power to industry, with the result of producing a sharper distinction between employer and employees than existed here. On this side the ocean master and man alike rebelled against the common subjection to capitalists, the masters of both. It was not an alignment of slaves of machinery against the system of the division of labor and the destruction of home industries. It was rather the drawing of the lines between producers and non-producers, of poor against rich, of the "have-nots" against the "haves." At one meeting for the organisation of a labor party, it was not employers who were invited to withdraw, but "persons not living by some useful occupation, bankers, brokers, rich men, etc." This movement culminated in the succession of Andrew Johnson, the tailor, to the Presidency of the United States.

There is a singular parallel between the shock to the moneyed classes at that time and in our own. The loudest cry of the proletariat—now as then—is that it is composed of individuals little lower than the angels, and "equality" before the law for the highest and the humblest is claimed as a divine right. A modern instance is the demand of the American Federation of Labor that it shall be exempted from the operation of the anti-trust law, in order that it may be free to conspire in the interest of labor in a manner forbidden to capitalists to conspire for their interests. The idea that equality before the law signifies identity of punishment for identity of fault is so singular to workmen, that they exposed themselves to the rebuke which all the rest of the country applauded President Taft for administering. It was just so generations ago. We quote from the generalisation of John R. Commons and Helen L. Sumner:

> What the workingman of the thirties thought was not mere equality before the law. He asked to be given a preference over property. Instead of an education vouchsafed only to the children of those who could afford it, he asked that the owners of property be required to pay for the education of children whose parents could not afford it. Instead of being compelled, like owners of property, to pay his debts, he asked to be exempted from the sacred obligation of contracts. Instead of equality with other creditors, he asked that wages take precedence of all other forms of credit.

Humanity has much to urge in support of all these things, but equality before the law does not require them. And labor does not develop self-control as it goes on its conquering way. It has progressed from demands which humane persons willingly would grant to demands for exemption from the criminal law against acts which are wrongs less against capital than against its own class. Labor's cruelty to labor is as striking as labor's desire to levy tribute upon capital. Some other force than satiety or discretion must be relied upon to protect society against disorganization under cover of phrases which might be preached from a pulpit, if their meaning were gathered from the dictionary merely, and not from the practice of philanthropy of this sort as testified to in the courts, and from historical documents such as are gathered here.

The introduction has another novel and instructive generalization. The curve of prices in their recurring cycles is paralleled by the curves of political and labor movements. Prices, profits and wages rise together, not symmetrically of course, but substantially. But the higher prices consume the higher wages, and still higher pay is demanded. Success breeds a demand for shorter hours, and soon the employer finds that his profits have vanished, despite the volume of his trade, and the highness of his prices. When he cannot sell his goods, and cannot reduce his costs, he organises against the labor movement, and the courts are appealed to. Depression and unemployment come next in the cycle, and political agitation is the last phase. It is at this stage that Socialism, Co-operation, Communism, Populism, Granger-ism, and—there is temptation to add—Insurgency, develop. The editors find that these cycles are so characteristic that they have been compelled to take note of them in their work. The crises of financial and industrial history are inseparably associated, and the curves of prices and strikes—with their roots and explanations in problems of currency, banking and credit—are declared to be the backbone of our history.

BOOK NEWS OF PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—Next Monday has been fixed for the issue by the J. B. Lippincott Co. of a sumptuous edition of "The Romance of Tristram and Iseult," translated from the French of Joseph Bedier by Florence Simmonds. This promises to be one of the most beautiful of the gift books of the season, the distinguishing characteristic of this edition being the thirty-two remarkable colored illustrations by Maurice Lalau. The book is printed on heavy paper, in large, clear type, and the plates are mounted on heavy grey paper; the effect of the drawings being thereby much enhanced.

Another exceptionally interesting publication of the coming week, from the same house, will be Miss Laura Clifford Barney's Persian drama, "God's Heroes," the setting of which will be only less interesting than the drama itself. Miss Barney, whose name is identified with the modern literature of Babism—that new religion which has attracted wide attention all over the world since the martyrdom of the Bab at Tabriz, Persia, in 1850—has taken this cult as the background and basis of her play. The characters are drawn from actual life, the central figure being Quratu'l Ain, the ardent disciple of the Prophet, and the Eastern Joan of Arc, who was killed while performing her stupendous work of social reform and the emancipation of her sex. The author humanises her heroine and gives a living picture of a great personage who laid the foundations of a great movement. The book itself is an artistic production of great beauty, its Persian decorations and traceries being especially noteworthy.

The Lippincotts have brought out this week a fourth edition, revised and enlarged, of Prof. Henry Kraemer's standard "Text-Book of Botany and Pharmacognosy," and next week will publish two more volumes of their Wonder Library, "The Wonders of the Insect World," by Edmund Selous, and "The Wonders of the Modern Railway," by Archibald Williams; "Mars via the Moon," a story by Mark Wicks, in which much serious scientific information is conveyed in a popular way to young readers; "Heroes of Elizabethan England," tales with a true historical flavor, by the Rev. Edward Gilliat; "Missionary Heroes in Oceania," stories based upon actual adventures in the Fiji and other islands of the South Seas, told by John C. Lambert; "Sarah's School Friend," a new tale for girls by May Baldwin; "Coo-ee!" another story of peril and adventure in the South Seas, by Robert Leighton; and finally, "Strong-Hand Saxon," a tale of an English boy's adventures in Canada, by Christopher Beck.

A SOLDIERS' HOME

A VERY pleasing picture is presented by B. L. Cobb in his "Optic Views and Impressions of the National Soldiers' Home, D. V. S., Virginia." The author, a veteran of the Civil War, is one of several hundred disabled volunteer soldiers who are spending their declining years at the home. His descriptions and the photographic illustrations that go with it show that the old heroes are well cared for, and pass their days in comfort and happiness.

STORIES FOR YOUNG CATHOLICS

A NUMBER of well-written stories designed primarily for the instruction of young Catholics are contained in Cathryn Wallace's "One Christmas Eve at Roxbury Crossing, and Other Christmas Tales." (Frederick Pustel & Co., 75 cts.) The author aims especially to interest her readers in the "Virgin-Mother" and her immaculate conception.

A TALE OF THE DESERT

Mr. Zane Grey Finds a Novel Setting for a Stirring Romance

FROM Arrowtock to San Diego and from Snohomish to the Florida Keys, the story tellers have ranged this country until one would have thought there was not left in it one corner anywhere that had not been used as the background of a novel. But Zane Grey, in "The Heritage of the Desert" (Harper & Bros., $1.50), has staked out a region hitherto unknown in American fiction. It lies in that almost inaccessible country of Southern Utah and Northern Arizona bordering on the rim of the upper reaches of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, and the story deals mainly with the life, rapidly and fortunes of a Mormon patriarch on a desert oasis made by his own hands.

The story is one of unusual power and picturesqueness. Its hero, a young New Englander, is found on the desert, almost dying of illness, exposure and thirst, by a Mormon elder, carried to the oasis home, made virtually one of the patriarch's family and brought back to health and vigor. As the young man is under suspicion of being a spy against the cattle rustlers, their enmity to the Mormon elder is intensified, and they enter into combination with a Gentile cattleman of bad reputation to despoil him of his springs and grazing lands. Bound up with this plot is the love affair between the young man and a young woman, half Indian, half Spanish, who has been brought up by the Mormon, "Father" Nash. He has promised her already to his eldest son as a plural wife, and the cattleman has also determined to have her, with or without marriage. For the most part it is a man's story, concerned with the clashing of wills, the crossing of purposes, with dare-devil courage and grim determination. Except for the heroine, Mescal, the women in it are not much more than names. But some of the men loom big in the reader's interest, and wonderfully alive and real. Especially is this true of August Nash, the Mormon. The time of the story goes back a quarter century or more, before plural wives were under the ban of the law, and the picture of this old patriarch at the head of his swarming family, surrounded by the prosperity and comforts which his years of toil as farmer, engineer, mason, carpenter, road builder, experimenter, have wrested from the desert, is intensely interesting as a part of the social history of the West. For it is true to life and its living counterpart might have been found in hundreds of fertile spots scattered over the southwestern desert.

For his method the author has gone to the great realists, and he paints the surroundings and conditions of this desert life with an attention to detail that makes it all stand out before the reader's eyes exceedingly vivid and convincing. Mr. Zane Grey, who some years ago deserted a medical career in New York for the more congenial one of literature, has some half-dozen books to his credit. But in "The Heritage of the Desert" he has set a new standard for himself and established his right to be classed among the best of those American novelists who have chosen the frontier as their field.

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Autumn Book Number The New York Times

Sunday, October 23d.

Printed on superior paper and copiously illustrated, The Autumn Book Number will present a comprehensive survey of the latest publications in the United States and Europe. In addition to its long reviews of important books and its resume of this season's publications, The New York Times Autumn Book Number will contain two special articles of interest to lovers of literature. One is a paper on the "Later Heroines of Maurice Maeterlinck"—the famous poet and dramatist, whose remarkable play, "The Blue Bird," was produced at the recent reopening of The New Theatre in New York. The writer is Madame Maeterlinck, a capable actress and charming essayist, who recently played leading parts in the open-air performance of "Macbeth" at her husband's abbey, St. Mandrille. Brander Matthews writes entertainingly of "An Author's Right to Make a Name for Himself," "Who Wrote Shakespeare," "A Defense of Bulls," etc. In addition to its circulation as a section of The Sunday Times, the Autumn Book Number will go as a separate publication to all subscribers for The New York Times Saturday Review of Books, and will have a large additional circulation through distribution by booksellers and through other channels.

The Saturday Review of Books will be issued, as usual, Saturday, October 22.

"THE GLORY AND THE ABYSS"

THE theme of Mr. Vincent Brown's latest novel, "The Glory and the Abyss" (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.25), is, in some respects, strikingly similar to that of an early work of Sudermann—"Frau Sorge," translated under the title "Dame Care." The treatment of the theme is, however, sufficiently different to indicate that Mr. Brown's idea is his own, and that the resemblance is merely one of those literary coincidences which come to light now and then. But it is quite evident that the author has fallen under influences closer at hand, and, consciously or unconsciously, has absorbed something of the method of Hardy and Phillpotts.

Yet his novel is by no means devoid of originality. It has a genuine appeal as a sincere and uplifting study of humanity. The hero, Peter Bonsor, is an under gardener on a large estate belonging to a newly enriched family. His father is a drunkard, his mother a weak soul, worn out by bearing children, by losing many of an over-large family and by the ineffectual struggle with the realities of existence. One of his sisters has "gone wrong" and another is on the same road. Of his brothers, one is a sentimental weakling, the other a criminal weakling. In Peter, however, is the strength of the simply good, with something more—spiritual gentleness and inherent nobility. On his shoulders rest all the burdens of his family, and he bears them with an unconscious bravery which is at once pathetic and sublime.

There is little plot to the story, but the events move with naturalness to an ending which is, perhaps, a bit melodramatic, though it is effectively treated. The character of Peter is skillfully developed, while the two sisters, in their blind encounter with the gigantic forces of heredity and environment, are very human and always interesting. The villain is just a trifle too consistently villainous for entire credence; but there is a fine, if somewhat sardonic, humor in the characters of the vicar, his daughter and her husband, a complaisant curate; and the wise old professor is a delightful creation.

Mr. Brown writes with sincerity and much feeling for character; he is not yet entirely master of his art, but he is one of the new writers well worth watching. In any event, his present work is thoughtful and betrays the writer's desire to deal with life from the modern standpoint—patiently, without undue optimism, but with confidence in humanity, seeing success even in apparent failure.

"THE WAY TO PEACE"

TO Margaret Deland's novelette, "The Way to Peace" (Harper & Bros.), has been given an attractive book form, with several full-page illustrations by Alice Barber Stephens and wide margins having appropriate decorations in dull tints. The story itself, aside from being a compact and moving little tale, is told with exquisite art. Its two chief characters are a husband and wife of strongly contrasted temperaments. They chance to visit a Shaker settlement, and the wife, emotional, self-centred, given to exploiting every vagrant impulse to its uttermost, is deeply moved by the peacefulness and quiet beauty of the place and the simplicity and honesty of the few old brethren and sisters who remain in the field. The idea moves her more and more until at last she joins the little community. The husband, slow-going, intensely sincere and tenderly devoted to his wife, understands her nature so well that he does not hinder her action, but, knowing that she will want to return to the world as soon as she has exhausted her emotional interest in the experience, himself goes to live near by, where he can look after her welfare and be ready to receive her when she wants to come out. But the wife's fad lasts longer than he expects and before it is worn out he has himself been converted to Shakerism. On the day that she leaves the community he enters it. Some of Mrs. Deland's finest work has gone into the portraying and contrasting of these two characters and of the way in which they are affected by the Shaker tenets and environment.

SHORT STORIES BY R. H. DAVIS

MR. RICHARD HARDING DAVIS and his pen haven't been getting along especially well together of late. Time was when they were the best of friends, but they became estranged soon after "In the Fog," that masterly short story of London, was written, and since then, for some reason or other, their relations have been strained. In "Once Upon a Time," however (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50), we find indications of a truce, if not of a restoration of the old order. Three times in this book of short stories, Mr. Davis makes very friendly advances toward the pen he used to wield; and once he approaches it very closely, using "American" before it as newspaper correspondent whose success as a detective leads him to search for an erring husband for the young wife he has deserted. It is a story that could not have been written better by the late O. Henry, and the "twist" at the end suggests that master's touch. The first of the series, "A Question of Latitude," seeks to show the deleterious effect of a short residence in the Congo on the morals of a hitherto upright young man; but it serves to give prominence only to a very cynical title. The stories are of uneven merit, but most of them are entertaining, and at least one is admirable.

"ULTIMATE TRUTH"

A SEARCH AFTER ULTIMATE TRUTH," with the sub-title, "The Divine Perfection Inherent in Man and in All Creation," is a clear and thorough statement of what may be called the philosophy of Christian Science. For Christian Science is more a philosophic cult than a religion or a cure-all. This philosophy, which is interesting at least because, unlike most other philosophy, it has become popular, is here set forth in all its strength and all its weakness, its logic, and its illogic.

Aaron Martin Crane has already won many readers outside the pale of either New Thought or Christian Science by his practical book, "Right and Wrong Thinking." His new work (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co.) is of a nature wholly different—as different as the root is from the flower. Indeed, this is a "root" book, a book of fundamental principles; and no matter how one may differ from Mr. Crane, it impresses one with all the dignity and seriousness of a life work, and cannot be lightly refuted. One would have to refute it with another book, as long and as serious as Mr. Crane's. Here is the main thesis: "Since God is all, and He is positive and unconditioned good, then good is all there is; or, stated in the negative form, there is no evil. . . . Therefore all that exists must be good and perfect."

Error and evil and materiality are delusions of man. They are unreal. And the object of life is progress, the betterment of man. But how can there be better without worse? If God is real and God is all, how can there be any unreality? Any untruth, if He is truth? Why, then, does man err, or is there any falsity? Or, to be exact, according to Mr. Crane, any appearance of falsity?

These are some of the questions Mr. Crane unwittingly provokes and does not answer. As in most New Thought literature, the arguments are sometimes lacking in intellectual honesty. As in all Platonism, there are moments of fine exaltation and vision. Thus:

> Whoever has consciously lived in His infinite presence possesses an experience and has a knowledge as much greater than can be communicated by wordy discussion, as the knowledge of light gained by one instant of sight is beyond all the words that can be dinned into the ears of a blind man.

"PETTICOAT RULE"

IT IS an interesting anomaly, and one which might give pause to the advocates of woman's suffrage, that never has she been such a factor in politics, society, and literature, as in France, a country where the Salic law prevails. Whether in the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes or the fashioning of an epigram, she has been potent; and the Baroness Orczy has well named her stirring romance of the time of the fifteenth Louis, "Petticoat Rule" (George H. Doran & Co., $1.25). The "Bien-aimée," his Polish Queen, Madame de Pompadour, Charles Edward Stuart of England, and other historic characters, live upon the vivid pages. The scene opens with a banquet given by the King of France to Charles Edward on the eve of his attempt to regain the throne of his fathers. We have a picture of the brilliant court dominated by that wonderful and wicked Marquise with the eyes of mysotis blue. Upon an intrigue conceived in her brain, whereby for 15,000,000 francs Charles Edward is to be betrayed into the hands of the English, the plot of the tale is founded. Its real heroine is Lydia, Mlle. d'Aumont, afterwards Lady Bathiate, loyal and able, virtually holding for a time the reins of government, and trying "to check the extravagances of a King, and the ruinous caprices of a woman," and "to restrain a nation in its formidable onrush down the steep incline which led to the abyss of the Revolution." Her statesmanship and the obstacles through which she wins her way at last to happiness in her marriage with a nobleman, at first an unloved, make a story of much interest, told with a verve and color which befit its theme. The Baroness Orczy knows how to place us in the midst of the glitter and artificiality, the extravagance and vice of that mad era so soon to be extinguished in blood. Her novel does more than paint a picture; it stands for clean hands and honorable, high purpose; for ideals held high above the mire; for self-sacrifice and courage and truth; and, in the end, it is character that wins love and that makes life worth living. "Petticoat Rule" is thus a wholesome, as well as a remarkably clever book, well worth reading and remembering.

"FORBIDDEN GROUND"

IN both subject and treatment this is a novel of unique interest. (John Lane Co., $1.25.) Gilbert Watson's heroine is a woman of Albania, a province whose people are noted alike for their beauty and their intensity of emotion. Vengeance is almost a part of their religion; hence Mr. Watson's heroine, betrayed and deserted, lives to revenge herself upon the false lover. But he has entered the monastery of Barlaam, "forbidden ground" to a woman, and so built among steep crags as to be inaccessible, save by the perilous climbing of ladders. Zetitzka, however, undaunted by apparent impossibilities, dons a boy's dress, conceals a yataghan in her folded sash, and seeks admission into the brotherhood as a penitent. Then comes into the story Petros, the youngest monk, a character strong, tender, devout. He alone penetrates the secret of the disguised woman, and loves her. How he saves her, rising himself to the sublime height of self-sacrifice; how the false lover Stephanos meets his fate from no human hand, but from the judgment of God; how Zetitzka finds tranquillity, and Petros the supreme blessedness of the "inasmuch," let the story tell. It cannot fail to hold its readers by an originality and strength which give it a high place among the novels of the day. It is of peculiar interest, too, by reason of the altogether new stage upon which the drama moves. Who says that all the stories are told, all the material used up?

UNCLE REMUS

LIKE a gift from the grave to a new generation of children comes another, and presumably the last, collection of Joel Chandler Harris's negro tales and rhymes. "Uncle Remus and the Little Boy" (Small, Maynard & Co., $1.25) is specifically a children's book, in big type, with a pictured cover, and many full-page illustrations, some of them in color, by J. M. Condé. Duly recognizing the passage of the years since that first "little boy," and through him so many thousand others, both big and little, were delighted by the tales about "Brer Rabbit," the "little boy" of this volume calls "Miss Sally" grandmother instead of mother, and Uncle Remus himself shows a little more of that garrulity about himself to be expected of his years. But Brer Rabbit and Brer Fox and the rest of "de creetur" are as quaint and engaging, as original in their projects and as philosophical in their acceptance of results, as they were when they first began to entertain that other little boy.

A SECRET FOR GIRLS

A DAINTY and pretty story for girls in their teens—and as wholesome as it is pleasing—bears the mystifying title, Everybody's Lonesome." (Fleming H. Revell Co., 75 cents.) Clara E. Laughlin, whose books for girls are always charming, is its author. It is about a girl who has neither wealth, beauty, talents, nor charm, and who consequently is very unhappy and is becoming morbid and bitter. But her godmother comes to her rescue, shows her how to make much out of little and whispers to her after a while the secret of happiness. The girl tries the secret and everywhere she goes, although she has little money and only the simplest of clothes, she is happy and finds that people like her. The wonderful secret is not told until the very last line, but any clever girl can guess what it is long before she reaches the last page if she will think a little about the title.

"THE LONELY LOVERS"

A STRANGE story about two strange people is "The Lonely Lovers," by Horace W. C. Newte. (Mitchell Kennerley, $1.50.) It opens with a quarrel between John Pallion and his wife Marjorie. In the course of which he admits that he would put out of his life any woman who had erred before her marriage to him. Upon his return home after an absence of a few hours he finds that his wife has gone, leaving behind her a note confessing a pre-marital "scrape." After an unsavory interlude Pallion loses his heart to an innocent girl suddenly orphaned and impoverished, whose perfect faith in his goodness purges his thought of evil intent, and lifts him to the plane of her own belief in him. Naturally he seeks a divorce from his absent wife, but his past unfaithfulness hinders his taking action, and his wife, who still loves him, declines to fall in with his views. At the moment of his despair a paper brings the news that she has been lost at sea, and he straightway weds the passionately loved Jill. A few hours after the marriage, he learns that his wife was saved, and then follows a strained situation. Jill is no less ignorant than innocent. Pallion is again and again almost overmastered by his passion, but is resolute in his determination to protect the girl from stain, even when she herself reaches the point of utter surrender.

Therein the story moves upon the heights; but it is not pleasant in the manner of its telling. One winces at the scant respect paid to the privacies of life. Scene after scene is erotic to a degree. We are not like the mathematician who was puzzled as to what Hamlet was intended to "prove"; but it does seem as though "Lonely Lovers" might have been written to shew that to "keep the body under" is to make the soul but the more fleshly. A sensual atmosphere pervades the book like a miasma, often transforming the author's real dramatic power into something very like hysteria. In short, the story is sex-ridden—and, after all, there are other things in life.

CENTURY READINGS

THE great literary lights of England from Chaucer to Meredith are fairly represented in "Century Readings for a Course in English Literature." (Century Co., $2.50). The selections were made, edited and annotated by J. W. Cunliffe, J. F. A. Pyre and Karl Young, members of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin, and are intended primarily for college undergraduates above the freshman grade. The editors have been at great pains to secure accuracy in the texts they present; but except in cases where there seemed to be cogent reasons for following the original spelling and punctuation, they have preferred modern usage.

Picture by The Kinneys

The Girl who lived in the Woods

By

Marjorie Benton Cooke

What a troublesome thing to be the possessor of "complex emotional machinery!"

So Cecelia Carné thinks, and the realization that she does possess it, has driven her to cut herself off from all contact with the world, and to bury herself in the heart of the woods.

There, where she thinks she will be alone with her Art and the myriad wonders of nature, Love and Life hunt her out, breaking down her most cherished convictions, and changing the mapped-out course of her existence.

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VIEWS OF READERS

Three Veteran Librarians

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

WITH the death in 1908 of Ainsworth Rand Spofford, for forty-eight years librarian of Congress, of Wentworth Sanborn Butler, for over fifty years librarian of the New York Society Library, and of James Lyman Whitney, for forty years with the Boston Public Library (both recorded in THE TIMES late in September), the great triumvirate of the old school of librarians may be said to have passed. The environment, conditions and methods of administration have changed. In the fifties, before the days of elaborate catalogues with subjects grouped and classified, the librarian was popularly credited with carrying all the knowledge of the universe in his head and of being ready to impart it to all comers, on request.

Mr. Spofford and Mr. Butler were both born in New Hampshire in September, 1825 and 1826, respectively, and Mr. Whitney in Northampton, Mass., about a decade later. Amherst, Dartmouth and Yale contributed to their culture and New England and the country gave them their early vigor and resourcefulness. Mr. Butler knew the beaux and the belles of New York for three generations past, when family counted for more than money. William Cullen Bryant, Gulian C. Verplanck, Fitz-Greene Halleck and Evert C. Duyckinck drew upon his various stores of knowledge. The great jurists and statesmen, William M. Evarts, David Dudley Field, Hamilton Fish, John Jay and Samuel J. Tilden were intimate friends and constant visitors at the Society Library. "Otium cum dignitate" is a thing of the past. The mad hurry and rush are with us. New types are evolved to meet changed conditions.

New York, Oct. 3. F. B. B.

Newspaper Training for Novelists

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mrs. Atherton's letter in THE REVIEW of Oct. 8 sets forth an interesting theory on the value of newspaper work as a preparation for the writing of fiction that she is not alone in holding. As a theory there seems to be nothing whatever the matter with it. But there is a question if it works out quite as well as it ought, when it is tested by actual results. Of the scores of novelists in this country a great many, both men and women, especially of the younger ones, have gone into fiction by the newspaper route. But of those who are doing the most distinctive work, the work that is likely to be the longest lived, that shows the most sincerity, the most knowledge of human nature and the truest understanding of life, there are hardly any who have had newspaper training. And there are numbers of them, experienced in journalism, who write novels, often very successful, that depict life as it never was on land or sea or in the heavens above, whose people are dressed-up manikins and whose English gives no sign of betterment by the supposedly cultural blue pencil. The most of them show inventiveness and constructive skill in marked degree—but far be it from us to suggest that they acquired ability of that sort in reportorial work! It is in those two qualities that nearly all American fiction particularly excels, and they may be taken as the expression in literature of our most characteristic national endowment. It is quite possible, of course, that all these young men and women write better novels than they would have produced without their newspaper training—in which case we all have reason to be grateful that they have had it! F. F. K.

New York, Oct. 3.

Mr. Chesterton a "High Churchman"

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Referring to your mistake in saying that people do not know whether Mr. Chesterton is an Anarchist or a Roman Catholic, I would inform you that the person who tried to correct you in today's issue of THE REVIEW is absolutely mistaken also in saying that Mr. Chesterton is a Roman Catholic. I have heard him personally deny that he was. Perhaps you will be willing to quote the following sentence from an article by Mr. Chesterton in a recent issue of the Church Socialist Quarterly:

"About the seat of this Catholic authority I do not disguise from any one that I am still in some doubt, and agree much more with the High Anglicans than the Romans."

In other words, he is a "high" churchman in the Church of England (the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country).

If further proof is required beyond Mr. Chesterton's words, his actions will bear his statements out. He took part in the Church of England Synod last year, a thing no Roman Catholic would be allowed to do. LOUIS H. WETMORE.

New York, Sept. 24.

The Gouin Method of Teaching

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In an editorial note in a recent issue of THE REVIEW attention is called to Peter Roberts, "who has devised a means by which immigrants may learn English more readily than by most of the methods previously in vogue." The note proceeds to give an example of Mr. Roberts's method. I feel constrained by a sense of common, everyday justice to make public the statement that the method of teaching a foreign language attributed to Peter Roberts was devised many years ago—at least twenty, or twenty-five—by a Frenchman, M. Gouin. M. Gouin's method was fully stated and illustrated at least fifteen years ago by Mr. Stead in the Review of Reviews. Longmans, Green & Co. publish a book by M. Gouin entitled "The Art of Teaching and Studying Languages," in which the method attributed to Peter Roberts is fully explained and illustrated. In 1902 M. Gouin's method was adopted by the Board of Superintendents in this city as the best method to be used in teaching English to foreigners in our evening schools. In 1906 this method was adopted for teaching English to foreigners in the special classes organized in the day schools for children who cannot speak English when they enter school. In that year the Board of Superintendents published "A Syllabus for Teaching English to Foreigners," in which due credit is given to M. Gouin for originating the method and in which the outlines of procedure are given somewhat in detail. The majority of teachers in such classes prefer to begin with a lesson in the actual washing of the hands and face, which is not more necessary as a hygienic precaution than as a linguistic exercise. The typical theme, however, which is given on page 5 of the Superintendents' syllabus (issued in 1906) reads as follows:

The sentences of a developed theme should be short.

I walk towards the door.
I get to the door.
I stop at the door.
I stretch out my arm.
I take hold of the knob.
I turn the knob.
I push the door.
The door moves.
The door turns on its hinges.
I let go the knob.

After the theme and its development have been determined by the teacher, the method of presentation is as follows:

(a) The teacher announces the aim—"to open the door." He then performs the first action and describes the performance so that act and word may be directly and closely associated in the pupil's mind. The pupil repeats the action and describes the performance just as the teacher did. Sentence by sentence is taken up in this way until the pupil can repeat the whole. In describing an action the verb is the core of the sentence and must be clearly understood by the child; it must be emphasized. Later on, when the theme is written on the blackboard, the verb is placed to the right of the sentence to keep it prominently before the eyes of the pupil.

Obviously, Peter Roberts, however excellent the work he may be doing, is not entitled to credit for originating the plan.

WM. H. MAXWELL,
City Superintendent of Schools.

New York, Sept. 27.

Karl Marx and His Biographer

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I was deeply interested in your review of Mr. Spargo's Life of Marx. It is the first of the many reviews I have read that seems, considering its brevity, to give a proper estimate of one of the most overrated men that played a part in the great game of politics in Europe during the last century. Marx has been kept in the public eye, not for the great discoveries his biographer would lead us to believe he made, but because he was made the central figure or the incarnation of social war by little groups or sects that sprang up in England and the Continent, and later by some strange freak in America. They were eternally talking "Marx," though they knew very little of him or his works.

The reviewer, no doubt misled by the author, gives Marx credit for some things that were made known when he was in college or before he was born. John Locke, an Englishman and friend of Molyneaux, the Irish patriot and famous advocate of free trade, said: "All wealth comes from labor." Dean Swift proved that coinage cannot be debased. Adam Smith had given the world an analysis of our industrial system that still holds good, before Marx was born. Thompson discovered or made known to the world what is called surplus value. Dr. Johnson in a few lines pointed out the inevitable collapse of the trading or commercial system when all countries go into manufacturing. Saint-Simon discovered the class struggle. Bronterre O'Brien coined the term Social Democrat. The word Socialism itself is of purely English origin.

Mr. Spargo has made many extravagant claims for his hero, such as that he was the equal of Darwin, etc. It is very easy to put forth such wild words, but when we remember the fact that Mr. Spargo, an Englishman, and, according to The New York Call, one who does not know German and had to depend upon others to do the translating, we must be charitable. Imagine Lloyd Garrison's life written by a man in Roumania or in a village of Southern Russia, who could neither read nor write nor speak English. Marx tried to improve the world he lived in; he made many sacrifices and he failed. His memory deserves to be kept green, but not by such exaggerated stories as are published nowadays. The labor movement here is not profoundly interested in an impossible work like "Das Kapital"; and the Communist Manifesto belongs to the museums. The sects that worship Marx as a rule are useless in the labor movement; the men who compose them have no organizing ability.

PATRICK L. QUINLAN.

New York, Sept. 24.

Should Stories End Unhappily?

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The statement by Mrs. Humphry Ward, quoted in your issue of Sept. 17, in which she accounts for the good ending of "Lady Rose's Daughter," is both interesting and surprising. My impression of that gifted and able writer is that she takes great pleasure in the exercise of her wonderful power to delineate suffering and sorrow.

There is a tendency to assume that a bad ending is necessarily more "artistic" than a good one. "Artistic" is a word defined in different ways by different people. One dictionary says: "Conformable to art; showing taste or skill." A story may end either cheerfully or sadly and fulfill these conditions. The advocates of the unhappy ending seem to consider that a logical ending is the one indispensable quality of a story making any claim to be artistic. And, usually, they seem to believe that the unhappy ending is the only logical one.

By all means let us have logical endings. Robert Louis Stevenson says, somewhere, something to the effect that if a story ends badly it ought to end badly from the beginning. That is a good definition of "logical." "The Tale of Two Cities" is logical and otherwise artistic. It had to end badly. So had "Trilby." "The Choir Invisible" would be far more logical and far more artistic if it had not ended unhappily. The bad ending was uncalled-for.

Some critics seem to feel that they must incite writers of fiction to be as dismal as possible; that otherwise the writers will indulge a weak inclination to spare their readers pain. It is my belief that most writers would much prefer to end their stories badly. It is far easier. The creative artist is seeking to produce an impression, to arouse emotions, to give a thrill. To depict the sad, the tragic, the horrible is the easiest means of accomplishing this. PARKER MANN.

Arkville, N. Y., Sept. 20.

"Potent"—Not "Patent"

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In Mr. John Phin's interesting comment on the errors of Scott (Sept. 3) he states that every edition of "Ivanhoe" which he has examined contains the word "patent," instead of "potent," in the heraldic description of the arms assumed by Godfrey of Bouillon after the conquest of Jerusalem.

He will find the correct term "potent," used in "Ivanhoe," page 458, note 14, Dr. Burgh Edition, published in 1882.

ALONZO ROTHSCHILD.

Brook Farm, East Foxboro, Mass., Sept. 29.

Naked, But Innocuous

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Since some one has started a discussion touching Col. Roosevelt's literary style, let me point out to the lovers of rhetorical gems the following sentence which graces one of his articles on "African Game Trails." "The natives, both men and women, go almost naked, although [sic] they are peaceful and industrious." "Le style, c'est l'homme," said Buffon.

ANDRE TRIDON.

New York, Sept. 28.

"The Shears of Destiny"

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Permit me the use of your columns to speak a good word for "The Shears of Destiny," a new story of love and revolution by Leroy Scott. I sat up all of one night to read it, simply because its unusually gripping interest would not permit me to lay the book down until I had finished it. ROSE PASTOR STOKES.

Caritas Island, Stamford, Conn., Sept. 26.

The Midnight Sun

Martha Buckingham Wood's entertaining book about the mysterious land of the midnight sun, entitled "A Trip to the Land of the Midnight Sun," is out. A wealth of romantic splendor, Ibsen and Bjornson anecdotes, quaint Norwegian legend and thrilling adventures. Drop us a postal for illustrated circular.

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LITERARY NOTES FROM BOSTON

General Schaff on the Battle of the Wilderness—A Long List of Books for the Young

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—The rapidly thinning ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic indicate inadequately the legions of readers who, having followed Gen. Morris Schaff's "The Battle of the Wilderness" in the Atlantic, are now forming to charge the booksellers' counters next Saturday, to capture the completed book. The story of the fight is told so minutely and ingeniously in the magazine that many of its readers have already made a mental map of the course of the action, but the book will contain more than one printed chart of the contest, for the use of those who would discuss its points with old comrades or old enemies, and decide for themselves whether or not Longstreet's wound was really the vital incident of the campaign and what was the relative importance of Gordon's charge.

With Gen. Schaff's book, Houghton Mifflin Co. will publish Claude C. Washburn's "Pages from the Book of Paris", and four books for children. Of these, the first is Miss Katharine Fay Dewey's "Star People," to be commended to young readers not perfectly contented with obsolete mythology. Miss Elsie Singmaster's "When Sarah Went to School," Miss Eliza Orne White's "Brothers in Fur," and book four of Miss Augusta Stevenson's "Children's Classics in Dramatic Form" complete the tale.

To-morrow, in addition to "Salomy Jane" and the holiday "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," long ago described, will come the first edition in book form of the venerable John T. Trowbridge's "Darius Green and His Flying Machine," with very clever illustrations conceived and executed by Wallace Goldsmith since he and the author attended the "Aviation" meet. The half-century since the poem was published in Our Young Folks has not impaired the grim wisdom of Darius's decision drawn from experience that "the ain't sich a thunderin' sight o' fun [in flying] when ye come to light." The cynical will find almost equal amusement in Dr. Robert M. Lawrence's "Primitive Psychotherapy and Quackery," a long enumeration and description of the amulets, charms, spells and other agents once thought effective in curing diseases, for it abounds in absurdities. Miss Abbie Farwell Brown's "Christmas Angel," another book for to-morrow, is in its second printing before publication.

Four children's books of rather remarkable quality come from Little, Brown & Co. to-morrow. The first, Miss Anne Chapin Ray's "Sidney, Her Senior Year," is noteworthy first for the author's skill in developing some of the characters left shadowy in the earlier books of the series, and second, for the neat way in which the web of incident is finished and cut from the loom. "A Prairie Rose," by Miss Bertha E. Bush, is illustrated by Griswold Tyng, who has been at no small pains in representing the early settlers of Northwestern Iowa in the costume of their day and in showing the prairie schooner as it actually was. The author has been equally careful, and every line of her description of the climate and the life could be confirmed from diaries and journals and newspaper articles written when Iowa was making her early history.

Mr. John Masefield's "Martin Hyde, the Duke's Messenger," is a Monmouth story related in good Augustan English, suggestive of De Foe's. Frank E. Channon's "An American Boy at Henley" is the most novel of the four, inasmuch as it shows an American lad at an English preparatory school trying to learn the English language and to explain his American speech to his schoolmates and teachers. English school customs are carefully explained, and the spirit of the English school is exhibited as precisely similar to that described in the best English stories. One of the incidents in "An American Boy at Henley" is the theft of examination papers accompanied by an effort to throw the blame on the hero, and a similar incident figures in Mr. Warren L. Eldred's "The Crimson Ramblers," published by Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., who issue this week Mr. A. T. Dudley's "The Home Plate" and Miss Jean K. Baird's "Hester's Counterpart." In the former there is no denunciation of athletics, but the evils sometimes flowing from them are shown in a quiet, telling way. The latter is a tale of boarding school girls and their ways, with an episode introducting a spirited description of a flood. Mr. Edward L. Stratemeyer's "Dave Porter at Star Ranch" takes its hero among cowboys, gives him some good hunting and allows him to stone a bear to death, after lodging several balls in his body.

Sherman, French & Co. announce "Bainbridge," a novel by a new writer, Miss Grace Tyler Pratt, a graduate of Smith College. It will probably appear in about a fortnight.

Mr. Frederick Orin Bartlett's "A Prodigal Pro Tem" will cause much unprofitable discussion as to the justifiability of telling and acting a series of falsehoods for the sake of saving a life. A dying father is restored to health by the hero's masterly assumption of the part of a vagrant son who refuses to come home. The effects upon an aunt with a conscience and a girl with doubts, and at last upon the hero himself, are serious, but the invalid thrives, even when the real prodigal returns and brings the fatted calf with him.

"Oh, to be Rich and Happy!" is the title of a collection of papers by the Rev. Jabez Thomas Sunderland of Hartford, Conn., announced by the American Unitarian Association. It shows the possibility of grasping and keeping happiness by cultivating contentment, and indicates also what are the real things in life and how health may be cultivated and the fountain of youth made to flow perpetually. The writer is the author of "The Origin and Character of the Bible" and "The Spark in the Clod," a study of the new conception of religion wrought by evolution.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

STORY OF THE TELEPHONE

It is a fascinating story that Herbert N. Casson has to tell in "The History of the Telephone," (A. C. McClurg & Co., $1.50), and he tells it admirably. He begins with a graphic account of the birth of the telephone, which took place only thirty-five years ago, and then goes on to show how its use has spread throughout the world, until there now are about ten millions of telephones doing duty—seven million in America and the rest in foreign countries. An interesting chapter deals with the future of the telephone. The problem just now, Mr. Casson says, is to gain miles; he looks forward to a time when we shall be able to talk across continents and from hemisphere to hemisphere, and do a good many other wonderful telephonic things; but he does not think it worth while to do much predicting. Random guesses would be apt, he thinks, to fall far short of what the reality will be. "The inventor," he sagely remarks, "has everywhere put the prophet out of business."

JEWISH HISTORY

Rabbi Maurice H. Harris has in press with the Bloch Publishing Co. a revised and enlarged edition of "A Thousand Years of Jewish History," covering the period from Alexander the Great to the Moslem conquest of Spain. The new edition has been largely recast, the author having in mind both simplification and amplification. It is enriched with quotations from the literature of the period and with illustrations of coins current at the time and of persons who played prominent parts in Jewish history. New chapters have been added on stories and sayings of the sages of the Talmud, with many of these quoted and properly grouped. The work will have valuable cross references, a full index and two maps.

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GRAF JULIUS ANDRASSY: Sein Leben und Seine Zeit. Von Eduard von Wertheimer. 8vo. Stuttgart: Deuydvhr Verlags-Anstalt. (Paper.)

FRANCISCO FERRER. Messages written especially for this brochure by Ernest Haeckel, Maxim Gorky, Edward Carpenter, Havelock Ellis, Jack London, and others. 12mo. New York: Francisco Ferrer Association, 241 Fifth Avenue. (Paper.) 25 cents.

JOAN OF ARC. By Grace James. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

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(Continued on page 563)

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM READERS

The "Lesson of the Water Mill" by Sarah Doudney—Sketch of Herbert Trench, Poet and Educator—"She Died in Beauty" by Charles Doyne Sillery—"Oft in the Stilly Night" by Thomas Moore

COMMUNICATIONS intended for this column should be written on one side of the paper only. They must contain the name and address of the writer, though, if preferred by the inquirer, initials only will be printed. While the endeavor will be made to answer all queries of interest in the order in which they are received, this cannot always be accomplished.

W. H. SHERCLIFF—I recently asked you who wrote the poem to the effect that "the mill will never grind with the water that is past," and am grateful for your note that it was written by Sarah Doudney, and for the collateral scraps from Herbert and Trench, but the authorship of the poem remained still in doubt.

While your statement is definite it is certainly not conclusive. Will you not go a step further and tell me when, where and how the poem in question first appeared? I ask this for the reason that there is now in my possession a little green cloth book of sixty-four pages (fifty-seven being numbered) bearing the title of "The Water Mill and Other Poems," by D. C. McCallum, privately printed at Brooklyn, N. Y., 1870." The first verse of the first poem, which gives title to the book, is as follows:

Oh, listen to the water mill, through all the live-long day,
As the clicking of the wheel wears hour by hour away;
How languidly the Autumn wind doth stir the withered leaves,
As on the field the reapers sing while binding up the sheaves;
A solemn proverb strikes my mind, and as a spell it acts,
"The mill will never grind with the water that is past."

Unless it can be shown that Sarah Doudney's poem appeared over her name in or prior to the year 1870 it would seem that the priority must pass to the credit of the Brooklynite, who made the presentation of the copy of his book now lying on my table to his friend, James McCarroll.

Sarah Doudney, who was born near Portsmouth, England, began her literary work when she was quite young. Her poem, "The Lesson of the Water Mill," was written when she was only fifteen years of age. It consists of a number of stanzas. We have only room for one of them, the fifth, which reads:

"Oh, the wasted hours of life
That have drifted by;
Oh, the good that might have been,
Lost without a sigh!
Love that we might once have saved
By a single word;
Thoughts conceived, but never penned,
Perishing unheard;
Take the proverb to thine heart,
Take and hold it fast—
The mill cannot grind
With the water that is past."

It was the ending of another stanza, which we quoted in answer to our correspondent:

"And a proverb haunts my mind
As a spell is cast—
The mill can never grind
With the water that is past."

These songs by D. C. McCallum and Sarah Doudney, though based on the same theme, differ much. As Sarah Doudney passed her life in a remote village in Hampshire, and as D. C. McCallum's poems were privately printed in Brooklyn, N. Y., it is quite unlikely that she ever heard of "The Water Mill" song written by him. He may have read her "Lesson of the Water Mill," because her songs and poems were published in The Sunday Magazine, Good Words, and other serials, and were widely read and appreciated. Her "Lesson of the Water Mill" apparently was published some years before McCallum's was. George S. Knight, the comedian, used to recite "The Water Mill" in broken English, and apparently it was the one by McCallum. If our correspondent knew that McCallum wrote the song, why did he ask us for the author's name? It will be seen that the two writers quote the proverb differently, Sarah Doudney saying "The mill can not grind," or "can never grind," and McCallum "The mill will never grind," but J. K. Hoyt, in his Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations, makes her also say, "The mill will never grind," &c.

M. S. C.—In the Summer of 1906 THE TIMES printed in the Saturday Supplement a poem by Herbert Trench, beginning:

"I heard a soldier sing some trifle
Out in the sun-dried veldt alone."

Could you kindly give me some information about the author and his other work?

Herbert Trench is a well-known English man of letters and poet. He has been for a number of years connected with the Board of Education in London and now holds the position of Senior Examiner and Assistant Director of Special Inquiries at the Board. He was born at Avancor, County Cork, Ireland, in November, 1865, and was educated at Oxford. He is a fellow of All Souls College. He has traveled extensively in Syria, Russia, Austria, Spain, Egypt, Morocco, Algeria and in rural Italy. His publications are "Deirdre Wedded and nineteen other poems," also "New Poems;" "Apollo and the Seaman;" "Stanzas to Tolstoy," and "The Questioners." These are chiefly modern philosophical poems. Mr. Trench has also written many poems for the Fortnightly, Independent and Albany Reviews, the Spectator, The Open Road, etc. He lives at Richmond Hill, near London.

J. R.—May I ask you to place or print for me the poem containing these lines:

"She died in beauty, like a rose torn from its parent stem:
"She died in beauty, like a pearl dropped from the diadem."

I shall greatly appreciate enlightenment in this case.

The poem is by Charles Doyne Sillery, and is as follows:

SHE DIED IN BEAUTY.

She died in beauty—like a rose
Blown from its parent stem;
She died in beauty—like a pearl
Dropped from some diadem.

She died in beauty—like a lay
Of some sweet minstrel sung;
She died in beauty—like the rose
Of birds amid the bough.

She died in beauty—like the wave
On Ocean's bosom at play;
She died in beauty—like a star
Lost on the brow of day.

She lived in glory—like night's queen
Set 'round the silver moon;
She lives in glory—like the sun
Amid the blue of June.

Sillery was born at Athlone, Ireland, in 1807, and was the son of an Irish artillery officer, who died of wounds received at Talavera. The son died in Edinburgh, in 1837. He wrote three small volumes of a purely religious tendency, and the following volumes of verse: "Ballads of the Highland and the Lakes," 1832; "Tales of Erin," in Spenserian stanza, 1833; "The Royal Marines and Other Poems," 1833, and "The Exiles of Charlemont," a dramatic poem, 1834.

BONNIE—Will you please furnish me with the words of the song:

Oft in the stilly night
Ere slumbers chain hath bound me
Fond memory brings the light
Of other days around me.

I have tried in many ways and places to get them. So I ask through Queries and Answers.

It is one of the best known of Thomas Moore's songs, entitled "Oft in the Stilly Night," and can be found in any edition of his poetical works. It is as follows:

"Oft in the stilly night,
Ere slumber's chain has bound me
Fond Memory brings the light
Of other days around me;
The smiles, the tears,
Of boyhood's years,
The words of love then spoken;
The eyes that shone,
Now dimmed and gone,
The cheerful hearts now broken.
Thus in the stilly night,
Ere slumber's chain has bound me,
Sad Memory brings the light
Of other days around me.

"When I remember all
The friends so linked together
I've seen around me fall,
Like leaves in wintry weather,
I feel like one
Who treads alone
Some banquet hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled
Whose garlands dead,
And all but he departed.
Thus in the stilly night,
Ere slumber's chain has bound me,
Sad Memory brings the light
Of other days around me."

Answers from Readers

ISABEL ORMISTON.—"R. L. W." asks for the poem containing the line, "The port of rest from troublous toil," it is in Book II., Canto XII. of "The Faerie Queene," Stanza XXXII:

So now to Guyon as he passed by,
Their pleasant tunes they sweetly thus applyde;
O thou fayre sonne of gentle Fayry,
Thou art in mydste perils most magnifyde
Above all knights that ever battaill tryde.
O turne thy rudder hitherward awhile!
Here may thy storm bee wonne assoone as tryde;
This is the port of rest from troublous toyle,
The worldes sweet inn from paine and wearisome turmoyle.

LOUISE C. GIRVAN.—Inclosed you will find words in place asked for by "G. M. C." in the Review of Aug. 13:

GRAMMAR IN RHYME.

Three little words, you often see,
Are articles A, An, and The.
A Noun is the name of anything,
As School, or Garden, Hoop or Swing.
Adjectives tell the kind of Noun,
As Great, or Small, Pretty, White or Brown.
Instead of Nouns the Pronouns stand,
Head, His face, Your arm, My hand.
Verbs tell of something being done—
To Read, Count, Laugh, Sing, Jump, or Run.
How things are done the Adverbs tell,
As Slowly, Quickly, Ill, or Well.
Conjunctions join the words together—
As Men and Women, Wind and Weather.
The Preposition stands before
A Noun, as In or Through a door.
The Interjection shows surprise,
As Oh! how pretty! Ah! how wise!
The Whole are called nine parts of speech,
Which reading, writing, speaking teach.

W. A. Carpenter of New York sends us a version called "The Parts of Speech," differing enough from the above to make it interesting for comparison.

THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

A noun's the name of anything,
As book, or garden, top or swing.

Instead of nouns the pronouns stand;
His head, her face, my arm, your hand.

Verbs tell of something being done,
As read, write, sing, play, jump, or run.

How things are done the adverbs tell,
As slowly, quickly, ill, or well.

Adjectives tell the kind of noun,
As great, small, pretty, white, or brown.

A preposition stands before
A noun, as in, or through, a door.

Conjunctions sentences unite,
As "Kittens scratch and puppies bite."

The interjection shows surprise,
As, "Ah, how pretty! Oh, how wise!"

The appeal has been answered also by "M. F. S." East Orange, N. J.; "E. L. P." Brooklyn, N. Y.; R. Fleming, New York; Grace Macgowan Cook, Carmel, N. Y.; "C. F. C." Brooklyn, N. Y., who writes that the verses which give the name of the author were written by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, and that they were published in St. Nicholas more than twenty years ago; Jane Greene Moore, East Greenwich, R. I.

R. FLEMING.—The poem Mrs. G. H. Ford is in search of may be found in a book entitled "Favorite Poems for Children," published by Ames, Scully, and published by W. F. Dutton & Co. The three differ considerably from those given in your version, as printed in the April 17 issue. Whether that, if either, is correct, or whether the poem as given is an abridgment, we cannot say, in both cases the author only is given as unknown.

THE OLD MAN IN THE WOOD.

There was an old man who lived in a wood,
As you could plainly see;
He thought he could do more work in one day
Than his wife could do in three.

"Wife, oh, my wife!" the old dame said;
"And if you will agree,
You shall stay at home to-day,
And I'll go follow the plow."

"But you must milk the tiny cow,
Lest she should go quite dry;
And you must feed the little pigs
That are within the sty."

"And you must watch the speckled hen,
Lest she should go astray;
Not forgetting the need of yarn
That I spin every day."

The old woman took the stick in her hand,
And went to follow the plow;
The old man put the pail on his head,
And went to milk the cow.

But Tiny she winced, and Tiny she flinched,
And Tiny she kicked the pail;
And Tiny gave him a kick on the shin,
Till the blood ran down to his toes.

And a "Ho, Tiny!" and a "So, Tiny!
Pretty little cow stand still!
If ever I milk you again," he said,
"It shall be against my will."

And then he went to feed the pigs
That were within the sty;
He knocked his nose against the shed,
And caused the blood to fly.

And then he watched the speckled hen,
Lest she should go astray;
But he quite forgot the need of yarn
That his wife spun every day.

And when the old woman came home at night,
He said he could plainly see
That his wife could do more work in a day
Than he could do in three!

And when he saw how well she plowed,
And made the furrows even,
Said his wife could do more work in a day
Than he could do in seven.

In sending THE REVIEW a copy of the poem, Edith F. Scott of Hackensack, N. J., writes: "The fashioned ballad is undoubtedly the one to which Mrs. G. H. Ford has reference. It has long been a favorite of mine, and I have often quoted it to husbands who think their wives have nothing to do but kill time. I found it in a collection of old songs compiled by Dodd, Mead & Co. in 1880, under the title: "Pretty Peggy and Other Ballads." The author's name is not given. I am glad to know that it is accredited to John Dobson and that its original date of publication was about 1790."

Answers to the appeal have come to us also from "E. A. M." Brooklyn, N. Y.; Elisabeth Monroe, New York, who makes the first line read, as Mrs. G. H. Ford does, "There was an old man lived under a Hill"; F. H. Schorer, New York; "E. P. S." Jersey City, N. J., and "S. F. H." Lake Waccabuc, N. Y.

M. F.—In reply to the request of M. S. Torrey made in the issue of Aug. 6 for a translation of "Alsacienne," the full text of which is given below. The translation was made by Richard Hovey, the well-known poet, and appeared in Harper's Bazar. The music for it was composed by Richard Kountz & Co., 11 East Forty-second street, New York.

The translation referred to is as follows:

Fleur trempee—espoir et malgre-tout la haine me,
"Ma bien aimee" soient ecrit ce soir.
Mais ton visage et tous ce long espoir n'y me,
Ah, ce sont le mois de Mai. Ah ce sont le Mai.

Give me thy hand that softly I may press it.
What care I that the world hath hard to-day?
Thy heart's deep faith, let our sweet glances
Assure it!
As once in May. As once in May.

The bright with bloom thy grave doth now
adorn
Shall rise,
Black rose our lord and lust are free this
day;
Cheer up my heart, that done my arms may
find them
As once in May. As once in May.

This appeal was also answered by John R. Sheffield, New York; Mrs. J. L. Mannheimer, Brooklyn; F. P. Wilmurt, New York; Mrs. Emil Bernstein, New York; G. H. E. Monticalm, N. J., and Florence Turner Lindsay, Philadelphia, Penn.

M. L. A.—Answering the request of Elizabeth Lee for the poem called "The Tryst," may be give you the following, copied from an old number of Century:

THE TRYST.

I will not break the tryst, my dear,
Though Winter and its snows are here,
And I've no heart for song.

You went into the viewless night;
Your path led far away.
Did you forget me, Heart's Delight,
As night forgets the day?

Sometimes I think that you would speak
If still you held me dear;
But silence is vast, and I am weak—
Perchance I do not hear.

Surely, howe'er remote the star
Your wandering feet may tread,
When I shall pass the sundering bar
Our souls must still be wed.

E. A.—In your issue of Sept. 17 I find the poem "The Old Canoe," at length ascribed both in your headlines and in "E. L. G.'s" text to Gen. Albert Pike, a "Confederate hero," although a Northerner. Surely more than half a dozen times I have disputed this statement in as many publications. It is true that Albert Pike allowed the poem to be quoted and given the countryside without disclaiming it, but he did not write it; it was written by a then schoolgirl by name Emily Hancock Page, an orphan, who lived with her grandparents in the "mill house" near the toll bridge spanning the Connecticut River, and connecting the shores of Vermont and New Hampshire at the towns of Bradford, Vt. and Haverhill, N. H. The house was on the Bradford side, and Miss Page attended the Academy in that town when I knew her. She was not 17 years old when she wrote the poem; it was the best thing she ever wrote, and was widely copied. How it came to be ascribed to Pike never appeared, but it was often printed under his name, and he must have seen it, although he never publicly disclaimed it, as it was his bounden duty to do. There was a popular revival of the poem when I was literary editor of a New England publication, and desiring to set the question of the authorship at rest permanently, as I had often tried to do, I wrote to Mr. Pike stating the case and requesting, as a friend of the real author of the poem, that he would disavow the claim imputed to him. He

(Continued on following page)

Sales of Important Literary and Art Collections Only

The Anderson Auction Company

12 East 46th St., New York

Announce the following opening sales for the season of 1910-11

OCTOBER 10-11: The Library of Charles G. Peters, of New York City.

OCTOBER 13-14: Part of the Library of Col. F. C. Loveland, New York.

OCTOBER 18-20: Library of J. R. Van Wormer, late Vice-President of the Lincoln Safe Deposit Co., New York City.

OCTOBER 20, EVG.: A Private Collection of Prints.

OCTOBER 24-26: The Library of Alexander Herzog, of New York City.

OCTOBER 27, EVG.: New York Views, etc., of the late M. Pardee.

NOVEMBER 1-2: Library of John and William Waddle, Chillicothe, O.

NOVEMBER 3-4: Natural History from the Library of Mrs. H. A. H. Smith, of Woodcliffe, N. J.

NOVEMBER 4, EVG.: Private Collection of Objects of Art.

NOVEMBER 9-10: Fine Art Books of the late R. B. Holden.

Other Collections in Preparation

The Library and Autograph Collection of Edmund Clarence Stedman.
The Books, Letters and Manuscripts of S. L. Clemens (Mark Twain).
The Library of a Member of the Grolier Club.
Part II. of the Americana of Wilberforce Eames, of the Lenox Library.
The Library of an Old New York Collector (W. F. Brown), Part 2.
An Important Collection of Autographs.
A Private Collection of Books on Angling.
A Portion of the Library of Wm. H. Barrie, of Cleveland, Ohio.
Collection of Postage Stamps of Paul Warren, Litchfield Springs, N. Y.
Several Important Collections of Paintings and Prints (Details later).

THE ROBERT HOE LIBRARY: It is with peculiar interest that we announce the sale of this great library, the largest and most important in the Annals of Book Auctions. The first sale will be held in the new Galleries of this Company early in February. Full announcement of the sale will be made later.

ART COLLECTIONS: In January we shall remove to the magnificent new fireproof building recently acquired by us at Madison Avenue and 46th Street. Special attention will be given to the sale of meritorious Art Collections, for the exhibition and sale of which our new Galleries will afford the highest facilities. Expert information on request.

Executors and Administrators of Estates having Libraries or Art Collections to sell, Librarians, Publishers and Booksellers are invited to correspond with us. Catalogues mailed on request.

Answers from Readers

(Continued from preceding page)

returned a very gruff and curt reply, saying that he "did not write the poem and never had claimed it." I published his denial, and hoped the matter was finally settled, but it seems to have as many heads as the hydra, and is constantly cropping up again. Like the query about the Welsh rabbit and the origin of Yankee Doodle. Miss Page was for a time copyholder in one of Ballou's publications in Boston. She died in Chelsea, Mass., in 1903, aged 52 years. She was a friend of the late B. P. Shillaber, who wrote a long article about her at her death, quoting the poem in his article as a specimen of her work. She never collected her verses into a volume, so they are hard to find, save in old newspapers and scrapbooks. Even women who write verse have some rights, and it is unfair for Miss Page to be robbed of her one laurel after she has been dead more than forty years.

John Byers, Brooklyn, gives similar information in regard to the authorship of the poem. He writes that Miss Page died in Chelsea, Mass., in 1900, aged 28 years. In Rossiter Johnson's "Famous Single and Fugitive Poems" the poem appears with Miss Page as the author.

F. T.—I find in your BOOK REVIEW of Aug. 13 an inquiry from "J. S. M." which I can partially answer by sending the lines on the robin. I cheerfully copy them from my scrapbook, and would remark that the bird spoken of is the little English robin, and not the larger one of this country. No name of author is appended.

THE RED BREAST OF THE ROBIN.

An Irish Legend.

Of all the merry little birds that live up in the tree,
And carol from the sycamore and chestnut,
The prettiest little gentleman that dearest is to me
Is the one in coat of brown and scarlet waistcoat.

It's cockit little Robin,
And his head he keeps abobbin!
Of all the other pretty fowls I'd choose him;
For he sings so sweetly still
Through his tiny slender bill,
With a little patch of red upon his bosom.

When the frost is in the air and the snow upon the ground,
To other little birdies so bewilderin'
Picking up the crumbs near the window he is found,
Singing Christmas stories to the children:
Of how two tender babes
Were left in woodland glades
By a cruel man who took 'em there to lose 'em,
But Robby saw the crime,
(He was watching all the time,)
And he blushed a perfect crimson on his bosom.

When the changing leaves of Autumn around us thickly fall,
And everything seems sorrowful and saddening,
Robin may be heard on the corner of a wall
Singing what is solacing and gladdening.
And sure, from what I've heard,
He's God's own little bird,
And sings to those in grief just to amuse 'em,
But once he sat forlorn
On a cruel crown of thorn,
And the blood it stained his pretty little bosom.

Mrs. S. B. Stanford of Norwalk, Conn., in sending practically the same version, says: "Many years ago I found the little poem which "J. S. M." asks for, set it to music and sang it to my little son at night. And now I sing it, by request, to my granddaughter. There may be a word misplaced, but I think it is quite correctly quoted."

An answer to the appeal has been received also from A. L. Shannon of Grantwood, N. J., who used to recite it in school, and gives it "from memory after about thirty years."

CHARLES G. COWPERTHWAITE.—Under the heading, "Appeals to Readers," "L. B. F." asks for an old song his (or her) father used to sing:

"Young Edward was a drummer boy,
A drummer boy from " " "

Another line was:

"They laid his head upon his drum."

This seemed so similar to an old song my mother used to sing to us when we were children, I got her to give me the words, as near as she could remember, hoping it might be the song your correspondent wishes:

When battle roused each warlike band,
And carnage loud the trumpet blew,
Young Edward left his native land,
A drummer boy for Waterloo.

His mother, when his lips she pressed,
And bade her noble boy adieu,
With wringing hands and aching breast
Beheld him march for Waterloo.

But he, who knew no infant fears,
His knapsack o'er his shoulder threw
And cried, "Dear mother, dry those tears
Till I return from Waterloo."

He went, and o'er the setting sun
Behold their arms, their foes subdued,
The flash of death, the murderous gun
Had laid him low at Waterloo.

"O, comrades! comrades!" Edward cried,
As proudly beamed his eyes so blue,
"Go tell my mother Edward died
A soldier's death at Waterloo."

They placed his head upon his drum,
And 'neath the moonlight's mournful hue,
When night had stilled the battle's hum,
They dug his grave at Waterloo.

I will add it gave my mother a great deal of pleasure to hear over this old song in order to recall the words.

George W. Tubbs of New York, in sending verses similar to the above, but making the boy's name Edwin instead of Edward, says: "In answer to 'L. B. F.'s' quest for 'The Drummer Boy at Waterloo,' I send the verses as I sang them more than threescore years ago. I had forgotten them, but gradually they came back to me, with the aid of the tune I sang them in, and they are nearly, if not entirely, correct. Many a tear of my children fell when I sang them."

The appeal has been answered also by Augustine M. O'Neil, Richmond Hill, L. I.

D. C. MACDONALD.—The poem so hailed asked for by Mrs. C. H. Ford in your issue of Aug. 20 was supplied in several more versions by your correspondents a few months ago. The opening and closing original of all of them seems to be well-known, as also a second, or middle, ballad entitled "John Grumley," which I have myself sung to a delighted audience in the Middle Western States, which I now recollect as the song. The air of it is by no means unlike or one now as that of any other ballad, but although I have searched high and low in the libraries I can find no trace of the poem. The first two verses are as follows, and perhaps some one of your American-Scotch readers may be able from this clue to dig up the remainder of the ballad, which is written in the sprightly vein of Lady Nairne's "Laird o' Cockpen":

John Grumley swore by the light o' the moon
And the green leaves on the tree
That he could dae mair wark in a day
Than his wife could do in three.

His wife gat up in the mornin'
"NO" care and trouble enow;
"John Grumley, bide at hame, John,
And I'll gang haud the plough."

A chorus follows each double verse.

LEONARD B. ALMY.—"R. B. G." will find the poem which he wished in "The Seven Seas," by Kipling, under the title, "The Last Rhyme." It is a description of the evolution of the recruit into a finished soldier, and the refrain is:

All along o' dirtiness, all along o' mess,
All along o' doin' things rather more or less,
All along of nobby—why, just, and handsome,
Mind you keep your rifle as yourself, for so.

Information about this poem has also been received from J. O. Lyon, Athens, N. Y.; Helen Noe, Highwood, N. J.; Frank E. Roff, Richfield Springs, N. Y.; Florence Milner, New York; Ernest E. Loveridge, Brooklyn; Ward Melville, Sagamore, N. Y.; Frederick Seymour, Wakefield, R. I.; "A. A. K." New York; P. G. Hilken, Baltimore, Md.; Florence Turner Lindsay, Philadelphia, Penn., and E. T. Brandenburg, New York.

Appeals to Readers

R. C. GIBSON.—Can any of your readers furnish me with a poem containing these lines:

Good-bye I said to my conscience,
Easgrene sits in my place.

S. O'S.—Can any of your readers furnish me the verses of a song sung by Allah, He with Us? One verse, which is as follows, appeared in "The Will of Allah," by Kathlyn Rhoades:

Allah, be with us when that last deep night
Shall wrap us round about
And Love be with us with her steadfast light
When death our lamp burns out.

Also please tell me from what poem of Whittier's these lines are taken:

Yet Love will dream and Faith will trust
Since He who knows our need is just.

W. HASTMAN.—I wonder if any of your readers could let me know the author of the following lines and where they appeared:

NANCY'S EYES.

In Nancy's eyes two spirits dwell,
I fear them, yet I love them well,
Alas! I am not wise.

A. S. CHALMERS.—Can any of your readers supply the little poem called "The Place Where the Tracks Come Together?" The first lines are:

I met him one day on a long railroad track,
With a staff in his hand and a pack on his back;

And I said to him merrily, "Whither away?
From what part of the world do you come today"

In such missly, drizzly weather?"

I saw this poem about ten years ago in a child's collection, I think published by Harper Brothers.

E. J. W.—Will any of your readers kindly furnish me the whole of a poem called "Paths?" I have only one verse, which I give:

The path that leads to a loaf of bread
Winds through the swamps of toil,
And the path that leads to a suit of clothes
Goes through a flowerless soil;
And the paths that lead to the loaf of bread
And the suit of clothes are hard to tread.

R. H. WOODMAN.—About two years ago I saw in the Literary Digest a poem I am very anxious to trace, and I write to you thinking that some of your readers may aid in the tracing. The poem was about the length of a sonnet and the meaning of it was as follows: After saying that the spirit of a loved and departed one would return in the fragrance of flowers or the soft rain, &c., it closed with this striking line: "But—I will be the lightning if you dare forget."

FREDERICK B. SEYMOUR.—Will some of your readers inform me who is the author of the following quotation:

The tale of life is quickly told.
A bird picks a worm out of the mould,
A cat eats the bird at break of day,
The cat in her turn is the yard-dog's prey;
The dog meets death in the grey wolf's den,
This is the way of the world—what then;
The wolf must serve for the lion's meal,
A hunter hard on the lion's heel
Sees him and kills him, then, stark and cold
In the clutch of death his the hunter hold,
Food is he for the worm in the mould;
The tale of life is quickly told.

I have seen this attributed to Sir Edwin Arnold, in "The Light of Asia," but am unable to find it.

R. B. WALKENSHAW.—Can any reader give me the poem of which the following is a fragment:

Within an ancient mummy case
Were found the fragments of an unknown
guest,
In fragrant linen fold on fold
Was wound—
Upon the breast was found a turquoise stone,
A scarab with these hieratic words engraved:
Kind angel of the balance, weigh my heart,
And find me worthy of the great unknown.

W. G. DOOLEY.—Will you publish in your SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW the following verse, with the hope that some of your readers may be able to refer me to the entire poem and author?

A little pause in life while daylight lingers
Between the sunset and the pale uncertain,
When labor slips from weary fingers,
And soft gray shadows veil the aching eyes.

E. Y. BURROUGHS.—Will some reader kindly advise me who is the author of "Ode to Duty," commencing:

Oh, thou eternal one whose presence bright
All spaces doth occupy, all motion guide,
Unchanged through times all devastating flight,
Thou only God's know no God beside.

If any memory is correct the above quoted lines are the beginning of a very long poem written by a teacher of the Boston Normal School for the use of the students and others. I would be likely to purchase a copy of the same.

WESTERN LITERARY NOTES

CHICAGO

TO Robert A. Bennet's story "The Shogun's Daughter," just published by A. C. McClurg & Co., old Japan contributes theme and picturesque setting. The book contains numerous color illustrations by Walter D. Goldbeck.

Another novel of the season issued by this house is "The Princess Sayrane," a story laid in Abyssinia, in the days of the Emperor Prester John. The author is Mrs. Edith Ogden Harrison, wife of former Mayor Harrison, well known as a writer of fairy-tales.

INDIANAPOLIS

"The Window at the White Cat" is the latest story by Mary Roberts Rinehart to be published by The Bobbs-Merrill Co. The key to the mystery forming the theme of the book is contained in the numeral "eleven twenty-two," which is written on little slips of paper and scattered about in the most unexpected places, bewildering the amateur and professional detectives who are trying to solve the double problem of the murder of a State Treasurer and the disappearance of Miss Jane. A newspaper man, gifted with more than the ordinary amount of picturesque slang, succeeds in straightening out the puzzle—and, incidentally, Mrs. Rinehart pays this tribute to newspaper men:

There is no person to whom I would rather tell a secret than a newspaper man. He will go out of his way to keep it; he will look it in the depths of his bosom and keep it until seventy times seven. Also, you may threaten the rack or offer a larger salary, the seal does not come off his lips until the word is given. If then he makes a scare-head of it and gets in three columns of space and as many photographs it is his just reward.

SAN FRANCISCO

"Patience and her Garden," described as a whimsical parable for clubwomen, housekeepers and gardeners, has just been published by Paul Elder & Co. It is by Ida Smith Decker, and is printed in two colors on Italian hand-made paper, water-marked, bound in green flexible fabriano, inclosed in a gold-stamped envelope.

The same house is publishing "Slumber Sea Chantseys," a volume of "little songs for little voyagers to dreamland," the words of which are by Lucia Chase Bell and Rita Bell James, and the music by Carrie Stone Freeman. Although intended primarily for the home, it is said that some of the best primary and kindergarten teachers are finding these songs suitable for their use.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

(Continued from page 561)

Juvenile and Educational

COMPOSITION, RHETORIC, LITERATURE. By Martha Hale Shackford and Margaret Judson. 8vo. New York: Benjamin H. Sanborn & Co. $1.12.

HARDING'S LUCK. By E. Nesbit. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co.

BIBLE SYMBOLS. By the Rev. Thomas C. Caffrey. Drawings by Max Bihm. 8vo. Boston: John A. Hertel Co.

EASY STANDARD FRENCH. By Victor E. Francois, Mmo. New York: American Book Co. 40 cents.

ERNESTS UND HEITERES. By Jessie Schrakamp. 16mo. New York: American Book Co. 35 cents.

SPEAKING AND WRITING. By William H. Maxwell and others. 12mo. New York: American Book Co. Book II., 28 cents.

YOUNG DUCK-SHOOTERS IN CAMP. By Frank H. Kellogg. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co.

THE ADVENTURES OF TWO ANTS. By Nanny Hammarstrom. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co.

DICK AMONG THE LUMBER JACKS. By A. W. Dimock. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co.

Miscellaneous

Including New Editions and Gift Books

THE DIARY OF A SHIRTWAIST STRIKER. By Theresa Serber Malkiel. 12mo. New York: Co-operative Press, 15 Spruce Street.

QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS. By Albert S. Osborn. 8vo. Rochester: Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Co.

LEADERS OF SOCIALISM. By C. E. S. Thayer. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co.

THE PRETTY GIRL PAPERS. By Emma E. Walker. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

MY ADVICE BOOK. By Herschel Williams. 16mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

MAKING FACES. By Herschel Williams. 16mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

DESPERATE REMEDIES. By Thomas Hardy. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

ENGLISH POEMS. By Walter J. Bronson. 8vo. Chicago: University Press. $1.50 Mach. Four volumes—"Old English and Middle English Periods," "The Restoration and the Eighteenth Century," "Nineteenth Century," "The Elizabethan Age and the Puritan Period."

THE BALLAD OF READING GOAL. By Oscar Wilde. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co.

THE WAY TO PEACE. By Margaret Deland. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. Boxed.

A HOOSIER ROMANCE. By Reuben Whitcomb Riley. 12mo. New York: The Century Company.

APPLIED THERMODYNAMICS FOR ENGINEERS. By William D. Ennis. 8vo. New York: D. Van Nostrand & Co. $4.50.

Book Exchange

25 cents per line for second hand books wanted, for sale or exchange. 7 words to a line. No display allowed.

KIPLING'S WORKS, 18 VOLS., OUTWARD Bound Edition, $16.00; Irving, 12 vols., full flexible morocco, handy edition, $5.00; Disraeli's Works, St. Dunstan's binding, full leather, 20 vols., $35.00; Nature Library, 11 vols., half morocco, $25.00; Gibbon's Rome, 12 vols., half morocco, $10.00; Boswell's Life of Johnson, 3 vols., half morocco, $10.00. Catalogue ready. Davis's Book Store, 41 West 42d St.

ART DEPARTMENT OF DAVIS'S BOOK Store: Atlas of Alphabets and Monograms, $4.50; Esquie's Vignols, $2.50; The Cathedral of Cologne, $7.50; German Architecture of the Middle Ages, $7.50; Cesar Daly's Architecture, Works on Costumes, Ornamentation, Artistic Anatomy, &c. Art Catalogue ready. Davis's Book Store, 41 West 42d St.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—RARE AND EXCEPTIONally beautiful edition of Bulwer Lytton for $1,500.00; also Maspero's "Egypt," autograph edition of Dickens, and limited subscription editions of Nugs, Shakespeare, Motley, de Quincey, Ruskin, de Foe, Gautier, and others, at remarkably low prices; no dealers. Fitch, 265 West 21st St.

FOR SALE.—DE LUXE EDITION OF Oscar Wilde's writings; 15 volumes, some uncut; cost $262.50; price $100; collection foreign bookplates, 200, fine specimens of the engraver's art, $100. 220 Oxford Bldg., Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE.—DODSLEY'S OLD ENGLISH Plays, 15 vols.; Standard Dictionaries, 2 vols.; write for prices; send for Catalogue 33; good stock of books; inspection invited. E. W. Johnson, 131 East 23d St.

AUTHORS.—OUR LISTS GO REGULARLY to 300 editors. We place book Mss., fiction, technical, educational stories, poems. Write for circular. N. Y. Authors' Exchange, 154 Nassau St., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—FINANCIAL REFERENCE Books, Poor's and Moody's Manuals, Financial Chronicles, railroad books and pamphlets at cut prices. Dixie Book Shop, 41 Liberty St.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PERIODICALS of back dates may be procured at Gerard's Literary Shop, 37 Nassau St., New York. Magazine bookbinding executed.

FOR SALE.—AUTOGRAPHS OF THE Presidents of the U. S.; fine autographs of Andrew Johnson. Anton Haitmuller, 1,307 14th St., Washington, D. C.

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NEW YORK LITERARY NOTES

One New Book and a Dozen Old Ones by Arnold Bennett—

A Complete Edition of William Morris

OCTOBER fiction in this country is signalised by an unusual number of novels from one author, Mr. Arnold Bennett, the man who sprang into prominence two years ago with "The Old Wives' Tale." What is announced as Mr. Bennett's magnum opus, "Clayhanger," appears this month under the Dutton imprint. It is the first of a trilogy having for its theme the "breaking down of the early Victorian spirit in Central England by the inroad of modern progress, modern breadth and modern sociological ideas." Edwin Clayhanger, the hero, through the struggle into which he is brought with the conservatism of his father, represents the clash of the new with the old order of things. The story of the woman whom he loves is told in the second volume of the trilogy, to be published next year. The concluding volume tells the story of hero and heroine after their marriage.

Besides this new work, the George H. Doran Co. is bringing out this month, for the first time in this country, a number of earlier books by Mr. Bennett: "Helen With the High Hand: An Idyllic Diversion," the story of a miserly old Midland townsman and a femininely unscrupulous young woman of his own blood; "How to Live on Twenty-four Hours a Day," a study of the uses of time; "The Reasonable Life," a volume of essays; "The Human Machine," a series of studies; "Literary Taste: How to Form It" and "What the Public Wants," a comedy of modern newspaper life. During the Fall this house will publish six additional volumes by Mr. Bennett: "Sacred and Profane Love," a novel in three episodes; "Leonora," the tragedy of a commonplace life; "Whom God Hath Joined," a story of separation and divorce; "A Man From the North," "A Great Man" and "Anna of the Five Towns."

A notable undertaking in the history of book publishing is announced by Longmans, Green & Co., who plan to bring out the first complete edition of the works of William Morris, in twenty-four volumes, edited by the poet's daughter, Miss May Morris, who will supply each volume with an introduction and biographical notes. This edition will include a considerable amount of hitherto unpublished matter, as well as various lectures, letters to the press, and other fugitive pieces, many of them never previously reprinted. Most important of the unpublished works will be the journal kept by Morris during his first visit to Iceland in 1870. The edition will be printed under the typographical direction of S. H. St. John Hornby, at the Arden Press, in an old-faced type on specially manufactured rag paper. Among the frontispieces will be a number of Morris's unpublished drawings, and others by Rossetti, reproduced in photogravure by Emery Walker. Additional illustrations will include portraits of Morris, specimens of his textile designs in color, wood-engravings and color illuminations, besides various pictures by Rossetti, Burne-Jones, facsimiles of MSS, etc. The set will be published in six quarterly instalments of four volumes each, and will not include the six volumes of translations by Morris and Eiriker Magnusson, issued by Mr. Quaritch as the Saga Library.

Harry Whitney's "Hunting with the Eskimos," a sportsman's record of a year among the world's northernmost tribe, hunting big game, etc., is published this week by the Century Co. It contains sixty-four full-page illustrations from photographs and reproductions of Eskimo sketches. Dillon Wallace writes the introduction.

Three other Century books appearing at the same time are Walter A. Dyer's "The Lure of the Antique," previously described; "A Hoosier Romance," by James Whitcomb Riley, a gift book, containing eight full-page pictures in three printings and thirty illustrations in black and white from drawings by John Wolcott Adams; and "The Boys' Book of Model Aeroplanes," by Francis Arnold Collins, a practical guide for the making and flying of aeroplanes, illustrated from fifty photographs.

On the 22nd inst. the Century Co. will issue a posthumous book on President Cleveland, the last prose work of Richard Watson Gilder—"Grover Cleveland: A Record of Friendship," part of which readers of the Century Magazine will recall. On the same day may be expected in book form Robert Hichens's description of "The Holy Land," with Jules Guérin's eighteen colored pictures, and a large number of half-tones from photographs; Charles H. Caffin's "Story of Spanish Painting," also elaborately illustrated, some of the pictures being reproductions of photographs of famous canvases which Mr. Caffin obtained during his recent visit to Spain; and Helen Keller's poem, "The Song of the Stone Wall."

"A Queen at Bay," by Edmund B. Auvergne, the story of Maria Cristina, wife of Ferdinand VII of Spain and great-grandmother of Alfonso XIII, has just been published by John Lane Co.; and so have "Charles de Bourbon: Constable of France," one of the striking figures of the Renaissance period, by Christopher Hare; "One Hundred Masterpieces of Sculpture," by G. F. Hill, with descriptions and reproductions from 600 B. C. to the time of Michelangelo, and "Landscape-Gardening Studies," by Samuel Parsons.

Married heroes and heroines figure in Juliet Wilbor Tompkins's volume, "Mothers and Fathers," which Baker & Taylor will bring out about the middle of the month. It is a collection of short stories about certain offspring and their parents, for which Alice Barber Stephens has made a frontispiece. "A Dictionary of Aviation," to make its appearance through these publishers about the same time, is the compilation of R. M. Pierce.

A new novel by Will N. Harben is published this week by the Harpers. "Dixie Hart" goes back to its author's first love in fiction, life among the lowly and kindly people of rural Georgia. An anonymous novel, "Fraternity," and "The Young Forester," by Zane Grey, author of "The Heritage of the Desert," appear at the same time, together with a book called "Class Teaching and Management," by William Estabrook Chancellor.

Three novels are published this week by Dodd, Mead & Co. "The Better Man," by Cyrus Townsend Brady, describes the rivalry between two enamored clergymen. "The Strange Case of Eleanor Cuyler," by Kingsland Crosby, is a mystery involving an American railroad king and "the shrewdest man in the United States Secret Service." Amelia E. Barr's "A Reconstructed Marriage" relates "the triumph of an exalted love over selfishness and arrogance," the hero of which woos his wife a second time, the result being a love that works "out of ruin golden gain."

A noteworthy gift book is published this week by Dodd, Mead & Co. Harrison Fisher's "A Garden of Girls" contains a series of full-page illustrations in four colors, including this popular artist's latest pictures of American girls. Another illustrated gift book, containing forty plates in color by W. Lee Hankey, is Goldsmith's "The Deserted Village," issued in a regular cloth edition and a limited edition de luxe, with mounted illustrations, each copy signed by the artist. "The Life and Letters of James Wolfe," by Beckles Willson, and "Cleopatra of Egypt," by Philip W. Sergeant, both illustrated, are issued this week by the same house.

Two books of travel just published by Dodd, Mead & Co. are "In the Kaiser's Capital," the record of a fourteen years' residence in Berlin, by J. F. Dickie, D. D., pastor of the American Church in that city from 1894 to 1908, and "Rare Days in Japan," by Prof. George Trumbull Ladd of Yale University, giving the author's experiences during three visits to Japan, where he has twice been decorated and several time received in audience by the Emperor. A translation by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos of Maeterlinck's play, "Mary Magdalene," is published by this house this week, and so are the last two volumes of W. Robertson Nicoll's "The Expositor's Greek Testament," now complete in five volumes.

Two books just published by the Frederick A. Stokes Co. are a new and revised edition of R. F. Foster's "Auction Bridge," containing the Official Laws adopted this Summer by the Whist Club of New York, and giving a complete description of the game, illustrated by tables, diagrams, etc. Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor" appears in a cloth and a de luxe, large-paper edition, with forty full-page color illustrations and many black-and-whites by Hugh Thomson.

In "The New Machiavelli," H. G. Wells's latest novel, which Duffield & Co. will probably publish next month, the author of "Tono-Bungay," "Ann Veronica," "Mr. Polly," etc., makes his hero give this definition: "The politician, almost as absurdly as the philosopher, tends constantly, in spite of magnificent preludes, vast intimations, to specialise himself out of the reality he has so stupendously summoned—he bolts back to littleness. The world has to be molded anew, he continues to admit, but without, he adds, any risk of upsetting his week-end visits, his morning cup of tea." The hero of the novel, Remington, has gone into politics, with which he is not in sympathy. In the House of Commons one day he feels that this august body could very well do without him, and goes outside, but suddenly realises that he is really able to change the attitude of the House. Through Remington Mr. Wells makes a plea for a trained aristocracy, for a culture of fine creative minds "to insure the quality of the quarter-deck."

Some months before his death King Edward gave permission for the writing of a work dealing with his career as a sportsman. The volume is now being hurried through the press, and Longmans, Green & Co. will publish it before Christmas. "King Edward VII as a Sportsman," edited by Alfred E. T. Watson, Assistant Editor of the Badminton Library of Sports and Pastimes, will be elaborately illustrated. Lord Marcus Beresford was chosen by his late Majesty to contribute information concerning "Breeding and the Racing Stud"; chapters on King Edward's general characteristics as a sportsman, and on his yachts and the races in which they have competed, have been written by Capt. the Hon. Sir Seymour Fortescue, R. N., and Lord Ribblesdale, Master of the Buckhounds, 1892-95, writes the chapter on "Hunting."

"Famous Imposters," by Bram Stoker, author of "Personal Reminiscences of Henry Irving," etc., to be brought out by Sturgis & Walton Co. to-day, will provide entertainment for many a windy, rainy hour. Various types of swindlers, humbugs, pretenders to certain European thrones, and people of "mystery" are presented in its pages, from the earliest times to the present day of the Humberts, Dowie, Mme. Dia de Bar, etc., many of whom have appeared in the guise of the opposite sex.

Sturgis & Walton publish this week "An Out-of-Door Diary for Boys and Girls," a notebook designed to encourage the direct observation of nature, illustrated and arranged by Marion Miller.

James Lane Allen continues in "The Doctor's Christmas Eve" the story of the country physician's unfortunate love begun in "The Bride of the Mistletoe." The Macmillan Co. will publish the book before Christmas. These publishers will follow up Jack London's novel of an energetic, fighting, yet gentle Westerner, "Burning Daylight," with Charles Major's new novel written around the youth and adventures of Louis XIV, "The Little King," for which J. A. Williams has made several colored illustrations; and Mabel Osgood Wright's humorous tale, "Princess Flower Hat."

Herman Bernstein's translation of Leonid Andreyev's "Anathema," a play of mingled allegory and realism dealing with various aspects of human misery and its alleviation, is published this week by the Macmillans, who also bring out a new metrical drama by Stephen Phillips, "Pietro Siena." Simultaneously with these two books this house issues Joseph Altsheler's story for boys, "The Horsemen of the Plains," containing a series of adventures among the Indians, the hero of which becomes a soldier under Gen. Custer in the Great Cheyenne War.

Maarten Maartens, the well-known Dutch writer of English novels, has a new story about Holland and the Dutch peasantry with John Lane Co. It is named after the hero, Harmen Pols, son of a close-lipped, hard-headed man, who has inherited his father's farm and provided for his sharp-tongued, equally hardened sister, Carlina, who at fifty falls in love with and marries a helper on the farm, who possesses a family secret, for which Carlina cares nothing. She awakens to its importance, however, and, after many threats, demands the farm of her brother. When Harmen and his mother ask their father to help them keep the farm the old man bluntly asks his wife if there has ever been anything between her and a certain rich farmer. She tells him that they were engaged, but that she broke off the engagement before she married Pols. Then, declares the latter, all his savings must go to the church, and he appoints Harmen almoner.

The death this week of Joseph Abner Harper recalls the founding and early personnel of the house of Harper & Bros. Mr. Harper was the son of Col. John Harper, one of the four brothers who established the business ninety-three years ago. He entered the house in 1852 and continued active in its counsels for over thirty-five years. His chief work was in building up the series of Harper educational books which were in common use a generation ago. With the growth of specializing in the publishing business this feature of the business was transferred to another house, and about that time Joseph Abner Harper retired from active life. It is interesting to note that the publication of educational books, with which he was engaged for so long, is now being taken up again by general publishers. Mr. Harper's special quality was fair-mindedness.

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